Birmingham, Ala. News
September 26, 1939

DENIES RUNNING AWAY

Negro Editor Says Officers Did Not Have To Chase Him

H. B. Coke, Negro editor of The Birmingham World, Negro publication, today denied that Sheriff's Deputies Dewitt Truss and Marshall Allen were forced to chase him yesterday when they arrested him on a warrant charging perjury.

Coke, who has been released on $300 bond, said he learned the deputies had a warrant for his arrest and walked away from his office after he had received the information. He said he was only several doors from The World office when stopped by the deputies.

The warrant against Coke was sworn out in connection with a case in Recorder's Court where the complaining witness in the perjury case was convicted of malicious injury to property at the offices of The World.

Service—A New Step

Journal

4-2-39

Recently a new adventure in Education was organized for the purpose of raising the status of a certain group by making our workers more efficient and by instillingl in them the element of good citizenship.

Workers receive the benefits of this measure through SERVICE, a monthly magazine and have expressed warm enthusiam and hearty cooperation for the benefits derived from this instructive periodical.

Savannah Ga

This idea was born on the campus of Tuskegee Institute and observation and contact with thoe engaged in the service occupations reveal tha this is fast becoming a leading exponent of superior training.

Centered around the Commercial Dietetics Department of the Insitution, this movement is for the purpose of developing proficiency in institutional occupation and is rapidly spreading over the United States. The fact that efficiency helps to make any settlement competent, is held uppermost in the minds of those affiliated with SERVICE.

Service and its representatives are credited with banning the idea that instituional occupation is to be approached only by the less intelligent and is offering improvement and adjustment to meet new conditions occuring daily.

Crispy Comments

The "Service" magazine, published monthly at Tuskegee Institute, in its June, 1939 edition carries a reprinted article, "A Negro Looks Back at the South" by Ollie Stewart which originally appeared in the Commentator December, 1938, in which the writer says he is "vastly encouraged" with the Negro's progress because "Changes in the South in the last two decades in race relations, education, health and business are just about the healthiest signs witnessed in many years . .

Daily World

"Look at Houston, Newport News, or Birmingham for proof. And if you must have statistics, Negroes are actually increasing in numbers in the South."

7-8-39

"I know that everybody who looks can find discriminations and inequalities. But I am convinced that the destiny of the black, the future of the black lies in the South."

Atlanta Ga.

Pointing to the South as America's last "frontier" and the only "section with raw materials unexploited industries undeveloped" Mr. Stewart pens, "If the Negro has no future there (South), if he can't develop as the South develops, he has no future anywhere and can't develop anywhere."

Mr. Stewart was born in the South, suffered its prejudices, went away never to return, but has now seen "times have changed. And so have I." And he is "encouraged by those indications of a new day breaking for my people in Dixie."

The Negro is the South's undiscovered blessing. He is neither burden nor problem; neither menace nor nuisance. He is the frozen asset of the South. The Negro is the South's number one security for whatever progress the South might make. "Most Negroes damn the South." The South is the Negro's first hope. The "damn the South" attitude by Negroes is becoming as taboo as "the damn the Negro" attitude by the South. For these old attitudes, come new attitudes which provide the concept of the Good South.

This number of the "Service" magazine carries a whole page of "scenes for Birmingham country clubs" in which Negroes in service occupations are shown in pictorial review.

—From Birmingham (Ala.) World

NEGRO EDITOR HELD

Arrest On Perjury Charge Comes After Brief Chase

Sheriff's Deputies DeWitt Truss and Marshall Allen today arrested H. D. Coke, 28, Negro, editor of The Birmingham World, a Negro publication, on a warrant charging him with perjury.

News

The two deputies said they arrested Coke after a brief chase near The World office. The warrant for Coke's arrest was sworn out by A. S. Scott, Negro, of 1012 Eleventh Avenue, North, who charged Coke gave "wilfullyl false" testimony in a case in which Scott was convicted in Recorder's Court on a charge of malicious injury to property. Coke, according to the warrant, testified that Scott broke a glass out of a showcase.

9-25-39

Birmingham

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES - 1939

CALVIN SERVICE

~~[illegible] Newspaper~~

Hercules Appointed Director !

Union

[illegible] 39

Cincinnati Ohio

New York—(By Calvin Service)—Mrs. Floyd J. Calvin, widow of the founder of Calvin's Newspaper Service, announced yesterday the appointment of Eric L. Hercules as Director of the well-established organization which supplies news and feature articles to more than 160 papers in 38 States.

Mr. Hercules, who attended Wilberforce and McGill Universities, has been associated with the service for sometime. Until recently, he served in the capacity of feature writer and is widely known for his articles on the more progressive business and educational institutions. His father, the Rev. F. E. M. Hercules, is an outstanding religious educator.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939 D.C.

Washington Tribune Sold To Syndicate Of Local Citizens

Age

2-4-39

(Special to The New York Age)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rumors rife on the Eastern seaboard about the possible sale, discontinuance, or transfer of title of the Washington Tribune were quieted Tuesday, with the exclusive news that this newspaper has been taken over by a corporation of local citizens headed by Robert A. Pelham, well known newspaper man and father of Attorney Sara Pelham Speaks of New York.

The Afro-American, of Baltimore, Md., was bidding to buy the publication, it is said, but at the last moment the syndicate got together secretly and made the deal, leaving the Afro-American in the cold.

At its helm will be G. James Fleming, formerly managing-editor of the New York Amsterdam News, and now attending the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE TO MAKE ITS BOW

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The Woman"s Voice, a monthly magazine published by and for women in the interest of their political doings, will make its initial bow with the March issue. Nationally known women of wide influence are identified with the movement. Jeannette Carter, widely known columnist and newspaper woman is at the head of the movement

3-9-39

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would destroy a prize plant because it spread its fragrance on another.

Let your light shine that others may see, and let your flowers grow that others may enjoy their fragrance. Such acts as these lead to God.

Women To Publish Official Magazine

Defender

12-16-39

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15—A new magazine will be off the press soon as the organ of the National Council of Negro Women's Clubs, it was learned this week.

The magazine will be edited by Mrs. Howard Thurman, wife of Dr. Howard Thurman, theological professor at Howard university. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is assisting with the publication of the periodical.

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE TO MAKE ITS BOW

2-24-39

Washington, Feb. 23 (ANP)—The Political Recorder, a monthly magazine published by and for women in the interest of their political doings, will make its initial bow with the March issue. Nationally known women of wide influence are identified with the movement. Jeannette Carter, widely known columnist and newspaper woman, is at the head of the movement. The magazine will be national in scope, with headquarters in Washington.

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE TO MAKE ITS BOW

WASHINGTON, Feb 23 — (ANP) — Woman's Voice, a monthly magazine published by and for women in the interest of their political doings, will make its initial bow with the March issue. Nationally known women of wide influence are identified with the movement. Jeannette Carter, widely known columnist and newspaper woman, is at the head of the movement. The magazine will be national in scope, with headquarters in Washington.

Story of Negro Press Is Epic Of Struggle For Expression

Herald

10-6-39

The history of Negro American journalism is a story as moving as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Stirring in its human element, it is a story exceeded only by the iron will and unshakable determination of an enslaved people to resist and surmount all difficulties and handicaps which stood in the way of their progress and freedom.

The journalistic aspirations of American Negroes, which came to fruition back in the 188's cannot be divorced from the early struggles for freedom. Denied even the freedom of movement, and bound body and soul to the slave masters, the idea of a press of any kind owned and operated by free or enslaved Negroes—especially at a time when the auctioning off of human flesh was such a lucrative business—was just as portentious as any plan aimed at the destruction of the slave system.

But against all popular thinking and an atmosphere permeated by the slave market, a Negro, in 1827, ventured out into the field of journalism with the publication of the first American Negro newspaper, **Freedom's Journal.**

Freedom's Journal was owned and edited by John B. Russwurm, the first Negro to graduate from an American college. Russwurm was fully aware of the difficulties in getting sufficient funds to run the paper and a public that would read it.

I. Garland Penn, in his book, "The Afro-American Press," says the following about **Freedom's Journal.**

"As a matter of fact, this publication by Mr. Russwurm met with greater obstacles than did any other paper ever published upon the continent. Besides having to fight for a cause which then had but few advocates, it could see in the popular mind no indication of support."

Determined to spread the message of freedom, Russwurm's spirit was not dampened by the great obstacles which made his job doubly hard. Continuing the war against slavery until overtaken by the dark forces of reaction, Russwurm was compelled to suspend publication of his paper.

Just as the light of truth and justice cannot forever be imprisoned by injustice, fraud and deception, the work which had been begun by Russwurm was taken up by Phillip A. Bell and the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish.

With confidence and the example of Russwurm, they decided to publish another Negro journal **The Weekly Advocate,** which made its first appearance in January 1837.

After two months, the name of **The Weekly Advocate** was changed to **Colored American,** which was published at 9 Spruce Street, New York City. It was an able advocate of the emancipation of the slave.

In 1838 Charles Bennett Ray, became owner and editor of the **Colored American,** and upon the retirement of Bell in 1839, the paper lived for another three years and suspended publication in the early part of 1842.

However, with its suspension appeared the same year in Albany, New York, **The Elevator,** under the editorship of Stephens Meyers. **The Elevator** carried on from where its predecessors had left off. But its life was of short duration, being forced to suspend publication after one year.

Then came **The People's Press** in 1843, which was jjointly owned by Thomas Hamilton and John Dias, and in 1847, **The Mystery** published in Pittsburgh. From 1843 up to 1847, Negro newspapers found it particularly hard to exist. But Negroes were determined to make a press of their own.

The New York Sun in an editorial published in 1846 called upon the voters to vote "No" in answer to a petition of Negroes to have eliminated from the State Constitution a "Colored Clause" which meant that no Negro could vote who did not own $250 in real estate.

William A Hodges, a Negro, being impressed with the editorial, prepared an article in answer to it. He paid $15 for space, but when it was published its sentiment and meaning had been changed, and moreover, appeared in the advertisement columns.

When he inquired as to the reason for the changes, he was told by the editor:

"The Sun shines for all white men and not for colored men."

That the whole fight for the existence of Negro newspapers was closely related to the struggle against the oppression of the Negro, is immediately apparent.

It is only in recent years that the Chicago Defender and other Negro papers have been allowed in certain cities and towns of the Southern States. There are numerous instances where Negro domestic servants have been fired when caught reading Negro newspapers.

A more striking instance of the violent opposition of the Southern planters to Negro newspapers is recorded by F. G. Detweiler, in his book, "The Negro Press in the United States," which reads: "Sommerville, Tenn Feb. 7. — White people in this city have issued an order that no 'colored newspaper' must be circulated in this town, but that every 'darkey' the petition reads, must read the **Falcon,** a local white paper, edited by a Confederate veteran. The whites stated this step was being taken in order to keep the 'nigger' from getting too much besides himself, and to keep him in his place."

In spite of all efforts of opposition against Negro newspapers they have grown tremendously in size as well as in numbers. In 1912 there were 249 (excluding all religious pubilcations) newspapers owned and edited by Negroes.

And in 1915, the number jumped to 277, the highest figure ever reached.

Today, there are 230 Negro newspapers scattered throughout the country. They can play a decisive role in helping to unite the Negro people in the fight against Jim Crow and lynch oppression. If, like their predecessors, they would chronicle and boldly champion the problems of the sharecroppers, the fight for jobs, education and civil liberties, the bright and morning star of freedon, for which the great emancipator, Douglass and scores of other immortals, who championed the cause of the slaves, gave their lives, the dawn of a new day for Negro Americans would be nearer at hand.

Negro Newspapers Thanked By Straus

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Greeting the Associated Press representative at the reception marking the second anniversary of the U. S. Housing Authority, Housing Administrator Nathan Straus expressed his appreciation of the support given his project by the Negro press.

"The Negro press has accorded us one hundred percent support," said Administrator Straus, "and it has been greatly appreciated."

The affair was held at the Willard hotel, attended by news correspondents and representatives who have worked with the Administrator. Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York was also present and spoke glowingly of the work being done.

$1, A PRAYER

OLLIE STEWART,
former sports editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, whose short story, "One Dollar and a Prayer," appears in the November issue of one of the national magazines.

Time

10-30-39

Scrawny, Negrophilous, bohemian **Lady Nancy Cunard,** of the British shipping family, persistently blocked from leftist wartime work in Paris, finally became exasperated, shrilled at nagging critics: "Do you realize that you are talking to the representative of 56 world-wide Negro newspapers?"

STARRED EDITIONS

Age

7-22-39

New York, N.Y.

A NEW YORKER recently returned from a trip to Florida, came into the office of The New York Age with a copy of a Florida daily newspaper and after telling of his trip came forth with the declaration that Southern whites were getting more liberal with Negroes as far as the daily newspapers were concerned.

As proof of his assertion he produced the daily newspapers in which there were two pages of news devoted to happenings among Negroes. Our caller thought it was a wonderful gesture for the daily to be printing news about Negroes for the white people to see. Naive, he went on to discuss the great service the Southern daily was rendering.

We took it all in calmly in amused silence until our friend had finished, then with a glint of mischief in our eyes we exploded his little bubble. We turned to the front page of the paper and showed him some little stars in the upper right hand corner of the paper. We went on to explain to him the significance of the stars. And was his face red after we had explained to him that the copy he had so proudly brought to us was starred so that newsdealers and agents would know that it was a special edition for Negroes only.

Along with jim crowing Negroes at every turn, the liberal Southern white dailies even go so far as to print jim crow editions to be sold to Negroes only. True the starred editions generally carry a lot of social and fraternal news usually gathered by a skeleton Negro staff which is quartered more than often in a basement cubbyhole. True these editions sell in large numbers to Negroes even in towns where there are Negro newspapers published and sold.

We know of one Southern town where a Negro newspaper which is in the front lines—as are all Negro newspapers—fighting for the rights of Negroes in that community and which is having a difficult time selling its papers to Negroes of that same community. It is having a difficult time because the Negroes are so happy that a white daily is giving them space that they forget that the same daily is jim crowing them, is capitalizing on their support and is giving them a page of news, not because they like Negroes but solely for business reasons—more circulation means more advertising revenue.

If Negroes in the South refused to buy or support newspapers which print starred editions and instead supported their own newspapers, they would be doing a greater service to themselves.

Negro newspapers are the only media of free expansion Negroes have. Negro newspapers are the only newspapers which 365 days in the year are fighting for the rights of Negroes. Negro newspapers are entitled to support in preference to the white dailies which are only commercializing on the ignorance of the many who do not stop to think of the subtle jim crow which is being practiced against them.

When Southern white newspapers print Negro news—commendable news—in all editions for all readers, regardelss of race, then we will applaud them for rendering a service. Until then we can only hope that Negroes will withdraw their support and give it instead to the respective Negro newspapers which circulate in their communities.

Illinois Man Wants to Sell Negro Newspapers

Black Dispatch

[illegible]

Oklahoma City, Okla.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—(ANP)—Scenting a profitable market among the 4,000 colored residents of this city and to enable them to keep posted on news affecting their race, Wade Fisk, owner of a shoe shine shop at 320 South Main street, is anxious to have an agency for all Negro newspapers. Fisk's shop is centrally located in the heart of Rockford's business district.

"Gathering The News" To Be Seminar Topic

Daily World

11-9-39

Atlanta, Ga.

Anyone interested in the art of how professional journalists go about the business of securing news is urged to attend the second session of the Journalistic Seminar to be held Friday night at Morehouse College.

The seminar series being jointly sponsored by Alpha chapter of Delta Phi Delta, honorary journalistic society; the Maroon Tiger, Morehouse student publication, and the Atlanta Daily WORLD, is open to all persons interested in writing for newspaper or other types of publication.

The meeting Friday will feature Pete Craig, ace feature writer and reporter of the Atlanta Journal, who is scheduled to discuss the subject, "Gathering the News". The session is scheduled to get underway at 7:30 p.m. o'clock.

Mr. Craig is expected to speak from actual experience over a long period of years reporting, not only in America, but in Cuba, South America, Nicaragua and France. The latter was during the World War while he was enrolled as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces. He is one of the state's youngest veterans.

11-30-39

Mr. Craig's address will be the second in the seminar series. Chess Abernathy, editor of the Cobb County Times, Marietta, was the speaker last Friday. Many of the state's most widely known members of the "working press" are scheduled to address the seminar during the lecture series, after which plans call for those enrolled to do special work in the technique of news and editorial writing.

News assignments are to be made and the articles turned in for criticism, allowing prospective writers to obtain actual experience in newspapering. Cliff Mackay, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily WORLD, is serving as director of the seminar.

MISSIONARY LEADER PRAISES PROGRESS OF NEGRO PRESS DURING DEPRESSION

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 25th of a series of interviews about men and things which is being conducted for the TRIBUNE by Melvin J. Chisum, a well known and widely travelled writer. The purpose of the TRIBUNE in presenting these narratives is to inspire new hope into the minds and into the hearts of the people. We present in this issue the views of the wife of a brilliant presiding elder, Dr. J. L. Link of the A. M. E. Church, who lives at 1427 West Seventh street, Chester, Pa. Ladies and Gentlemen, Mrs. Nora W. Link.

Tribune
10-5-39

THE REPORTER: "Mrs. Link, seeing that you are the president of the Delaware Conference branch of the A. M. E. Church Mite Missionary Society, and since Dr. Link has turned this interview over to you, I will be glad to record anything which you have to say about either the Missionary Society or business life amongst our people. Make your own choice of subject."

Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. LINK: "When Dr. Link turned this matter over to me, he knew perfectly well that I have no desire to be interviewed, but one must be polite and since you request that I do so, I must try and think of something to tell you. Like most people who read the papers, I regard the TRIBUNE's fact finding campaign in the field of business amongst our people as of a very enterprising and very inspiring character.

"Only recently Dr. Link and I were discussing how brilliantly the Negro Press of the Nation has carried on during this ten years of Depression. We were saying that we had heard of no Negro newspaper failing, although the Depression put the great New York World out of business and several of the Hearst chain of papers had folded up including Hearst's pet papar, the New York Journal. We were saying that the colored newspaper field had really improved during the Depression and all of them seem to be getting out better and bigger papers.

"To tell you the truth, Mr. Chisum, when one considers how the American mode of business treatment affects our bread winners, it is remarkable that our papers do go on as they are, because our men are still the first to be fired and the last men to be hired.

"Again I say that I feel the study which the TRIBUNE has been conducting is rendering a distinct service, but in no instance have I noticed an interview with any of the men in the newspaper field and I think they are due a lot of praise for the fortitude and courage which they have displayed all during the depression—war. So I say to you, garlands of roses to our workers in the field of journalism with pretty chaplets of forget-me-nots to those men who have stood in the counting room and seen to it that in spite of the depression, the wheels of Progress should keep turning.

"I should like nothing better, Mr. Chisum, than to be known as passing out wreaths of laurel, roses and lilies to the crowd in our race which is known as workers in the newspaper field. That ever ceaseless group of energetic men and women who work for less that they may devote their time and talent to keeping before the world the fact that the Negro in America, in spite of hard times, still continues to rise and improve his condition.

"And let me add just here that the Negro women of Pennsylvania appreciate the masterful way in which Mrs. Rhodes of the TRIBUNE has developed the Women's Department of the TRIBUNE. We think that Mrs. Rhodes is just wonderful and the women all over the State buy the TRIBUNE to see what the society group is doing; for that is where the facts are certain to be found.

NEW AND OLD JOURNALISM

We herewith illustrate for the benefit of students in journalism the new and old versions of the text that deals with reporting crime. Because "first impressions" are said to be the most lasting, we prefer to give the new version the place of honor, on the left. On the right you must read a specimen of the old system.

On the left you read a headline and story, by the Associated Press, of a crime committed at Omaha, Nebraska, as they appeared in the Chicago **HERALD-AMERICAN** of Friday, October 27, 1939.

On the right you read a different headline, but the same story from the same Associated Press as they appeared in the **NASHVILLE TENNESEAN** of the same Friday, October 27, 1939.

Bright boys and girls that you are, you should detect a difference in both the headlines and news story as given to the public by the two different newspapers. And bright as your teacher in journalism is, he or she should be able to explain to you the difference in "ideologies" of the two different newspapers.

Now go on and read:

Nashville, Tenn.

SLAIN WOMAN IN CHIMNEY

Globe
11-3-39

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26—AP—The dismembered body of Mrs. Abraham Schwaczkin, wife of an Omaha cantor, was found stuffed in a chimney of her home late today.

The head, an arm and both legs were in the chimney, the torso and the second arm in the attic.

Police sought an odd jobs man who disappered after working at the Schwaczkin home yesterday. Mrs. Schwaczkin had been missing since yesterday morning.

DISMEMBERED BODY OF WOMAN FOUND

Negro Odd Jobs Man Hunted In Connection With Omaha Crime

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26—(AP)—The dismembered body of Mrs. Abraham Schwaczkin, wife of an Omaha cantor, was found stuffed in a chimney of her home late today.

The head, an arm and both legs were in the chimney, the torso and the second arm in the attic.

Police sought a Negro odd jobs man who disappeared after working at the Schwaczkin home yesterday. Mrs. Schwaczkin had been missing since yesterday morning.

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS"

Globe

1-27-39

Nashville

Tenn

That was an eloquent address delivered in Fresno, California, on Saturday of last week by Mr. James G. Stahlman Nashvillians of every race and class could not help but be proud of the fact that one of their distinguished fellow citizens, in the capacity of president of the great Newspaper Publishers Association of the nation had the honor of expounding to the nation and the world the faith and principles of the press of the United States. None could have done the job better than did Mr. Stahlman, who had for his text, the timely phrase, "A Free Press in Democracy."

In the course of his address, Mr. Stahlman, who besides being president of the Association of American publishers is also publisher of the Nashville Banner, defined the mission of the press of this country as follows:

> "First of all, a free press does not mean my right as a newspaper publisher to publish whatever I please, to violate any laws, to invade personal privacy or ignore the ethics of a great profession."

Now that is very sound doctrine. It at least is ritualistically true as far as American newspapers are concerned. There is nowhere in this splendidly expounded tenet of newspaper ideology a loophole for escape of any who are so constituted as to wish at all times to be free to dispense a different kind of journalism in dealing with minority groups in general and with colored Americans in particular. Nor do we believe that Mr. Stahlman as a publisher would wish such a loophole.

Nevertheless, in the January 21 issue of Mr. Stahlman's Nashville Banner the same issue in which his notable address to the nation was published there is an editorial which begins with the following sentence:

> "It is regrettable that Judge Hart saw fit to let off the Negro numbers racketeer without a workhouse sentence . . ."

Now we contend that the term "**NEGRO NUMBERS RACKETEER**" violates newspaper ethics in two counts. In the first place it is no ethics worthy of the name, "newspaper ethics in a democracy" for emphasis to be placed upon the **RACE** of an individual accused of a crime. Those who read the Banner regularly know that it has an editor, who seems to have enlisted as a warrior against Negroes who engage in the numbers game and who seems to feel that success will crown his efforts if he can keep it before the public that it is the **NEGRO**, and him only, that is corrupting the morals of the Athens of the South by promoting games of chance. The editor seems to have worked himself into a state of excitement over the fact that some of the profits from numbers playing has gotten into the hands of Negroes. His total neglect of the duty of editorializing about other forms of gambling in Nashville has become ridiculous That he is prejudiced toward Negroes is so evident in all that he writes, and in what he fails to write about Nashville's other gaming activities until this fact does not escape the most juvenile-minded readers of his paper.

In the second place, "**RACKETEER**," as we have previously pointed out in the definition of the Hon. Thomas Dewey of New York, is a reckless term to apply to numbers playing as it is engaged in in Nashville. We do not approve of numbers playing and hold that it is legally a form of gambling in that it is engaging in a game of chance. But we know that "racketeer" is purely a term invented by a crusading editor, who has concluded that holding up **NEGRO** and **RACKETEER** will accomplish his purpose of arousing a "righteous public" to its duty of seeing that numbers is wrested from the control of "**NEGRO RACKETEERS**" and deposited in hands that will keep it clean like poker playing, bank night and bridge games, all of which are as definitely games of chance as is the numbers game.

Is it good newspaper ethics to pounce on the race of an individual when he is accused of a crime? If so' why is this never done when the accused person is a Jew, an Italian, a Greek or member of any other minority racial or religious group?

Does the fact that colored people seldom advertise in newspapers render the race safe to be singled out for mention when an individual commits a crime? The answer to that one will give us an opinion, one way or the other, on President Roosevelt's contention that newspaper policies concern themselves primarily with the welfare of the counting room. except in rare instances.

Grateful To Negro Press

Age

1-14-39

NYC

Editor The New York Age:

As we enter upon our new responsibilities for 1939. I am reminded of the fine support which the Negro press has given to the various agricultural programs.

News releases from my office have been widely published and many of the papers have made editorial comments on the agricultural situation which have helped the whole cause. My observations in 1938 convince me that despite many local inequalities which exist, Negro farmers have made substantial progress and in addition to the activities of Negro Extension Workers, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, Jeanes' Supervisors, etc., the Negro press has been a factor in bringing about this improvement.

More Negro farmers are reading Negro newspapers than ever before which is convincing evidence that the Negro press is rendering a real service in helping to improve conditions in the rural areas. The gains we have made in 1938 will be strengthened in 1939 if we are all vigilant and cooperative.

May I take this opportunity to express to you my personal thanks for the cooperation which you have given our office during the past year and very earnestly solicit your continued cooperation during the coming year.

ALBON L. HOLSEY
Field Organizer
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Tuskegee, Ala.

LISTING NEWSPAPERS

Plaindealer

1-27-39

Kansas City

Kan

In compiling our annual list of Negro newspapers for Editor and Publisher, the newspaper trade publication of New York, we are impressed by the fact that even during the depression, the Negro press has suffered no unusual mortaliy. While a paper drops off here and there, new ones come to life in other spots. In recent weeks a new paper has made its bow in Fort Worth, Texas, Portland, Ore. and Buffalo, N. Y.

It is undoubtedly a tribute to the crystalizing of social forces among Negroes that the press has become stabilized. A press could not exist unless a people had certain standards by which they lived. The fact that this press is not going back, but steadily creeps forward, is proof of the general forward movement of Negro life.

Hammond, La., Vindicator
April 7, 1939

Southeastern College News

TALKS ON NEGRO PRESS

Professor Roy E. Hyde of Southeastern Louisiana College's Sociology Department returned from Atlanta Sunday where he attended a two day meeting of the Southern Sociological Society. He appeared on the Saturday program giving a discussion of the "Role of the Negro Press". He pointed out some positive and negative effects of negro newspapers. The trip to and from Atlanta was made in a car with members of the L. S. U. department of Sociology. The group came back by Tuskegee Institute and attended a splendid musical program Saturday night.

When the Louisiana Academy of Science meets in Baton Rouge the last week of April, Mr. Hyde will give a paper before the Social Science section. The paper is to be a partial report on some research which he has been engaged in since last July.

When the Sociologists of Louisiana met at Alexandria March 25, Professor Hyde was made chairman of the group for the coming year. His principal duties will be to determine subjects for discussion and to act as chairman at a two hour meeting for the convention next year. An attempt is going to be made to have every sociologist in the state present.

Mr. Hyde has been a member of the faculty of Southeastern for seven years and has done much in the organizing of the sociology department during that time, as well as conducting important research in this part of the state.

UNFAIR JOURNALISM

We quote a paragraph from Opportunity Magazine's leading editorial in its June issue because it seems quite pertinent to what we want to say in protest against two local daily newspapers.

The quotation is as follows:

"The outstanding act which the American Medical Association appears to have taken recently in regard to Negro physicians was to place after the names of the Negro members of the Association the letter (c), designating them as colored. There was no (j) to designate the Jewish members, no (g) to designate the German members—no racial or national designation of any group save Negroes."

Globe

Now our protest against local newspapers deals with a group of pictures that appeared in the Nashville Tennessean of Saturday, May 6 and a news article which appeared in the Nashville Times of Sunday, May 7.

5-12-39

The group of pictures in the Tennessean showed the candidates for the city council. There were Jewish Americans, German Americans, Irish Americans and Italian Americans in the picture along with three Negro Americans. They all, however, were good Americans, and all were entitled to be treated as such. But the Tennessean felt it necessary to put the word "Negro" after the name of each of the colored men, notwithstanding the fact it was very obvious that they all were Negroes.

Nashville

In last Sunday's Nashville Times a news story listed the reports that candidates had made of their campaign expenditures. Following the name of each colored man, and that of colored men only, was the designation "Negro."

In splendid contrast to the way the colored candidates were treated by both the Tennessean and the Times was the Nashville Banner's publication of a list of Councilmen from all of the wards of the city. Every man was listed by his name with no reference to his race.

Now neither the Tennessean nor the Times needs to be reminded that it is prejudicial to any minority group to handle news about its members in the manner here referred to. Even as "an old Southern custom," that form of journalism is being abandoned by the progressive newspapers of our section. It is never employed in great metropolitan newspapers like the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune, whose proportion of Negro subscribers is far less than the proportion Southern dailies have on their books.

We doubt that any daily papers make any racial designations of their subscribers when they solicit advertising on the basis of their circulation. Is it not quite unfair, therefore, to be prejudicial toward Negroes in handling news about them when their money spent as subscribers brings as bounteous a return in advertising revenue as does money spent by other minority groups?

That is our conclusion and as paying subscribers to the two offending newspapers here mentioned we register our own and also the protest of all other colored subscribers who are able to appreciate the unfairness of the news items above mentioned.

At the same time we express appreciation to the Nashville Banner for the enlightened Americanism it displayed in treating the news about our colored men who were running for office.

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332 Newspapers, Magazine And Bulletins Published By Negroes In U. S. In 1938

Age

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joseph R. Houchins, acting specialist on Negro statistics of the Census Bureau, has recently released a booklet showing that during the year ending October 31, 1938 no less than 227 newspapers and 105 magazines and bulletins were published by Negroes in the United States.

5-27-39

One hundred forty-five of the newspapers reported a total circulation of 1,322,072 and the combined circulation of 97 newspapers increased 102,087 during the year. Sixty-six of the 105 listed magazines and bulletins reported for 1938 a total circulation of 291,712.

Negro Newspapers

Washington—(C)—The 1939 list of Negro newspapers and news-gathering agencies was released Friday by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, indicated there are 227 Negro newspapers and 105 magazines and bulletins published by Negroes in the United States. 107 newspapers reported 1,066 full time employes and 944 full time workers employed in home offices of 97 newspapers. 76 newspapers employing 898 workers had, during the past year, an average monthly payroll of $60.929.

6-22-39

Negro Press Supports War Enemies of Hitler

(By Crusader News Agency)

A survey of the Negro press for the past week reveals an almost complete unanimity of sympathy for the cause of the European democracies in the present war, condemnation of Hitlerism and support of the foreign policies of President Roosevelt.

The Kansas City Call saw Ethiopia "avenged" as the Chamberlain-Daladier policy of "appeasing" the aggressors ran its logical course by plunging the world into war:

"The dogs of war let loose when Italy coveted Ethiopia, will yet get their fill of blood. All Europe and possibly the western world will pay the price of nationalism which cares not how well it serves, but how much it has. Haile Selassie is avenged! Whether or not the millions in arms exterminate themselves, the terror that drives women and children from home exists now!"

Hits Isolationists

The Louisville, Ky. Defender struck out at the isolationists and took sharp exception to the conclusions of the Louisville Courier-Journal (white) that the fight between the democratic nations and fascist Germany is no concern of the American people.

9-16-39

"Just how the Louisville Courier, the voice of a free people in a free country, could reach the conclusion 'That Hitler's quarrel over Poland should be none of our quarrel,' and that Americans should not condemn Hitler for trying to regain territory carved up by the Treaty of Versailles, as expressed in its editorial Friday morning, is more than we can fathom.

Washington

"Peace is to be desired, but 'peace at any price,' when that price is the liberty of a free people, is not to be considered. Germany's threat is one which cannot be ignored. . . ."

The Newport News (Va.) Star was critical of the shortcomings of the democracies in their treatment of minorities, but concluded: ". . . we take our stand in the democratic way, for we realize that that way is progressive and offers the only hope that we can conceive of—to the masses—the forgotten men and women. Therefore, we shall not be moved."

Hitler overreached himself and his bluff was called, in the opinion of the Cleveland (Ohio) Gazette. The paper also saw the Russian-German Non-Aggression Pact as weakening Hitler: It "has cost Germany the friendly services of Japan in annoying Britain in the Orient. Mussolini has all but refused to go to war over Danzig. Spain, of great strategic importance in war, has declared her neutrality."

Dissenting Voices

In sharp contrast to the majority of papers, the Pittsburgh Courier took the position that the war does not concern us. It asserted: "It will make do difference to us who wins"—that is, the democracies, in which Negroes have some rights, if limited, or fascism which makes no secret of its bestial hatred of the darker peoples, its determination to deny them any participation in the national life.

The New York Amsterdam News, too, ignored the distinctions between, say, mob lynchings in the United States in violation of the Constitution, and the official government-sponsored race hatred propaganda and persecution of the Jews and other minorities in the fascist countries.

The paper admonished its readers to "realize that democracy as now practiced in London, Paris, Washington, Calcutta and Hongkong means little to them—it means something only to white men," but left its position unclear with the contradictory assertion that "no colored person anywhere in the world can afford to stand aside and take what is happening in Europe passively."

Defends Soviet Pact

The Chicago Defender saw the events of the past week confirming "the correctness of our analysis of the international situation . . . in an earlier issue of the Defender under the caption of 'The Fruit of Appeasement.'" The paper reiterated its previous defense of the Soviet pact, and asserted "it requires no great intelligence to see that those who put the betrayal of Czechosolvakia across, are out to deceive the friends of peace and democracy everywhere."

It warned that a new Munich may be in the making, despite the anti-Hitler war action forced on Chamberlain by British public opinion, and charged that "the Chamberlain-Bonnet-Hitler conspiracy is against democracy and peace, therefore against the economic, political and cultural well-being of the people, regardless of race, creed or color."

The Voice of Ethiopia, New York, New York City, traced the course of the disastrous policy of appeasement from the betrayal of Ethiopia to the present war, and asserted that the appeasers have been caught in their own trap. It continued:

"Betrayal of Ethiopia was not necessary. It was the wanton action of the irresponsible and the immoral. How long can nations with such an attitude toward right and wrong, survive?"

A warning that war is "no cure for racial ills" was sounded by the Philadelphia Tribune:

"The war will bring no permanent financial assistance to anybody, and it certainly will not help colored people to get rich.

"Prosperity and progress come when there is peace. Distress, misery, and exceedingly great poverty are brought by war. And since the fate of all people is dependent upon the general condition of all the world, it is foolish to believe that any special group or class will be the beneficiary of world-wide chaos."

File Newspapers

Did You Get Your Copy Of "ETN"

Or, are you one of those who exclaimed, as a visit was made to the office for a copy of the paper last week, "Oh My! Are they really all gone? Can't you find just one copy? I just must have a copy." Daily World

YOU SHOULD SUPPORT ETN

By paying your subscription of $2.00 for the year, and having the paper reach you by mail, regularly each week. 3-16-39

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT

Accurately and intelligently written; void of efforts to inject personalities' or to "color" the facts, is relayed to you each week through these columns, along with Atlanta Ga.

EDITORIALS CONSTRUCTIVELY COMPILED,

and other interesting and helpful features that the most modern newspapers should have.

THE EAST TENNESSEE NEWS

is thoroughly representative of you and your institutions.

DO NOT LOWER YOUR DIGNITY

By running over to your neighbor each week with "I'd like to borrow your ETN." That kindly neighbor may willingly lend the paper, but it becomes known generally that you are one of those "borrowers."

ETN ON YOUR LIBRARY TABLE

lends dignity to your home, and offers clean, constructive reading for your children.

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manuscripts, etc., unless stamps are sent.

File Newspapers

The News And The Negro

Many things are coming up these days calling for exceptional exercise of self-control by our people as we contemplate the possible results of various happenings—some favorable and some not favorable. We are encouraged by probable progress in education, but we are appalled by police brutality the nation over we rejoice in the expression of liberality towards a true artist as in the case of Marian Anderson, but we are sickened by the reactionary feelings of certain groups toward the same artist; we take hope in the knowledge that certain positions are opening to Negroes, on the other hand,, we are making scarcely perceptible progress toward unionizing Negro labor

These and many other items in the news of the day call attention to the need of great and careful thinking if we are to go forward rather than backward: if we are to build a morale that will stand us in good stead for what will perhaps prove more trying days in the future. Daily World

First, we must learn to think for ourselves, since our position in this country is somewhat peculiar. It does seem that by this time in our group life in America we would have evolved some sort of technique for fighting our battles. For instance, there is the matter of police brutality. Some way must be found to make Negro life less cheap in the eyes of police officers. Somebody can be made to pay or lose something somehow—if law can be properly interpreted.

3-16-39

With regard to educational progress, isn't it about time for us to be positive and dynamic enough to look after a few things ourselves and not wait to see what others are going to do to us? We are old enough as a group and experienced enough to know that the best results come to those who work, even while they wait.

Atlanta Ga.

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD BECAME A DAILY NEWSPAPER, MARCH 13, 1932

2-14-

Atlanta Daily World

The Nation's Only Colored Daily Newspaper

Published DAILY and SUNDAY at 210 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
By ATLANTA DAILY WORLD PUBLISHING CO.
Telephones: WAlnut 1459—1460
Member of SCOTT NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE
Established Aug. 5, 1928; Became Daily March 13, 1932

W. A. Scott, II, Founder and Publisher, Aug. 5, 1928 to Feb. 7, 1934

C. A. SCOTT .... General Manager
CLIFF MACKAY .... Managing Editor
LUCIUS L. JONES .... Associate and Sports Editor

DAILY:—1 Year, $9.25; 6 Mos., $4.75; 3 Mos., $2.50; 1 Mo., 90c
SATURDAY ONLY:—1 Year $3.00; 6 Mos., $2.00; 3 Mos., $1.25
Canada: 1 Year, $4.50; 6 Mos., $2.75; Foreign: 1 Year, $5.50

Entered in the Post Office at Atlanta, Ga., as second-class mail under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879

National Advertising Representative: W. B. ZIFF CO.
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., and 381 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.

The ATLANTA DAILY WORLD is an independent newspaper—non-sectarian and non-partisan, printing news unbiasedly and supporting those things it believes to the interest of its readers and opposing those things against the interest of its readers.

Address ALL COMMUNICATIONS to and make CHECKS payable to ATLANTA DAILY WORLD rather than to individuals. The WORLD expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscripts, etc., unless stamps are sent.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 19

File Newspapers

World Editorial Inspires White Business Man; Will Build Hut For Boy Scouts

3-8-39

Daily World

An editorial appearing in Tuesday's WORLD inspired E. R. Craighead, white, president of the Hunter Hills, Inc., developers of the West Side home-building project, to offer a lot in the sector for the use of Boy Scouts, a Scout hut for the lot and the use of all the grounds necessary for recreation and practice. Mr. Craighead also stated his willingness to later give a check for $25 as a portion of a fund to build a lake and equip a permanent home for the Boy Scouts.

Atlanta Ga.

The editorial inspiring the offers was entitled, "Putting the Boy Scouts On The Map."

Complete text of Mr. Craighead's letter follows:

March 7, 1939

Mr. C. A. Scott
General Manager Daily World
210 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I read with much interest in the editorial of today's Atlanta World, your discussion of putting the Boy Scouts on the map. You are certainly right in that the boy must have a chance.

I will be very glad to set aside a lot in Hunter Hills for the use of a Boy Scout hut and will have a hut built for the Scouts on this lot, and will give them the use of all the grounds necessary for recreation and practice, and if and when you are ready to undertake the building of a lake and equipping of a permanent home for the Boy Scouts, I stand ready to forward you a check for the sum of $25 toward this fund.

If you will designate some one to select the lot and location in Hunter Hills for the hut, and provide me the plans for the hut, I will have it built on the lot selected.

Yours truly,
Hunter Hills, Inc.
by E. R. Craighead, Pres.
ERC:s

The Small Town Negro Editor

Journal 4-9-39

Savannah Ga.

A piece of literature came our way the other day. It treated the small town Negro editor, his joys and sorrows. One of the major problems confronting him was the determination of a few of his citizens to harass him to death. In searching the records of this group one finds it has always been a social liability and a draw back to its community. It has nothing notable to its record. It' however, knows the way things ought to be done. It sets itself up as an authority and a critic. The amusing and pathetic plight of it all is that this group is unpopular with the masses; it reads and understands not that which it reads. They are personally offended at the slightest provocation and brimmed with an inferiority complex. In essence, they are "the holier than thou" group.

Comforting is the fact that we are so spared. Comforing, also is the fact that each week our readers grow; **and now the circle widens to include many out of the state.**

Fountain's Press Attack

Journal 4-9-39

Negro papers never print anything good about the AME church, W. A. Fountain, Jr., president of Morris Brown College, told a group at Townsley Chapel Thursday night. The sage from Atlanta further informed his very patient and indulgent listeners that the AME church could not live without Morris Brown College.

While we like young Fountain and feel that he is a fine fellow, we also feel that he should show a little regard for the intelligence of our people. He might be able to fool the people in Atlanta, but he cannot fool anybody in Savannah. The Negroes in Savannah have sense enough to know that if it were not for the Negro papers the AME church would not amount to a hill of beans, nor would any other denomination, for that matter.

If papers are no good, we would like to ask Doctor Fountain why the AME church publishes the Christian Recorder, The Southern Recorder, The Western Christian Recorder, The AME Review, etc.

Savannah, Ga.

These papers are published for the purpose of getting the activities of the church before the people and the Negro press as a whole has cooperated in doing just that. How would the masses fo our people have known about the last General Conference and preceding General Conferences if it had not been for Negro editors who spent thousands of dollars to cover that confab and publish it?

How would the Negroes over the nation have known about the recent strike at Allen University if it had not been for the Negro press? How would the masses have known about the recent Bishop's council in Dallas, and about Bihop Grant's death if it had not been for the Negro press?

What would Morris Brown College amount to if it were not for the Negro press? Dr. Founain stated in his address that there are students at the college from 29 different states. How did they hear abou Morris Brown College? What inspired their selection of the college? It was stories that they read in Negro papers.

No, Fountain is opposed to the Negro papers because they uncover too much filth and crooked work in the AME church. Some people can't stand the truth.

As to the AME church not being able to survive without Morris Brown, we do know that the AME church started without Morris Brown and carried on for years before the college was thought of, and how Fountain could conceive that idea is beyond us. However, we suppose the poor boy was trying to raise that $50,000 and felt that his listeners were numbskulls, and he could tell them anything as long as he succeeded in shaking loose the coin.

Well, it is all right with us, Brother Fountain, you may tell your listeners any cock and bull yard you please, but lay off the Negro press or you might find yourself in hot water.

SPECIAL COVERAGE!

LOUIS Vs. GALENTO

Daily World 6-27-39

BY RIC ROBERTS

Atlanta, Ga.

Nationally Known Boxing Authority

Will Be at the Ringside

FOR THE

File Newspapers

Atlanta Daily World

The Nation's Only Colored Daily Newspaper

Full Story in Thursday Morning's Issue

File Newspapers

Wreath Placed On Founder's Grave

Atlanta World

Atlanta Ga.

As has been the custom every year since the death of William A. Scott, 11, founder of the Atlanta Daily WORLD and Scott Newspaper Syndicate, members of the Scott family gathered at the publisher's grave in Lincoln Memorial cemetery yesterday to pay tribute. Tuesday, February 7, marked the fifth anniversary of his death.

2-9-39

C. A. Scott, who was named by his deceased brother to head the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, placed the floral wreath upon the grave.

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Daily World 9-20-39

Craig To Speak At Journalistic Seminar

Daily World 11-29-39

Atlanta Ga.

Pete Craig, widely known member of the Atlanta Journal's editorial staff and ace feature writer of that newspaper will be the principal speaker Friday night at the second session of the Journalistic Seminar. The meeting starts at 7:30 p. m., and will be held at Morehouse College.

The seminar is being jointly sponsored by the Alpha chapter of Delta Phi Delta, honorary journalistic society; the Maroon Tiger, Morehouse student publication and the Atlanta Daily WORLD. Cliff Mackay, WORLD managing editor, is director.

Continuing the general theme of the discussions which started last week with an address by Chess Abernathy, editor of the Cobb County Times, speaking on "What Is Journalism?" Mr. Craig, Friday, will discuss the subject, "Gathering the News".

Few journalists in the southeast have had more experience along this line than Mr. Craig. He has been a member of the Journal staff for the past five years and prior to that time had led a colorful career gathering news in Cuba, South America and Nicaraugua.

He at various times has served on the editorial staffs of the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune and the Daytona Beach (Fla.) Record and for many years was a free lance feature writer. His feature articles have appeared in several nationally-circulated magazines. He is one of the youngest World War veterans in the state.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the seminar. Students interested in writing from all of Atlanta's educational institutions are invited to attend the sessions.

Plans in the making call for actual class sessions on the technique of writing news and feature articles, and later those enrolled in the seminar will be given actual assignments to cover events, their stories turned in and criticized by directors of the seminar.

First Journalism Seminar Tomorrow

Plans were completed Wednesday for the first session of the Journalism Seminar which is to meet each Friday evening at 7:30 in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library. It was announced by Moss Hyles Kendrix, co-founder of Delta Phi Delta, honorary journalistic society, who is chariman of the coordinating committee.

Daily World

Chess Abernathy, nationally known editor of the Cobb County Times of Marietta, will be the chief speaker Friday. His address will deal with the subject, "What is Journalism."

11-23-39

The Seminar is being jointly sponsored by Alpha Chapter, Delta Phi Delta; the Maroon Tiger, Morehouse student publication; and the Atlanta Daily WORLD. Cliff Macay, managing editor of the WORLD, is serving as director.

Atlanta Ga.

A large number of students interested in newspaper work, representing all of Atlanta's educational institutions has indicated intentions to attend the meeting Friday night.

A question period is to be conducted following Mr. Abernathy's address, during which aspiring journalists will be allowed an opportunity to obtain first-hand knowledge of newspapering from one of the nation's most widely known editors.

A dinner honoring Mr. Abernathy is being given by Alpha chapter of Delta Phi Delta at six o'clock Friday evening in the dining hall of Atlanta University, Mr Kendrix disclosed. The seminar is scheduled to get underway at 7:30 o'clock.

DR. DUBOIS TO EDIT NEW PUBLICATION

Call

To Take Charge of Scholarly Journal to Be Issued At Atlanta University

12-16-39

ATLANTA.— Beginning in January, 1940, Atlanta university will publish a scholarly journal, under the title of "Phylon, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture." The new publication, to be issued quarterly, will treat the race and culture problems of the South, the United States, and the world.

But these problems will be not so much concerned with physical and hereditary differences as with the culture and cultural developments of the race. Publication of the new quarterly in some respects will be a resumption of the old Atlanta university publications, which were issued annually for 18 years, between 1897 and 1914.

An editorial board will have charge of the magazine. Appointed editor-in-chief is Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, chairman of the department of sociology at Atlanta university, and the former editor of the Atlanta university publications. For 24 years Dr. DuBois served as director of publications for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and as editor of its official organ, The Crisis.

He is considered one of the foremost writers in this country. At the present time the new editor is working on an Encyclopedia of the Negro under the sponsorship of the Phelps Stokes Fund. Some of his books include "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade," "The Souls of Black Folk," "Darkwater," "The Gifts of Black Folk," "The Quest of the Silver Fleece," "Black Reconstruction," and "Black Folk, Then and Now."

To serve as managing editor, President Clement has appointed Dr. Ira De A. Reid, also of the department of sociology of Atlanta university, who was in charge of research for the National Urban League for ten years before he joined the faculty of Atlanta university in 1934.

Other members of the editorial board are Dr. William Stanley Braithwaite, of the department of English; Dr. William H. Dean, of the department of economics; Dr. Rushton Coulborn, of the department of history; Dr. Oran W. Eagleson, of the department of psychology; Dr. W. Mercer Cook, of the department of French; and President Clement.

The quarterly will have the cooperation of the faculties of the university system, Morris Brown college, and Clark university. At a later date, a board of contributing editors will be appointed who are resident outside the university.

Modest in size, each issue of "Phylon" will contain from 100 to 150 pages and illustrations. Articles will be popular as well as highly scientific. The magazine will also include literature, poetry, book notices and reviews.

The price of this new publication will be small, and support is solicited not only from graduates and friends of the university system, but also from the general public.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois To Be Editor Of Atlanta University Quarterly, A New Publication

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The price of this new publication will be small, and support will be solicited not only from graduates and friends of the university system, but also from the general public.

[illegible] 12-23-39

Memphis Tenn.

12-30-39

Negro Newsman On Staff of Daily Paper

Bee

6-3-39

Chgo Ill.

James M. Burr, widely known newsman and publisher of The Illinois Sentinel, has been appointed to the editorial staff of the Chicago Evening American, it was learned this week. Newsman Burr, under his new assignment will write constructive stories concerning the civic, industrial and economic life of Chicago's colored citizenry, play up the Negro's accomplishments and progress, his contributions to the economic and cultural life of Metropolitan Chicago.

Burr formerly edited the Houston Sentinel and the Galveston Sentinel. He is a graduate of Leland university, New Orleans, studied journalism at Western School of Journalism, got his practical training with the Houston Defender, edited by C. F. Richardson. He has a daughter working on her Master's degree at University of Chicago.

~~The Newspaper~~

MAKING HISTORY !

Union

5-11-39

Cincinnati, Ohio

Hon. Robert S. Abbott, Chicago editor and publisher, who built one of the largest weekly newspapers in the world, regardless of race, is rapidly regaining his health, to the great joy of his thousands of friends throughout the country. Building his newspaper from his "vest pocket" during the past 33 years, Mr. Abbott is all the more esteemed because he is a practical printer who had the courage and imagination to make good in a big way. His place in history is secure because with the Chicago Defender he put Negro journalism definitely in the realm of "big business." His paper circulates throughout the civilized world. (Calvin Service).

FLOWERS FOR A STAR

Miss Ethel Waters, star of "Mamba's Daughters," who rose to new dramatic heights Monday night when the drama opened a limited engagement at the Grand Opera House, not only received 15 curtain calls from the audience but was showered with telegrams and flowers from well wishers. She is shown here in dressing room with flowers given her by another star in the play, Miss Fredi Washington.—Gushiniere photo.

Noted Star Feted By Chicago Newspaper

Other Members Of Mamba's Daughters Enjoy Dinner

By NAHUM DANIEL BRASCHER

Ethel Waters, star of Mamba's Daughters, was given an unusual tribute Wednesday night, with a midnight informal supper, by the Chicago Defender and Buddy Coleman, of the Belmont Grill, at the grill, Garfield boulevard at Prairie avenue.

The event sparkled with goodwill, fellowship, wit and renewal of old friendships. The tremendous success of the play in New York City is transferred to Chicago with no loss of enthusiasm, and the fact that Miss Waters, and many of the members of the cast of Mamba's Daughters are attached to Chicago through long years of professional and personal association, makes an event like the supper of Wednesday night, one long to be remembered.

Fruition of a Dream

As I sat there and looked upon the assembly, and knowing the new standard of dramatic success Grand Opera house play; with J. Rosamond Johnson, one of the celebrated cast - sitting near me in glorified dignity, my mind most naturally went back to the famous "Red Moon," played more than 25 years ago with "Bob" Cole and Johnson, the authors and stars.

Sitting in a restaurant in Cleveland, Ohio, at the time, having dinner with Cole, I told him of my inspiration in the very obvious progress of entertainment displayed by the "Red Moon." "Bob" Cole, eloquent comedian, wore a red wig, and no black face—a striking blow at tradition. Managers said it could not be done successfully. "Let's try it," said Cole, "and if it doesn't work, I'll put on cork."

Then Cole said to me something I have never forgotten. This is it: "The other people are not going to change our standards; we must do it. We must be diplomatic; they want entertainment. We must be so clever that when they wake up, they will discover a new day has come. We are planning for the future, so that they who come after us, will be recognized for their true talent and not makeshifts."

Can't you see "Mamba's Daughters" in all of its dramatic achievements—and unquestioned entertainment is proving that IT CAN BE DONE? Therefore, the tribute to Miss Waters, and members of her cast, at Belmont Grill was a fine realization of a prophecy, and dreams come true. There's the picture of Wednesday night's supper that I shall ever retain.

Some twenty-five guests were present. The long table was beautifully decorated with cut flowers. Soft music, of the kind we love to hear, fell on the ears as the trim waitresses served the various courses with impressive efficiency.

Dave Kellum—"Bud Billiken"—theatrical editor of the Chicago Defender, acted as toastmaster at the close of the repast, and introduced the guest of the evening, Miss Waters. In a charming way Miss Waters expressed joy at being back in Chicago where she has had so much pre-eminent success in other days. Rising to legitimate drama, Miss Waters was profoundly curious Monday night, she said, to learn what Chicago daily paper critics would say of her work. They rose to fitting heights, "And this makes me very happy,' said Miss Waters. She said: "I love Chicago. and am most appreciative of this tribute tonight."

Mr. Kellum then introduced other members of the cast including Fredi Washington, Marie Saunders, Alberta Hunter—another protege of Chicago—Georgia Burke, J. Rosamond Johnson, and Willie Bryant—another Chicago product. Miss Washington is excutive secretary of the Negro Actors' guild, New York, on leave for this production.

"Praise to Whom—"

Besides each guest who was called upon by Mr. Kellum, paying enthusiastic tribute to Miss Waters, commendation was also given Buddy Coleman and the Chicago Defender for the thoughtful gesture of gratitude and hospitality which is typical and traditional of Chicago throughout the world.

Others present were: Ethel Waters, Everette Hardy, Vera Greene Edinburg, Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Claiborne, Anne Rita Barnes, Mrs. Sadie White, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Harper, Juliette Boykin, Marie Saunders, New York City; Enoc P. Waters, Alberta Hunter, J. LeVert Kelly, Willie Bryant, Nahum D. Brascher, Fredi Washington, J. Rosamond Johnson, Mrs Irene B. Lasley, Ald. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Grant, and Georgia Burke

10-14-39

12,000 At Defender's Third Cooking School

Defender 11-18-39 Chicago Ill.

File New

Thousands of Chicago housewives cheered to an inspiring close the Chicago Defender's third annual home service exposition and cooking school held throughout last week at the South Center department store.

Opinion offered by the general public and sponsors of the civic and educational program furthered by this event placed the affair as the most successful of its kind ever held in the city.

Attendance during the five days of activities from Tuesday to Saturday reached 12,000, with many persons unable to gain admittance to the closing sessions.

The focal point of the entire program was the series of demonstrations in the art of cooking by Miss Eloise Keller, home economist of the Homemakers Kitchen Institute, New York City.

In the opinion of her audiences as shown by their enthusiasm, Miss Keller's abilities to present the ever-mounting mass of information about cooking assures her continued reputation as the outstanding leader in her field.

How to Buy

An interesting extension of the central theme displayed food products of leading local and national firms. From the many elaborately decorated booths that lined the walls of the large auditorium came informing suggestions not only on what to buy, but where to buy and how to buy.

Visitors were made acutely aware of the amazing differences between ordinary and leading brands of foods, from an economical and nutritional standpoint.

Meat Cutting

A variety of attractions included: demonstrations in the art of cutting and identifying various cuts of meats by R. O. Roth. of the National Live Stock and Meat board; motion picture films showing the editing and publishing of the Chicago Defender, and scenes behind the scenes at Lincoln cemetery; songs and comedy skits by Mrs. Dolores Johnson and Mrs. Dorothy Herron; demonstration of telephones for the home by the Illinois Bell Telephone company and musical program by the Apollo Ensemble.

Leaves No Doubt

Said Frank J. LaStaff, director of the Homemakers Kitchen institute. "The heart-warming reception given the Defender's program by the forward marching women and business people of Chicago, certainly leaves no doubt as to the public appreciation of the constructive leadership of the Defender. The net result is and will remain an important step toward better health, better home life and greater civic happiness."

More tangible expression of the program's desirability flowed to the public in a stream of valuable prizes.

Wins Gas Range

Major awards were won by **Mrs.** Mary Hall, 4807 Champlain, **a Magic** Chef gas range presented **by The** Peoples Gas Light and Coke company; Mrs. Lena Easter, 210 East Fiftieth street, an RCA radio given by the L. Fish Furniture company, and Mrs. J. J. Jones, 4238 Vincennes avenue, an electric roaster from the Commonwealth Edison company.

Many Prizes

Several thousand smaller prizes including 250 baskets of groceries were distributed free to fortunate visitors.

As gestures of good will and reminders to the public of the superior qualities of their products, the following firms furnished prizes or otherwise contributed voluntarily to the success of the cooking school and exposition:

L. Fish Furniture company, National Tea company, Jewel Food stores, Kraft-Phoenix Cheese company, National Biscuit company, Walgreen Drug company, Armour and company, Swift and company, American Sugar Refining company, Progressive Flower company, Holleb and company, Gordon Baking company, Ward Baking company, Hydrox Corporation, Atlas Hardware and Paint company, Klein Noodle company, Harris Pie company. Thomas J. Lipton Tea company, Central States (A-1 Wine) Distributors, Clorox Chemical company, Proctor and Gamble, Parker House Sausage, Wesson Oil and Snowdrift company, A. and P. Tea company, General Foods, Inc., Best Foods, Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing company, Morgan's Grocery (319 East Forty-seventh street), Calumet Meat Market, Weinberg Egg company, Brillo Manufacturing company, Cicago Flexible Shaft (Sunbeam) company; Bree's Poultry Markets and the John B. Canepa (Red Cross brands) company.

R. R. TAYLOR LEADS BEE'S AIR TALKS

Bee

12-24-39

Chicago Ill.

Robert R. Taylor, member of the Chicago Housing Authority and manager of the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments will be the first speaker on the new educational radio series sponsored by the BEE. Mr. Taylor will be heard in a 15-minute talk on the program which begins on January 2 at 1:15 p. m.. Other speakers, in the order of their appearance include leaders in civic, political, religious and business circles on the South Side.

They are Charles P. Browning Ald. Earl B. Dickerson, Claude Barnett, Horace Cayton, William Townsend, George M. Jones, Dr Lloyd A. Hall, Frayser T. Lane. Mrs. Florence Williams, Charles J. Jenkins, Dr. John Lawlah and Rev. A. Wayman Ward.

NEWS BROADCAST TIME CHANGE

Beginning last Tuesday, Dec. 19, the BEE's radio news broadcasts were heard at one p. m., just before the "Rockin' 'n Rhythm" program of Eddie Honesty, Jr These broadcasts will be heard each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1 to 1:05 p. m. over station W-H-I-P. Don't fail to listen for a resume of news appearing in the BEE, leading five cent newspaper.

McGILL MUST PAY ABBOTT $17,000

Chicago Defender Editor Scores A Telling Victory In McGill $80,000 Suit

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, was twice winner in Circuit court before Judge Cummings Monday.

A jury found that he did not owe Atty. Nathan K. McGill, former general counsel and general manager of the Chicago Defender $80,000 and later in the counter claim awarded Mr. Abbott $17,000 verdict, which amount is to be paid with an added five er cent interest.

Mr. Abbott was represented by Attys. Edward H. Morris and James B. Cashin.

The suit, pending for several years, was filed by McGill, who sought monev allegedly to have been loaned by him to Mr. Abbott personally. Mr. Abbott denied any such loan. In the counter claim Mr. Abbott asked for $1[illegible]0 which he lent McGill to pay off a mortgage on his South Parkway home and other property.

Immediately after the verdict by the jury in the case, attorneys for McGill made motion for a new trial.

ABBOTT WINS GREAT VICTORY!

McGill Loses Again; Deny Him A New Trial

Union 3-16-39

Court Sustains Verdict of Jury Awarding Publisher $17.000

ROBERT S. ABBOTT

Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender gained another victory over Attorney Nathan K. McGill, former, general counsel and general manager of the Defender, last Friday in the Circuit court of Cook county when Judge Cummings denied the latter a new trial in the case decided by a jury two weeks ago in which McGill was ordered to pay the publisher $17,000 on a loan granted him during his employment with the paper,

The suit, pending for several years, was filed by McGill who sought money alleged to have been loaned by him to Mr. Abbott personally. The publisher denied any such loan. In addition to this amount McGill also charged that Mr. Abbott was indebted to him in the sum of $80,000 which he had turned over to him out of salaries and commissions.

Files Counter Claim

In the counter claim, filed by Mr. Abbott's attorneys, Edward H. Morris and James B. Cashin, the publisher asked for $17,000 which he loaned McGill to pay off a mortgage on his South Parkway home and other property, and disclaimed any knowledge of the $80,000 transaction.

A jury found that he did not owe McGill anything, and rendered a verdict in Mr. Abbott's favor awarding him $17,000 with interest at five per cent, and further voided the $80,000 claim. Immediately after the trial McGill, through his attorney, William H. Haynes, made motion for a new trial, which Judge Cummings denied at a hearing last Friday.

In rendering his opinion on the motion, Judge Cummings said:

"The case was tried well by both sides. I see nothing in the case that could in any way possible influence or prejudice this jury. I think they thought the justice of the case required, and they believed the defendant (Mr. Abbott) here and the witnesses that corroboroated him, and they did not believe the plaintif (McGill), so I don't think I should disturb this verdict. The motion for a new trial will be denied."

The verdict rendered by Judge Cummings Friday marked Mr. Abbott's third victory in court over McGill since the latter's dismissal from the Chicago Defender nearly five years ago. A suit for slander heard October 9, 1936, in which McGill asked $50,000 was thrown out of court on the ground that "the suit did not set up a cause of action."

A writ of execution was sworn out against McGill Monday and given to the sheriff of Cook county for service

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Makes History

HON. ROBERT S. ABBOTT

Chicago Editor and Publisher who built one of the largest weekly newspapers in the world, regardless of race, is rapidly regaining his health to the great joy of his thousands of friends throughout the country. Building his newspaper from his "vest pocket" during the past 33 years, Mr .Abbott is all the more esteemed because he is a practical printer who had the courage and imagination to make good in a big way. His place in history is secure because with the Chicago Defender he put Negro journalism definitely in the realm of "big business." His paper circulates throughout the civilized world. (Calvin Service)

File Newspaper

BROADCASTS OVER WHIP

Bee 4-30-39 Chicago Ill.

MISS OLIVE M. DIGGS, editor of the BEE who was guest speaker over W-H-I-P Tuesday afternoon. She spoke on "The Woman and the Press."

COLORED NEWSMAN ADDED TO STAFF OF CHICAGO DAILY

James M. Burr to do Editorial Work on Hearst's American

Globe 6-2-39

CHICAGO, June 1 (ANP)—James M. Burr, widely known newsman and publisher of The Illinois Sentinel, has been appointed to the editorial staff of the Chicago Evening American, it was learned this week. Newsman Burr, under his new assignment will write constructive stories concerning the civic, industrial and economic life of Chicago's colored citizenry, play up the Negro's accomplishments and progress, his contributions to the economic and cultural life of Metropolitan Chicago.

Informer Texas

Burr formerly edited the Houston Sentinel and the Galveston Sentinel. He is a graduate of Leland university, New Orleans, studied journalism at Western School of Journalism, got his practical training with the Houston Defender, edited by C. F. Richardson. He has a daughter working on her master's degree at University of Chicago.

Cartoonist Gets Three Years In Vote Fraud

Daily World 12-5-39 Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO — (ANP)— Henry Brown, widely known newsman, a former publisher and for several years head cartoonist for a local weekly paper, last Monday was found guilty of a vote fraud charge before County Judge Edmund J Jarecki.

Brown was given a three-year jail sentence for ballot box "stuffing" but on Wednesday was released in $2,500 bail, pending an appeal of the case. Atty. Richard E. Westbrooks, prominent local barrister who handled the court proceedings in Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell's "Jim Crow" suit against the Rock Island Railroad, was counsel for Brown and arranged his release. The attorney has filed notice of an appeal.

Reports indicate that Brown—Democratic judge of election in the 58th precinct, Fourth ward— was mainly convicted on the testimony of two other poll workers; Mrs. Madette Bryant, Republican judge and Mrs. Nadie Kirksey, Democratic judge. The women officials were fined $500, each given a day in jail. Mrs. Bryant was reportedly released after payment of her fine.

Convicted Of Stuffing Ballot Boxes in Chi

Local election officials, headed by Judge Jerecki, have started a City-wide investigation of the ballots cast in the last April election. Stem of the probe in the Negro precinct, it was said lay in the fact that 386 ballots had allegedly been cast in the precinct, but that only 334 voters were registered.

Defender Offers Apology To Oxley

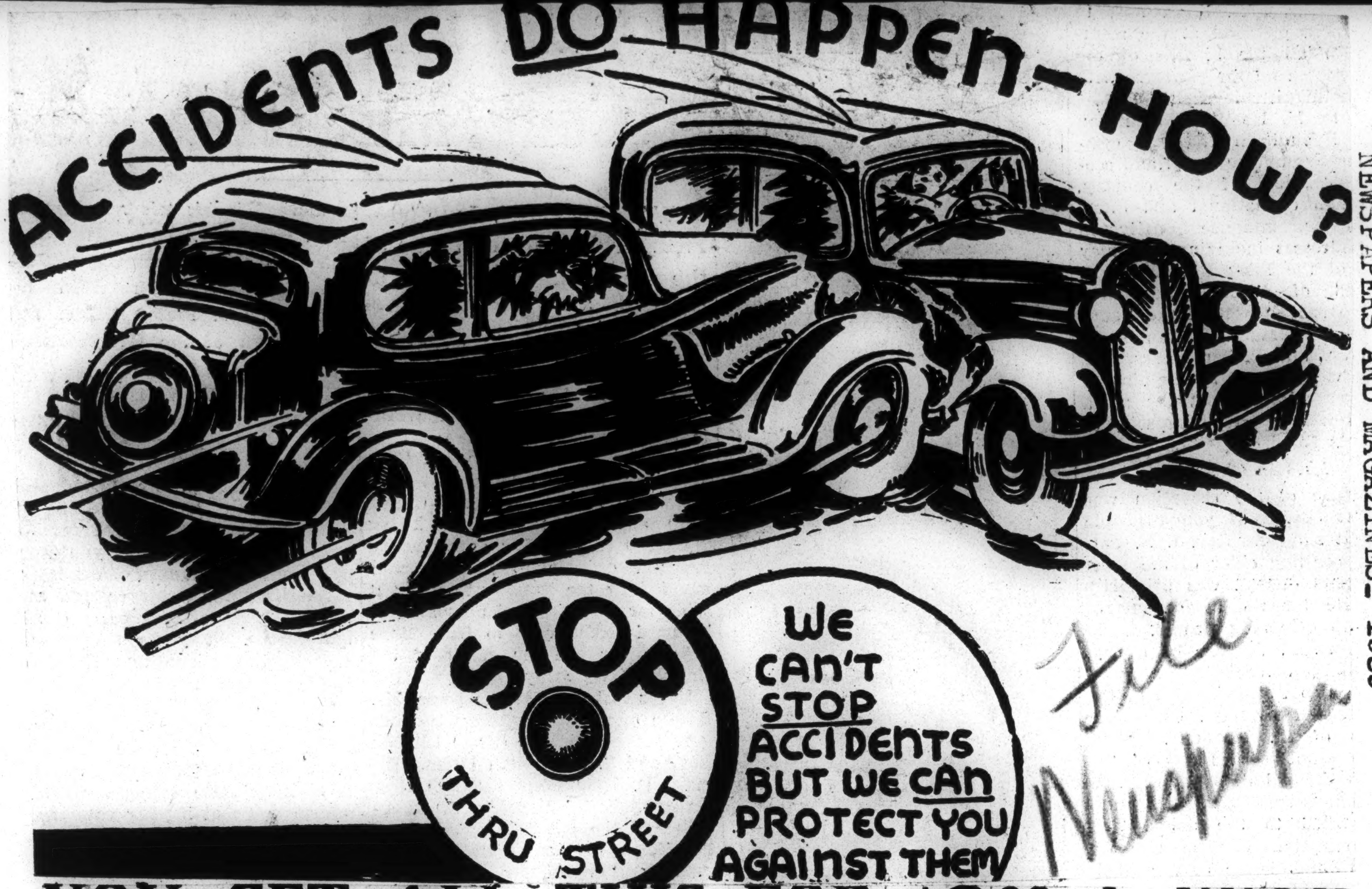
Defender 12-9-39 Chicago Ill. 12-9-39

In last week's issue of the Chicago Defender, Nathan Hopkins, writing in the open forum, "Policy, What Do You Think About It," made an uncomplimentary reference to Lieut. Lawrence O. Oxley of Washington, D. C.

We take this method of publicly offering an apology to Lieutenant Oxley for any embarrassment which he may have undergone as a result of the article.

Lieutenant Oxley is supervisor of Negro Placement Service, Social Security Board, a post he has held since July 1. Prior to that he was advisor to the Secretary of Labor on problems pertaining to Race workers. Lieutenant Oxley has also served as director of Negro welfare for the state of North Carolina.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939


ACCIDENTS DO HAPPEN—HOW?
STOP
THRU STREET
WE CAN'T STOP ACCIDENTS BUT WE CAN PROTECT YOU AGAINST THEM

File
Newspaper

YOU GET ALL THIS FOR $2.00 A YEAR

AUTOMOBILE
$10,000 if killed while riding in private automobile, taxicab, public omnibus or automobile stage

HOSPITAL BENEFIT
$15 per week for two weeks for hospital attention. All other accidents.

Defender

STREET CAR
$10,000 if killed while a passenger on a street car.

TRAIN DEATH
$10,000 if killed while riding as passenger on a train

7-1-39

ACCIDENTAL DISABILITY
$20.00 a week for disability by accidental means outlined in the policy, not to exceed 8 weeks

IDENTIFICATION
$100 maximum for relief of policy holder disabled by accident or sickness away from home city

Chicago Ill.

WALKING
$10,000 for death caused by being struck by a moving vehicle

LIGHTNING
$10,000 if killed by lightning

CYCLONE
$10,000 if killed by Cyclone

TORNADO
$10,000 if killed by tornado

FOR LOSS OF EITHER LIFE, HANDS, FEET, EYES, LEGS—$10,000
(As Outlined in Policy)

FILL IN COUPON ☛

THE Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

APPLICATION FOR $10,000 ACCIDENT SERVICE READERS POLICY

ISSUED to READERS OF THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

I hereby apply for a $10,000 Accident Service Readers' Policy in the North American Accident Insurance company, and enclose $2.00 for one year's premium.

My full name is ....
Address ....
City .... State ....
My age is .... Date of birth ....
Place of birth ....
Occupation ....
Totally blind? .... Crippled? ....

What is the name and address of person to whom you want this insurance paid in case of death or disability? (If not answered insurance will be payable to your estate.)

Beneficiary's name ....
Relationship ....
Address ....
City .... State ....
Do you certify that you are or will become a reader of the Chicago Defender? ....
Sign name here ....

Notice—Not more than one policy will be isued to any one person. Issued only to applicants over 15 years and under 70 years of age.

The Chicago Defender's Service Readers Dept.
3435 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 63

Another Scoop!

Defender

7-1-39

ONCE again the World's Greatest Weekly has scooped all other national papers in the presentation this week of the life story of EDDIE "Rochester" ANDERSON, radio and movie star on JACK BENNY'S program. Turn to page 20 and see the camera-shots of the gala welcome accorded "Rochester" at the world premiere of his latest picture in Waukegan, Ill., last week . . . .

Chicago Ill

Remember, if it's news you want, you'll always find it in

Chicago Defender

3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939 ILLINOIS

James W. Gainer, Editor Of Lake County Edition Of Defender, Thanks Supporters As Paper Celebrates Second Anniversary

By JAMES W. GAINER

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Oct. 20—The Chicago Defender celebrates its second anniversary in East Chicago beginning October 22, and ending November 18. I, James W. Gainer, representative of the Chicago Defender wish to thank the readers of this great paper for their loyal support.

Two years ago at this time, we started out with seven copies of the Defender. Today the demands of the citizens of East Chicago for this paper has placed its selling up in the hundreds. In showing my gratitude to the public, I do not wish to overlook the newsboys and girls who have been on time each week, no matter what kind of weather we may have, with your paper.

We also started out with one newsboy. Now we have 18 carriers throughout the Calumet region.

Lake County Page

One of the assets of the Chicago Defender in East Chicago has been the Lake County page, which covers all local news, including East Chicago, Indiana Harbor and Hammond. This has been made possible through the interest of the public in submitting news to the Lake County editor.

During our anniversary we expect to make the sale of this paper reach its highest pinnacle. We wish the loyal support of the readers in getting their friends to purchase a paper each week during our anniversary.

Why not buy a paper from your Mr. Dean's sister, and Mrs. Dean is Mr. Dean's mother.'

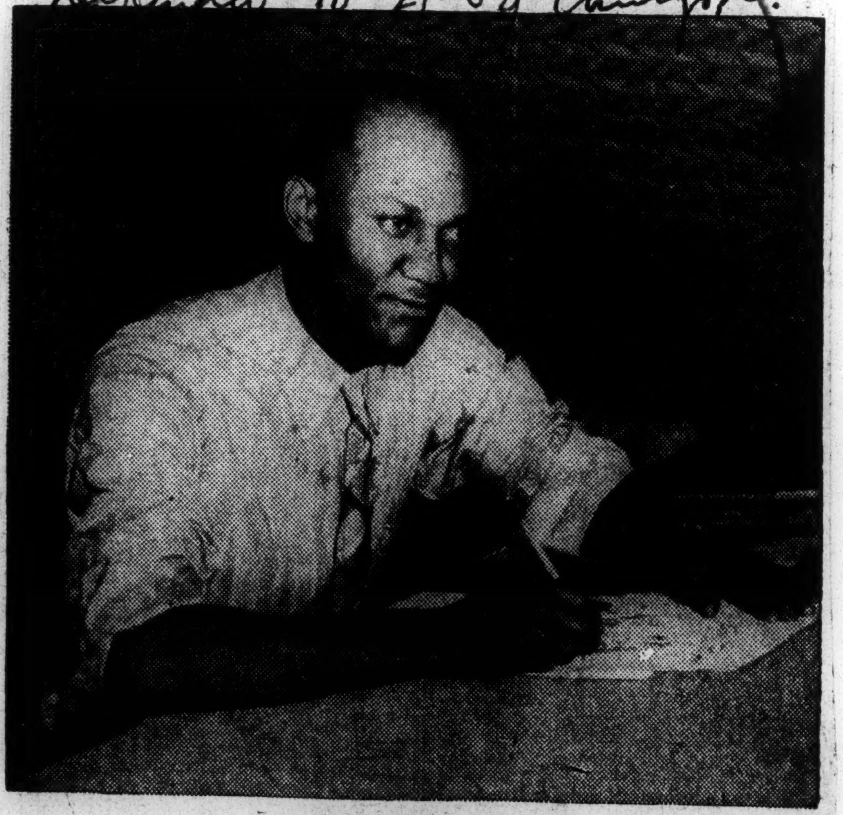
Mrs. Jessie Gains of 1004 Fields street has returned from a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. Ella Beaty of Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Defender 10-21-39

Chicago Ill

NAMED ART EDITOR

Defender 10-21-39 Chicago, Ill.



HIRAM JACKSON, JR.

Graduate of Lincoln university (Missouri) who was recently named head of the art department of the Illinois State Journal, a white daily newspaper. Jackson has been employed on the staff for a little over three months. He is an active member of Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society and Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

File
newspaper

Your Own News

BROADCAST!

TUNE YOUR SET TO THE FIRST STATION ON THE DIAL.

W-H-I-P

1480 KILOCYCLES

FOR

Bee 10-8-39

"Negro News"

Chicago, Ill.

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 1:00 P. M.

THE ONLY RADIO PROGRAM OF ITS KIND!

Presented Through The Cooperation of the "Chicago Bee" and W-H-I-

Tune in every day at 1 p. m. Station W-H-I-P—Listen to Chicago Bee News Flashes!!

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES - 1939

INDIANA

INDIANA HERALD

3-17-39

Published Weekly -------------------- -- By Rev. B. F. ADAMS
908 South Penn Street ---------------- -- ------MUNCIE, INDIANA

STAFF

REV. B. F. ADAMS ------ ---------- ----------- Managing Editor
MISS GLADYS M. HILL -------------- Assistant Managing Editor
MR. G. D. ANDREWS ---- ------------ ------ Contributing Editor
MISS SARAH C. ADAMS, Corresponding Editor of Tuskegee Institute —Alabama.

THE POLICY OF THIS PAPER:—

The policy of this paper is:—That it shall uphold the Constitution of the United States of America.

It shall stand for the progress of the working man.

It shall support the program of religion and social service.

It shall stand for the program of better relationship between the races.

It shall practice tolerance toward all peoples.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES-1939

IOWA

File Newspapers

Freedom of Press

Bystander

NEW YORK—Portraying "the unadorned truth," this statue will be ledicated to the constitutional right of freedom of the press in the "Four eedom" statuary group on the al Mall of the New York 's Fair 1939.

3-9-39

THE BYSTANDER IS GRATEFUL

Bystander

9-21-39

The Bystander is grateful to all who took part in making the Cooking School possible. It has been a pleasure to cooperate with both the sponsors and the public without neither of which the venture could have succeeded.

Des Moines, Iowa

Newspapers File

Incidently, the Bystander feels that it is well to call attention to the very fine support that the public is giving the paper. We appreciate that and will continue to improve and serve the people of Iowa. After all the Bystander is a paper printed and published in Iowa by Iowa people.

Iowa OBSERVER Praised By Des Moines, Iowa Chambers

Omaha and Des Moines persons admiring a copy of The Iowa Observer. Left to right: Senator Adams, member of the Nebraska State Legislature, Attorney Arthur McCaw, Omaha, Neb., Attorney Chas. P. Howard, editor-publisher of The Iowa Observer, and Deputy Sheriff Lucius Ashby, head of the Polk County Fingerprint, and Bureau of Identification department. These persons were in attendance at the recent joint session of the Omaha and Des Moines Chambers of Commerce at Des Moines, Iowa.

10-26-39

The Iowa Bystander

Established in 1894

11-2-39

Published in Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday of each week by the Bystander Publishing Company, Room 302, Chemical Bldg., 203 Seventh Street. Dial 3-2822.

Entered at the post office in Des Moines as second class matter.

James B. Morris, Editor and Publisher

Subscription rates payable in advance.

One year $1.75
Six Months 1.00

W. B. Ziff Co. Foreign Advertising Agency.
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
210 Walter Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
351 Fifth Ave., New York. N. Y.

Kansas To Get First High School, Junior College Annual

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Jan. 27—(ANP)—Plans were completed Thursday for Coffeyville's first and the onyl combined high school and junior college Negro annual in the state of Kansas. The publicat n, a 20-page magazine entitled "The Per Vita Journal," sponsored by the Per Vita club of the Coffeyville junior college, will be published the second week of February in connection with Negro History week. Upon completion of the magazine, it will be sent to the journalism departments of the ten largest Negro schools of the United States to be reviewed.

George Woods, Jr., who has had five years of news writing experience, will edit the publication. Woods commenced his writing career as a Boy Scout troop reporter and during his high school career wrote "spot news" for high school periodicals. Last year he was one of the only two Negro staff reporters on the College Dial magazine of the Coffeyville junior college, and this past summer he wrote Negro feature articles for the Coffeyville Daily Journal local white paper).

Plaindealer 1-27-39 Kansas City Kansas

Edward B. Ransom Of Boys' Industrial Home Read Plaindealer In Phillipines

File Newspapers

TOPEKA.—One of the regular

readers of the Plaindealer during its forty years of existence is Edwar B. Ransom, an advisor and an officer of the Boys' Industrial School a Topeka, where he has served for th past twelve years.

He has always read the Plaindealer and recalled the days when he was stationed in the Phillipine Islands, in cavalry service for th United States government when h was "always glad to get the Plaindealer."

Plaindealer 2-24-39 Kansas City Kansas

Mr. Ransom began his work with the boys' home in Topeka on Feb 12, twelve years ago, during which time he has had over a thousanc boys under his supervision. He has assisted the parole officers in finding homes and jobs for boys.

To his record are three years o service at the federal prison and eight years at the state penitentiary

As a prison guard he won national recognition and was rewarded for rendering courageous service in frustrating an outbreak of mutinied prisoners and escaping convicts at the Kansas state penitentiary in July, 1926, and in appreciation of such service was rewarded $250 by the legislature of the state of Kansas.

Paul Jones, Newspaperman Proud To Have Lived 45 Years In Kansas

Plaindealer 9-27-39

Newspapers

TOPEKA. — Paul Jones, Publisher of the individualistic magazin which bears his name, is happily celebrating the forty-fifth anniversar of his arrival in Kansas. The vetera colored editor opened his law offic in Kansas City, Kan., on October 1894, came to Topeka in 1899 as clerk in the State Auditor's office then practiced law in Topeka for number of years before launching hi Paul Jones magazine.

Kansas City Kansas

No other magazine, anywhere, is like this one-man publication, devoted almost exclusively to politics an to his race. Jones is publisher, editorial writer, reporter, advertising manager and office boy. Editor Jones knows every man who has held a state or a Shawnee County Office for the past four decades. He is familiar figure in Statehouse corridors and offices, his black, unlighted cigar and brief case adding dignity to his tall, stately figure.

Born in Virginia in 1855, Paur set sail for Chicago shortly after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, secured an education at Northwestern University, then practiced law in Illinois and Missouri. Altho he will be eighty-fou years old in December, he is lookirg forward to the 1940 Political campaign with the zest of an old fire horse. George I. Brown, poet-laureate of the Statehouse, penned this tribute to Editor Paul Jones:

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939

MARYLAND

Guild Forces Newspaper Co. To Pay $3,320

The Newspaper

Fired Afro-American Workers Collect Back Salary

BALTIMORE, Md.—According to a statement published in a recent issue of the Guild News, organ of the American Newspaper Guild in this city, three former employees of the Afro-American newspaper are to receive back salaries amounting to $3,320. They were discharged for guild activity.

By a settlement between the newspaper and the guild, the paper states, William P. Milner, who was discharged about a year ago, is to receive $1,110, without re-instatement in his former position; and Samuel Snowden is to get $690 with re-instatement. Milner has another job and did not request re-instatement.

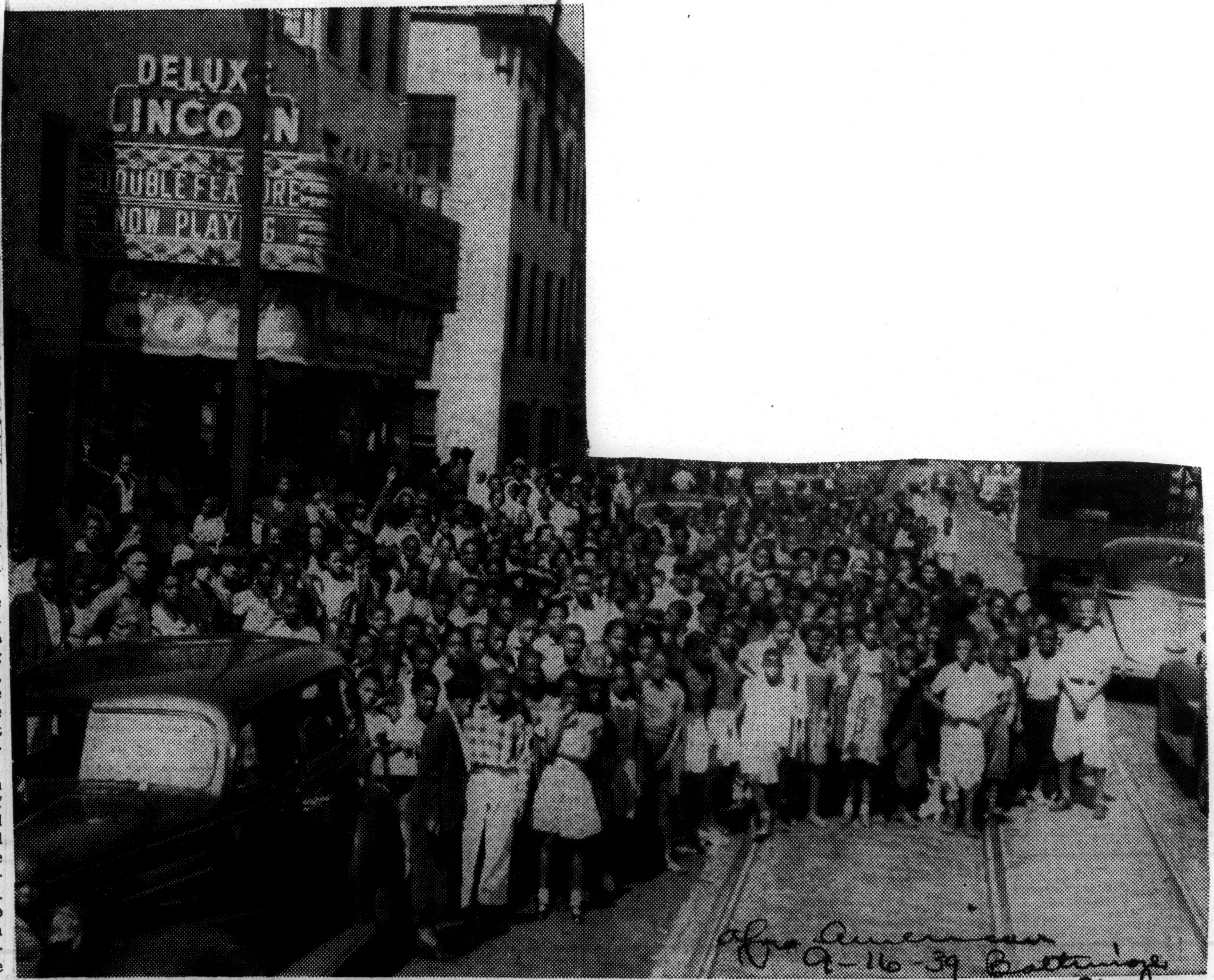
Mrs. Constance Daniel, of Washington, D. C., will receive a back salary of $520. She refused re-instatement, also, and is at present working with the Farm Credit Administration in Washington.

The decision on the matter came as a result of a National Labor Relation Board decision some months ago against the Afro-American, involving conflict with the newspaper union, when several of the employees were discharged. The latter proved to the satisfaction of the labor board that they were discharged for union activity.

George B. Murphy, Jr., formerly in charge of the Washington edition of the Afro-American, was discharged shortly after the three mentioned above. He had been shifted to the New York branch office of the newspaper and then discharged outright. The board decided against him in the labor case, when the Afro-American proved that he was not fired for union activity, but for the welfare of the publishing company.

Tribune 3-25-39
Philadelphia, Pa.

1,000 KIDDIES GUESTS OF AFRO AT THE LINCOLN



Afro American
9-16-39 Baltimore
Md.

The fifth annual Clean Black Campaign ended in a blaze of glory. Long before the doors were opened at 8 o'clock, a long line of kiddies waited to go in and enjoy pictures of Buck Rogers and Tarzan at the Lincoln Theatre, Baltimore. One thousand kiddies yelled, screamed, and shouted to their hearts' content.

Afr
in I

[illegible]

LONDON — I
countries trying t
days, for an entra
wait ten days for c
I haven't seen
and her infantry a

Afro-American

I haven't seen French observation balloons shot out of the air while the observer jumps to safety in his parachute.

10-7-39

I haven't heard the rattle of machine guns or the roar of the Big Berthas.

I have only had the experience of getting through two patrols of submarines into the English Channel, thence carefully threading the British mine field between Calais and Dover into the North Sea.

Baltimore Md

Passed Sub Patrols

Between Zebrugge (Belgium) and Yarmouth (England) we passed through another British submarine and destroyer patrol before we could arrive at Holland's main seaport town, Rotterdam.

I didn't like Rotterdam. It's clean enough. I've seen the dikes and the Dutch windmills, but these hotel keepers are out to make a killing out of war, which fills the hotels with foreigners of all countries trying to get home, and they think I should accept a cubby hole bedroom big enough to accommodate a cot, a chair and a wash stand, basin and pitcher for the price of a room and bath in New York.

Hotel Profiteers

Every hotel owner in Holland ought to be a rich man when the war is over.

I've never seen so many ships in any port as at Rotterdam. Little ships, big ships, sail boats and motor launches. Boats are as common here as autos in Washington's streets and there seems to be one for every Dutch family in town.

Every foreigner here is suspected as a spy. Holland is the crossroad between Germany and England and there is a constant battle-royal going on between spies of both countries.

Afro-American
10-7-39

In Hotel Lobbies

In hotel lobbies and on the streets I have heard all kinds of stories and here's one of them that comes from the English side:

* * *

STORY NO. 1
How England Will Win

No great fighting will take place on the Western Front unless Germany starts it. The French Maginot Line is impregnable. The German west wall can only be cracked with great loss of life.

England's policy is the same as won her victory in 1918, namely, to treat Germany as a camp that must be starved into surrender.

Germany in normal times must import two-thirds of all iron ore. You cannot fight a war without iron and steel.

British naval blockade and Germany's cash shortage will prevent Germany from getting not only iron, but oil, gasoline, and cement.

British military operations are aimed by destroying supplies Germany has on hand and bombing roads, railways, munition factories and factories which will have to be replaced.

French strategy is to bluff an offensive first at one point, then another, causing Germans to fire unnecessary shells and waste gasoline in reconnais saver flights.

If these tactics are carried out, Germany will have no shells to fire, no gas for transports and no cement for pill boxes. It will have to surrender.

STORY NO. 2
Use of Senegalese

There is a story a Frenchman told me in broken English of French Senegalese troops from Africa mixed with native French troops, taking concrete pill boxes prepared by the Germans by creeping up the beds of riverlets and bombing and sniping.

"These black boys are superb in action," he said, and that is a tribute indeed.

* * *

STORY NO. 3
Separate French Peace

A German told me that Hitler will offer France a separate peace in an attempt to split the Allies.

He said that der Fuehrer had consistently out-maneuvered the Allies, first, with the Russo-German pact, then with the Russo-Japanese peace plan; third, with its quick defeat of Poland and, fourth, with the ease with which its subs have sunk British shipping vessels, including war vessels.

Germany has not only machine guns operated electrically from control stations a mile away, but also new long range guns and high explosives that will blast the Maginot Line when Hitler gives the word.

* * *

STORY NO. 4
Russia Eyes India

A Russian told me that the Red Army will not be used in Europe against France and England.

Instead, they will be kept at home until Germany and Italy have worn the Allies down, then they will be marched over-land into India to conquer this rich English province of 400,000,000 natives.

England, he says, has less than 50,000 British troops and 200,000 native police in India, no tanks and few guns on big planes.

Indians, he said, will fall like a ton of bricks for the Russian plan of dividing the rich Indian estates among the poor.

* * *

STORY NO. 5

That Julian Streicher, Germany's famous Jew baiter, has been jailed for profiteering.

* * *

STORY NO. 6
Hitler Expects Death

That Hitler doesn't expect to come out of this war alive. He carries no life insurance and has not parked any gold abroad in foreign banks. In case he loses, he'll kill himself with a silver bullet.

* * *

STORY NO. 7
The Russian Side

Stalin's alliance with Hitler is designed to keep him from having to arm millions of Russian peasants. He's afraid they'll come marching back to Moscow with their guns in their hands.

Germany will do the fighting. Russia will furnish the gas and the food. If ever great losses come, there will follow a revolution in Germany, and a new revolution in Russia.

* * *

STORY NO. 8

England and France will move eaven and earth to bring the nited States into the war on heir side. That is the only way hey can win.

Black-Outs

Turning out all street lights at night mean a great increase in accidents. Four British soldiers were knocked down and killed by bus. Sixteen others were taken o hospitals. Reason: Run down by buses.

ON THE HIGH SEAS

Afro-American, 9-23-39
Baltimore, Md.

File Newspaper

WILLIAM N. JONES,
of the AFRO-AMERICAN is shown in a deck chair aboard the Dutch liner Statendam, bound for the war front and France. Mr. Jones sailed from New York Saturday.

The Guardian

Guardian 4-29-39

Published Weekly
56 PEMBERTON SQ. ROOM 11
Opp. left wing of Court House
Boston, Mass.

Next to Houghton & Dutton rear entrance.
Telephone CAPitol 7006

Entered at the Boston post office as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1939

Wm. Monroe Trotter
Editor and Publisher
1901 - 1934

WHITE CATHOLIC MAGAZINE PRAISES NEGRO EDITORIAL

Christian Recorder

NEW YORK—(C)—"The Commonweal," Catholic weekly review of literature and the arts, edited by Philip Burnham, 386 Fourth Avenue, gave editorial praise last week to an editorial in a recent issue of the Kansas City Call, in which the Commonweal said: "Catholics are challenged if not startled by the recent stirring appeal of The Call, influential Negro newspaper of Kansas City, that the Catholic Church take the lead in the battle to abolish in the United States race prejudices against the Negro. It is stated that there is 'no moral force so intelligent, so commanding, so likely to succeed in this attempt, and it is further urged that as a first step more Catholic Schools, particularly Colleges, be opened up to Negroes. We are happy to report that this latter recommendation is being rapidly fulfilled, so that soon there will remain but a handful of sorry recalcitrants left in the unenviable company of Nazi racists. . ."

6-29-39

Phila Pa

November Negro Printer And Publisher Out

Argus

The November issue of the National Negro Printer and Publisher, a trade magazine published and edited by Alvin D. Smith at 2312 Market street, is out this week.

11-10-39

"The Story of the Associated Press," is the leading article and "How Do You Treat Your Employees," is the leading editorial, together with 32 pages filled with information and news about Negroes in the graphic arts.

SECOND ISSUE OF PRINTER AND PUBLISHER OUT

Courier

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9—The second issue of the Negro Printer and Publisher, Alvin D. Smith, editor, is being released this week.

Features in the current issue will include the "Story of the Associated Negro Press," by its founder and manager, Claude A. Barnett, an editorial of especial interest on "How Do You Treat Your Employees" and "Negro Leaders Are Ignoring Negro Printers."

11-11-39

According to Editor Smith, whose office is at 2312 Market, many communications have been received from many persons employed in the graphic arts and a number of these communications and comments from W. R. Bayless of The Courier, who is preparing an article for the December issue, Joseph La Cour of the Afro-American, appear in this and subsequent issues.

Pittsburgh Pa

CHAS. H. HOUSTON NAMED EDITOR OF NAT'L BAR JOURNAL

Tribune.

President Redmond Outlines 10-Point Program for Year

ST. LOUIS, Mo.— Charles H. Houston, of Washington D.C., has been appointed editor-in-chief of the newly created National Bar Association Law Journal it was announced this week, by Sidney R. Redmond, president of the association.

9-23-39

[illegible]

In addition, the following ten-point objective was outlined by Mr. Redmond for the year which ends August 4, 1940:

1. To obtain increased number of appointments of Negro lawyers on the State and federal judiciary and on the legal staffs of Federal, State, country and city prosecutors to insure the impartial administration of the criminal law.

2. To obtain an increased number of appointments of Negro lawyers by the courts as receivers, administrators, attorneys for the officers, guardians ad litem, and assignments of counsel to represent indigent defendants in criminal cases.

3. To obtain increased race representation on all juries.

4. To wage a vigorous campaign in every community for equal educational opportunities for Negroes from the grammar school to the highest level.

5. To put forth the united strength of the National Bar Association, and through its agency the strength of the entire race to fight for the passage of the anti-lynching bill.

6. Publication of a law journal.

7. Closer co-operation between the National Bar Association and organizations whose objective is to promote the welfare of the group.

8. Unrelentless fight against discrimination in public places and with public funds.

9. Abolition of discrimination by all Federal agencies.

10. Establishment of local free legal aid bureaus to assist those without funds.

The following regional directors were appointed:

Irwin T. Dortch, Boston, Mass.; William T. Garvin, New York City; Maceo W. Hubbard, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Leroy Jordan, Elizabeth, N.J.; Daniel W. Ambrose Charleston, W. Va.; F. W. Williams, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Austin T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga. Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Henry J. Richardson Indianapolis, Ind.; Ray E. Hughes Columbus, Ohio;

Euclid L. Taylor and Richard E Westbrooks, Chicago, Ill.; John A Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; Harold W Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; S. D McGill, Jacksonville, Fla.; Primus C. Wade, Tulsa, Okla.; A. A. Latting, Memphis, Tenn.; Ray L. Williams Omaha, Neb.; Walter L Gordon, Los Angeles, Calif; Thurman L. Dotson, Washington, D.C

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939

"NEGRO BUSINESS" Published by the National Negro, Business League

Negro Business Magazine Makes First Appearance

Chicago, May 14 (ANP)—"Negro Business," the new quarterly magazine published by the National Negro Business league, made its initial bow this week.

5-18-39

The attractive periodical, whose prime purpose is to chronicle examples of Negro achievement in business and to discuss matters of economic interest, has articles in the first issue by C. C. Spaulding, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Atty. A. T. Walden, George W. Cox, Dr. R. R. Moton, Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, Mrs. F. V. Smart, and M. S. Stuart. The issue also contains a report of the Houston convention of the league which was held last August.

"NEGRO BUSINESS"

The National Negro Business League is to be congratulated on issuing a new magazine, "Negro Business," with Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the League, as managing Editor, The first number, which gives details on the coming annual meeting of the League in Houston, Texas, also carries some fine articles on Negro business, reviewing this field for the past 75 years, looking ahead in this field by President C. C, Spaulding of the League, and helpful information on how to succeed in business, We hope for the new magazine a long and fruitful life.

6-1-39

DELTA PHI DELTA TO SPONSOR NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

ATLANTA, Feb.—(By James H. Boykin for ANP)—The Delta Phi Delta, national journalistic society, is scheduled to sponsor National Negro Bigger and Better Newspaper Week Feb. 27 through Mar. 5. The object of the project is to familiarize America with the accomplishments and possibilities of the Negro press. Incidentally, the Deltas hope that a greater interest in journalism will be stimulated among American Negro youth. In this endeavor, the society is seeking the cooperation of its chapters, the newspapers, student publications and college and university administrations.

Editors are asked to give publicity to the project prior to Feb. 27, run a historical sketch of their publications and arrange public meetings in their cities designed to discuss journalism. In addition, they are asked to give editorial comment on the project.

The project is sponsored by Moss Hyles Kendrix, national director of projects and editor of the "Maroon Tiger," Morehouse college publication. College and university administrations are requested to present speakers who will treat topics on journalism and student editors are urged to give as much space to the project as possible.

[illegible]
2-17-39
[illegible]
[illegible]

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

This column is devoted to the public to present its views on problems confronting the community. What is written here does not represent the policy or views of the Chicago Defender in any way.

Why Not A National Negro Newspaper Week?

By WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

It is true we have our National Health Week, our National History Week and countless other "nationals," but there is one much needed national week which, as I understand, we have never had—a National Negro Newspaper week.

A National Negro Newspaper week should be first among our "nationals." It should head the list, because our newspapers constitute the one and only means by which the information regarding our "nationals" and other racial affairs may be carried to the Negro public. Who would know anything about the several Negro national weeks were it not for the Negro newspapers?

In the past far too little credit was given these all powerful agencies for Negro good, and even now the public has not been sufficiently awakened to what a strong and virile press means to a nation or people whose face is turned toward the rising and not the setting sun.

In order to have a successful National Newspaper week, all Race newspapers must support the program. And what should this program be? In short, it should be an honest effort to reach the unreached. There are hundreds of thousands of people in the rural South who have never seen a Negro newspaper; and there are others by the thousands who only see them when they go to town at cotton selling time or on other occasions.

On my visits to the rural South I seldom, if ever, see a Negro newspaper, even in the homes of prominent and even wealthy Race people, but almost all of them subscribe for their local white weekly or daily. In almost every case they hand you such paper to read while they are "cumbering" themselves cooking chicken, home cured ham and other good things for you to eat.

We have no criticism to offer these people for subscribing to and reading their home papers in order to know what is going on about them. They should most certainly do so. But, on the other hand, they should subscribe for and read at least one Negro newspaper and one Negro magazine. How can they keep abreast with racial thought unless that thought is conveyed and interpreted to them?

Bundles of Negro newspapers and magazines should once each—"National Negro Newspaper Week"—be sent to every rural church, school Sunday school, lodge or what not to be distributed as "sample copies" to persons in attendance, together with appropriately worded letters explaining what the Negro press is doing for the Race at large and requesting the teachers, preachers, or leaders to call to the attention of the pupils, students or audiences what the press has done for racial advancement in the past and what it is destined to do in the future. They should also be asked to pick from the many "samples" such one or ones as may appeal to them and subscribe. This would leave the individuals free to select whichever paper he desired.

While I am attempting to give no details here, I know mine is a workable plan and if the good papers will try it out wholeheartedly, I am as certain there will be at least a 25 per cent increase in interest in Negro newspapers after the first trial as I am that the Negro without an increased interest in Negro newspapers is a lost animal!

The National Negro Insurance week stimulates interest in our insurance companies generally and expunges the effect of that venomous propaganda pumped into our people by certain companies that wax rich on our business and yet refuse to employ a Negro janitor, to say nothing of an agent or stenographer. These National Insurance weeks are slowly but surely doing the thing that should be done—"carrying the message to Garcia." A National Negro newspaper week can do likewise. Editors, it is up to you.

Defender
2-25-39
Chicago Ill

Negro Newspapers

The Delta Phi Delta, a national inter-collegiate honorary Journalisti Fraternity, is now celebrating what they call "National Negro Newspape Week." This organization was founded at Morehouse college, one of th leading schools of the country, some years ago. The celebration will en March 5.

Plaindealer

It is well and befitting that such a week be observed. It will help greatly in stimulating the public and masses of people in the work of the Negr press. Fifty-two weeks a year, more than 150 leading Negro weeklies circulate close to a million newspapers in the homes of Negroes. The Negr newspaper is one of the fastest growing businesses in our race. Hundred of young people are finding placs of employment in the field of journalisn and are making good livings working on our race newspapers and in ou race printing plants.

3-3-39

The following data from the editorial columns of the Detroit Tribune relates some very interesting facts. The Tribune says in part:

"During the past two decades, the Negro newspapers of our country have made amazing progress, both in circulation, mechanical appearance anc prestige.

Kansas City Kansas

Our 150 leading Negro weeklies have an aggregate circulation of more than 800,000 and are read by some four million people each week.

"P. B. Young of Norfolk, Va., points out that according to the survey made four years ago by the U. S. Department of Commerce, there is a total of $2,952,000 invested in thirty-one Negro publishing plants, and this estimate does not include all the papers of the group that own and operate their own plants.

"The Negro market served by Negro newspapers, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, is estimated at two billion dollars a year. This, in money value, is equal to 95 per cent of the combined U. S. exports to all the countries of the world."

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

Reaching Criminal Classes

A CHURCH GROUP recently declared its intention of presenting a united front, of making a mass attack on crime. Its pointed phrases, borrowed from the communists, may sound all right, but their resolution, thus to attack crime, is probably biting off more than they can chew.

Crime begins simply, but it rises into the complexities of human society with unbelievable rapidity. Nor can one fix crime on any one "class" of people. There are criminals in all classes. The poorer classes only seem to be more criminal than other classes because they have little or no control over publicity and appearances.

There are common beliefs about Negroes, for instance, which are absolutely false. For instance, Negroes work in certain stores as salespeople but are often not allowed to ring the cash register. The only implication of this is that all Negroes must be watched but while they are being thus checked, many a shipping clerk and employee other than Negroes are getting away with the goods.

But regardless of these shortsighted things, the breeding of criminals is a long story. The rush to industrial jobs during the World War, the creation of abnormal appetites and the struggle to satisfy them, the concentration of people in small areas in the large cities, the exploiting of these new comers by politicians, gangsters, loan sharks, indiscreet business men, shyster lawyers and others, the further exploiting of poor Negro people by their own so-called leaders,—these and more abnormalities are the breeders of crime.

Someone is always waxing enthusiastic over a "frontal attack" on our ills. But our patient readers will please continue to remain so as we repeat for the thousandth time: there is no royal road to the solution of our problems.

A sporadic, shallow preachment against crime is only surface treatment. You may rile some gangsters against you and stir up more crime, but the surface will not have been scratched until we recognize the causes of crime and attack them at their sources.

Why did Negroes leave the farms and pour into the cities? Answer: because they could not make a living there; because conditions there were otherwise intolerable and because, being human, they had ambitions for themselves and their children just as have other people.

Why do Negroes herd into ghettos in the cities? Answer: they do it first because they are poor, secondly because they are jim crowed, and thirdly, because they have the habit of sticking to the lines of least resistance, which means with their colored people.

Why are Negroes such easy victims for so many abnormalities? Answer: because this so-called education Negroes are getting does not emphasize the fact that he must protect himself. The majority of his exploiters are allied with the group that holds the steering wheel of publicity and in most of our schools, both public and private, elementary and college, the atmosphere is charged with influences that favor the exploiter rather than the exploited.

When the young Negro goes to church—if he ever does—he hears about the Jebusites, the Israelites and the Hittites, but the problems of the Atlantaites, the Maconites or the plain country people that surround those cities or who have moved into them are crowded out because of some temporary idea represented by some one of "influence".

These people, because of these conditions, crowd the despicable police courts,—often thru no fault of their own, but we create little or no organized effort to keep them out of court scrapes, we find all possible fault with organizations like the NAACP, which does make some feeble effort in this direction; and this writer believes that often this smoke screen against the NAACP is started because it asks us to pay a miserable one dollar a year for our liberty!

There is but one way to make a mass attack on crime; do some mass voting! We must register and vote. We must pay our poll taxes as long as the despised thing stays on the statute books. But, whatever the cost we must vote! There is no other way out of the obligation we owe those who have fallen into criminal tendencies.

We must remember that criminal people were once as valuable as anyone else. Very few people are born with criminal tendencies. Many people develop criminal tendencies because of low resisting power to an unfavorable environment. It is the environment that we must move, yet most of us are afraid of the seriousness of the social operation necessary to change that environment.

The mass attack we need to make on crime is to amass enough votes to appeal to otherwise deaf ears where there are no votes to speak loud enough for callous ears to hear.

Daily World

8-6-39

Atlanta, Ga.

This Morning

—With Shirley Povich

Despite all the invective against Joe Jacobs, he can never be accused of having no eye for detail. His latest squawk on behalf of his man, Tony Galento, borders on the classic. Yussel has asked the New York Boxing Commission to order the working newspapermen at the ringside to "let Joe Louis roll when he comes flying out of the ring."

POVICH

He is intimating, of course, that the force that will send Louis catapulting out of the ring is his man's left hand, and he wants no recurrence of the sort of incident that was so helpful to Jack Dempsey in his fight with Luis Firpo. On that occasion, you remember, the Wild Bull of the Pampas sent Dempsey crashing over the ropes onto the work benches of the press and nimble American hands helped the American champion back into the ring.

But Jacobs' injunction to the working press on the eve of the Galento-Louis fight can be catalogued either as (1) a species of graveyard whistling, or (2) Yussel's incurable habit of injecting weird ballyhoo into any proceedings in which his man is fighting for a percentage. Jacobs a few weeks ago hinted that Louis gave the "gimmick" to Max Schmeling last summer when he pulverized him in one round.

Post 6-28-39
Washington D.C.

Has Jacobs Trained for Fight?

The "gimmick" is known by various terms in the prize ring industry. It is called "the slug," "the woiks" and sundry other appellations, but we always liked best Pete Reilly's name for it. The "gimmick" is in the shape of a rivet used to batten railroad ties and fits snugly in the fist of the glove, and Reilly would call it "slipping him the New York, New Haven and Hartford."

Galento seems to have trained very seriously for tonight's brief encounter, and that is something for Galento fans to fear. The reaction may be too much for Two-Ton Tony who has always thrived on misbehavior. When he crawls through the ropes against Louis this evening, his greatest asset, aside from his left hook, will be the presence of Manager Jacobs in his corner, and for Tony's sake it is to be hoped that Jacobs has trained as seriously for this big chance as Galento.

Galento will be at a distinct disadvantage if Yussel has not brought himself up to his fight; if his vocal chords are not in the pink. Yussel won the championship for Max Schmeling by yelping "Foul!" so loud and so long that the judges agreed with him to halt the awful grating on their ears, and he will have been derelict in his duties if he hasn't prepped himself for another championship performance tonight.

Louis Bitter Toward Galento

At that, Yussel does not appear to have neglected his own training. He has been shouting at somebody or something ever since the articles for the Galento-Louis fight has been signed. He has been yelping that Louis gave the business to Schmeling, that Tony will "moider dat bum Louis," that Arthur Donovan wasn't acceptable as a referee, and now he is screaming at the fight writers to mind their own business if they suddenly find Joe Louis in their laps.

And Yussell will be no mean asset to Galento this evening, if the fight is the sort of a rough-house brawl it may very well be. No longer can fights be won on a foul in New York State, but Jacobs will find excuses for his yelling talents if either fighter goes down. Referees and judges have been swayed before by loud-yelping managers and seconds.

This may be the one fight in which Joe Louis so far forgets himself as to become angered at his opponent. For the first time he has showed signs of actually disliking a fellow he is going to fight. "What fo' that Galento call me a bum?" he asked naively in an interview a few weeks ago. And there was more evidence of his bitterness toward Tony during the in-the-ring preliminaries to the Baer-Nova fight when Galento shook Louis' hand an in reply got a cold stare from the Brown Bomber.

Champion Can Protect Self

If Louis does attempt to brawl with Galento instead of sharpshooting with the punches that figure to make short work of Tony, it will be strictly against the advice of his handlers. Louis may be aiming for a knockout in record time, but canny old Jack Blackburn will accpet any sort of a knockout victory in the early rounds. He doesn't want Louis in there swapping punches with a guy who might slip across a left that for sheer power is the equal of Louis'. Still very vivid in the memory of Louis' seconds are those punches landed by Max Schmeling to Louis' head.

There isn't any reason to believe, though, that Galento could be the winner even if the fight does devolve into a brawl and Louis is of a mind to play Galento's own back-alley game. The Brown Bomber isn't exactly helpless when a fight turns dirty. Big, 270-pound Primo Carnera tried everything on Louis except pulling a gun. He stepped on Joe's feet, nudged Joe with his elbows, rubbed the lacings of his gloves into Joe's face and attempted every foul in the book.

Until Louis finally got mad, picked Primo up bodily, carried him half way across the ring, draped him on the ropes and then punched the daylights out of him.

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

A Forward Step

With Atlanta University continuing its rural institute and Morris Brown College adding a course in rural education, we take a forward step in the essentials of adequate education for our people.

Daily World 7-5-39

Although the Morris Brown release was confined to the discussion of personnel, it is sincerely hoped that whatever is taught will have a direct bearing on awakening our people to the importance of developing rural life—especially in its economic phases. The last twenty years of Negro life have led many of us to believe not only that serious attention to rural life was useless for the time being, but we have often concluded that country life had no basic interest for us any way.

Atlanta Ga

Nothing could be farther from the truth. All people need the soil and its products as an economic basis for development, and those who are not rooted and grounded in the soil are always in danger of being shifted to a marginal existence as in the majority of urban Negroes of today. Given a strong agricultural background, the present plight of the people would be a comparatively ineffective factor in their existence.

But as helpful as are courses in our liberal arts colleges, they only point the way. What we really need is inclusive agricultural education at a well-equipped agricultural college, one in each state where our young rural people can get the technique of agriculture, both mechanical and mental, in order that they may intelligently wrest wealth from the soil and profitably live upon that wealth. It simply will not be sufficient to tell people how to equip country homes when they have no money to buy equipment. Before we can effectively show country people how they can use a Frigidaire we must free them from the bondage of the landless, the sharecropping and the peonage experiences that grind their souls down to Hades. These conditions are the perfect enemies of effective demonstration. To deal on the sociological surface with those who have by some happy accident escaped from the system that keeps the majority in bondage is but to accentuate the ills from which that majority suffers. Yes, let us have these surface treatments, but we as servants of society, charged with the duty of diagnosing its social ills, will not forget that the good physician never stops at treating the surface when the bloodstream is impure. The treatment must be internal, external and systemic.

Failure to go to the bottom of our rural social ills is the reason why our so-called Negro agricultural colleges have not produced more farmers. The profit motive in business or agriculture, particularly in a country socially developed as is ours, is a natural desire, a logical social force. But when a man finds that he cannot expect to reap the logical benefits from a given line of activity, he is soon found on the move to some region where he can be reasonably assured of doing so. Witness the movement of Negroes and rural whites from country to town then to the large city, always on the way to better opportunity, —and the motivating force is PROFITS.

Let us do all we can for and with these beginnings, but let us keep in mind the greater goal of the resumption of increasing land ownership, the safety of life and property as an encouragement to profitable farm operation, and the development of the farm home as a social unit. We are mindful of certain forces already at work in this direction in Georgia, but the goal is yet to be crossed.

There is another factor which cries out for attention before rural education projects can be made soundly profitable. That factor is the country church. There has been much retrogression in the country church, due to the same factors that caused general social disintegration in the country, plus the fact that the ministry has also lost ground. Many a church is pastored or established with no higher motive than to augment the income of some ill-equipped minister (?). Those who lead in attempts at rural improvement can expect little genuine help or sympathy for the cause from sources where mental limitations of its leadership preclude any idea of the essentials of social progress.

Rural civilization is sick and it needs strong treatment lest, left to itself, we find it turning to the Reds for succor, as they have done significantly in Alabama and Arkansas, and with less degree, in other places. We need all that the schools can do, but we need also a deep application of Americanism to the rural south, that these typically American people of color may look up and laugh and live.

But these typical Americans of color must be broadened and deepened in their social concept. Not every man, but certainly SOME men must see the permanent improvement of rural life as a great terminus for careers consecrated to the cause. Somebody must PLAN to go to the rescue of rural society and remain with it for life: some ministers must plan to build and STICK with the country church until men learn the value of praying with tractors and hoes and hens as well as with words. Remember that statement of Douglass: "I did not become free until I prayed with my feet."

Grecian mythology tells a story of two wrestlers, one of whom found that the other could NOT throw him as long as he kept his feet ON THE GROUND. Negro people, beaten and battered by anti-social forces, need to realize the strength that resides in the LAND. With their feet firmly planted on the land, they will instinctively turn to the light of social advance.

Weekly Editorial Chat

Black Dispatch
7-8-39

HOW SHALL WE FIGHT AS NEGROES?

Oklahoma

For the sake of the Negro home and school room I am taking practical illustrations to show how it will be wisest to train our children about fighting. There was never any fighting in the schools over which I was appointed but anyone will tell you of the pupils that I have trained that anywhere you may find them they are out in the front ranks fighting for right.

I have taken for my concrete example an old race-hating white woman who lived beside me and a school of which I was head for fifteen years. I feel that my attitude toward her is representative of what the genuine Negro would do and that it will be by such procedure that we will be able to kill prejudice in this nation by outliving the white man and doing it so quietly that he will come out openly and say as did this old woman, "You were the best neighbor I ever had."

There was a bad boy in our neighborhood that this old woman especially hated. Perhaps he had been ring leader among the colored in tormenting her. Anyway he came to my school just long enough to read, write and cipher. He was the son of a dear friend of mine—the black sheep. Miss White (our old witch) found, under my advice, that he would not notice her, so she would poke him with her umbrella as they met, inciting him to fight.

She had always delighted in saying to him, "I'll see you swing." And when he would tell me I would say to him like this: "My boy, while you are a boy you can torment her, but as you grow older if you do not cease she can make her words come true. White men after a while will listen to her. She is a trap. Let her alone. Come down the other side of the street and do not meet her."

Did she bother white people? The principal of the white school behind us several blocks, stopped by one day. She wanted to ask me about her. She said that sometimes she almost broke up school. I assured the lady that I was quite sure the woman was partially insane and gave her some advice on how I had been able to train my students to let her severely alone. She thanked me.

This old woman had some talent in drawing, but it was always nude forms. Time passed on and suddenly by the sickness of my husband I had to cross the country and spent the year of 1915 in San Francisco—seeing the World's Fair. The house was closed hastily and contained all my furniture. When I returned I found the fulfillment of the Bible words, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days."

McAlester was a penitentiary town and I have seen houses there where boys pulled out a brick, finally ending in all the wall being pulled out. A penitentiary will call in the wives and families of the prisoners. Many people sold out and took their children to California. So when I returned it was with some misgivings. I found not even a strap or buckle that I had left but was still lying on the yard. My kindness to her in sickness, the lending of that which she needed and could not supply had all been paid for.

The race-hating woman had dragooned my place for a year and boys had not dared even look over the fence. Friend, I have found that people who love to fight, if you can win them, will fight for you, just as they could have fought against you. As I came back to repack my things and go to live at Oklahoma City, she came running with other poor whites, exclaiming, "The best neighbor we ever had." I had never been in their homes, excepting if a heart was broken or sickness was there, but they had sensed a friend. They had always come to me for counsel. They tried to get me to stay at night in their homes.

I am quite sure that we cannot make our way as fighters. I remember the kindness of my mother. At the old home place, Walnutvale, at Oklahoma City, she was a tradition; yet she never went into the white homes about the home place. After her death I went back into a changed neighborhood—bootlegging, robbery. I found division and hate, but I pursued my old rule of patience and helpfulness when people needed me.

I was surprised when I left the old home place which I had much lifted to the place it held when mother was there, to go to Boley and Taft school, those people of another race came with their little offerings of jars of fruit and other things they wanted me to take with me to the schools. Some of them were poor and hateful but they all said, "A good neighbor is going away from us." Oh, friend, that is what I covet most—not to waste time when people are merry, but to go to them in the hour of death or of a broken heart. It is not by fighting but by love that we shall conquer the prejudice of the white man, who when convinced, will fight for us.

American Magazine Publishes Feature by Ollie Stewart

Tribune 11-4-39
Washington D.C.

Ollie Stewart, former Baltimore newspaper reporter, gives thanks to the Lord that he was born in a land where, he says his color alone does not hold him back, in a one-page article published in the American Magazine for November.

The article titled "One Dollar and a Prayer," gives a brief sketch of the writer's early youth and of his entering a Baptist school with one dollar and prayer. He writes of the many lessons that he learned at the school—of music, of courage and of assurance, "blessings which came to me out of the goodness of American hearts."

Has Cause to Love U.S.

Of his life in the United States as a member of a minority group, Mr. Stewart writes:

"As a Negro—a member of a minority group—I know that this land is the very best land in which I could have been born. I love America. I have even more reason to love America than a white man has. It's comforting to have at your back the kind of constitutional guarantees that have protected me here since I was born—not to mention the two amendments added to the books for the special benefit of black people like me.

"The fate of minorities in dictator States is something I shudder to think about—and my most fervent prayer goes something like this:

> "'Dear Lord, I thank Thee that I live in a land where I may earn—and no one takes it away with a sweeping decree. I am grateful for having first seen the light of day in a young nation, a growing nation; one that has its future in front of it—not behind it. I thank Thee for a tolerant land, one in which my color holds me back only when I have nothing but my color to offer.'"

Mr. Stewart is called one of America's most promising young Negro writers by the editor of the magazine in a brief sketch of him appearing under his picture.

Some time ago the writer had an article published in the Commentator which was an optimistic account of Negro life in the South.

DRIPPINGS

From Other Pens

WHAT ABOUT THE NEGRO RACE?

By Edward P. McCarthy, C.PP.S. —— (2)

(From Feb. Interracial Review)

Defender 2-25-39 Chgo Ill

The antics of race in Germany and Italy, though more open and perhaps more materialistic, are hardly more terrible than in the United States where they affect especially the Negro group of some thirteen million people. Through the life of this group, race, with its confusion of meanings and theories and with its might over men's emotions runs by divers ways: daily it sears the individual Negro within and buffets him from without. Thus there is the general racial attitude of whites, unjust discrimination, insult, from the outside; and from within, the consciousness of all these things, anxiety, and often despair. Race, then, permeates the inter-group relations of whites and Negroes. Truly it is so important a factor in the welfare of both parties, indeed of the entire nation, that some remark concerning it and Negroes cannot but be to the point.

These remarks, therefore, are designed, firstly, to discover what a race is thought to be and what it is in fact, secondly, to expose racialism, and thirdly, to show that anyhow the Negroes of the United States do not constitute a race.

In the popular as well as the scientific mind a race of human beings is a group of individuals possessing common fixed physical and mental traits. The group is blood-related and the traits are well-known and clearly perceivable. Starting, therefore, from a single source the traits come down somehow by heredity to every member of the group; each member is patently labeled. The best of these marks from the viewpoint of criteria are the texture of the hair, cranial capacity, and color of skin.

Besides this there is another scientific, but definitely non-popular meaning for a race, occasionally used in treaties, namely a stable "population group." Then too, the word is often taken in the sense of some vague grouping of human beings, as, every Irishman is proud of his race. But manifestly, the most broadcast notion is that of a group, all persons of which have the same defined traits. This idea it is that appears in the mind, whenever the term is heard, notwithstanding what it really meant. And what is really intended may be anything from a nation to a civilization.

The validity of the term "race" is lustily disputed; yet a single dip into the vast expanse of writing about the question makes it clear that there are two bodies of thought in the field. On the one hand is dogmatic racialism, on the other the denial of race. Racialism in general, insists upon the existence of races; racialism in some of its forms, even insists that certain races are essentially superior or inferior. Now, indeed, the postulates of racialism render the solution of racial affairs simple, since with them one stands on firm ground. Nevertheless, science repudiates the pure and simple theorizing which racism is: there is absolutely no scientific proof of essential differences between races of men; probably there are no races to begin with; and certainly there are no pure races.

"Modern anthropological and ethnological science," writes Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., "overwhelmingly rejects the theory that even purely physical traits are permanently or fixedly inherited by any large determinable group of human beings." All the more so do scholars balk at the suggestion of racially inherited mental traits. Race exists in thought, but not in fact; it is really an empty term, or at least as Father La Farge stresses, its objectivity is so far from being demonstrated that the whole matter must be regarded as totally undecided. Either there is no such a thing as race, or the existence of it is most uncertain.

He who believes race is fiction, of course has no bother with racial superiority, except, for argument's sake, he yields. Then he, as also one who sincerely holds race, should hasten to emphasize the nonsense of racialism. Racialism is nonsense, because it means that there are some men who are not men. To pretend that any race is essentially superior or inferior can mean nothing else; it is a denial of the unity of the human family. But that unity is sound.

That, however, there are accidental differences between racial or "Population groups," as there are between individual men, is a too patent fact. It is a happy fact, likewise, for variety is refreshing and the gifts of each group both ennoble it and become threads for the awesome, multicolored pattern of the life of the tumultuous human race.

To say, though, that these numerous accidental differences are due strictly to race is somewhat hazardous, since the province of environment is so vast and so uncharted. As an example of accidental physical traits, there are health variations; but who can draw the line separating race from housing conditions, nourishment, hospital care...? And what of mental traits? The intelligence tests, of which much was predicted, have failed. Their results to date, it is confessed, are not at all conclusive, perhaps chiefly because it has been impossible to get everything equal except the one factor that is to be measured, the racial factor. In fact if these tests have proved anything, it is that all men are of approximately the same mental calibre. Lastly, moral differences, where undoubtedly environment plays a tremendous part and free will a still greater part, present a situation absurd. Therefore, that there are accidentally different **traits, physical and mental,** among all men and all groups of men, is obvious and delightful. And there is just the shadow of an argument that these traits are actually racial traits.

In the full light of these observations, now, to judge that the Negroes of the United States truly constitute a race, seems to be illogical; to declare the group to be essentially inferior is evidently so. But if it is unsound due to knowledge of race as such, it is ridiculous when the Negro American group is viewed going about its business. The point here, depends upon whether one likes to deal with principles and logic or cold facts. For neither from general knowledge, nor from specific examination does it appear that the Negro Americans make up a race, as race is in the popular sense of the word, namely a blood-related body of people who clearly show common stable physical and mental traits. Much less is it revealed that any of these traits imports essential inferiority!

Not all Negroes are black of color. Indeed, Negro America is brown rather than black. And sometimes even white-skinned people are classed as Negroes; and many Negroes become whites by crossing the "color line." The usual criterion of a Negro is African descent. However, just what degree is required. several states have legislated, and what degree is present in an individual case is up to nobody in particular to decide. That one is a Negro is frequently settled by what the neighbors think about it or where one lives, so that the very decision of who is a Negro in the United States is an admission that there are no universal physical traits distinguishing the group.

Of course, it is true, on the one hand, **many individuals numbered with the Negro group are slow of movement, and many are backward intellectually. But on the other hand, classed in this same group, are persons by no means slow, as well as persons who display sure power of mind. For instance: Dr. G. W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., has gotten from the peanut well over one hundred and fifty products—jersey milk, wallboard, axle grease, face powder, printer's ink, a peanut-oil therapy that has cured cases of infantile paralysis.** There are forty some Negro insurance companies in the United States. Eminent among New York City's surgeons is Dr. Louis T. Wright, F.A.C.S.; and surely the late Maurice Fields would have become a poet of high ranking. There are saints, too, as the pastor of a Negro congregation will testify. Negroes are not black or intellectually backward, just because they belong to the Negro group. Some individuals are black, or slow, or dull, or of bad morals, yet not all the individuals, which is the exact impression that the notion of a Negro race conveys. But none of the requirements for a Negro race are sustained!

In the United States there is only a Negro "population group" related in some manner by ties of blood, a group that is heir to slavery, that has marvelously progressed in seventy years of freedom and continues to advance, a group that needs and wants nothing beyond human rights, justice and charity, the opportunity to live in a healthy social order that is free from racial prejudice and racial discriminations and swept clean of the present greed which disturbs the lives of all men.

The unreasonableness of all thinking and acting based on the postulate of a Negro race is really the practical point of this essay. In three ways is the postulate unfounded, namely, the concept of race is pure fiction, or if it is not, its objectivity is still entirely without proof, or if this is not so, the group itself does not show the requisites of a race. Anyhow, race is so much of an unknown quantity and the racial character of the Negro group is so undefined that nothing can safely be grounded on the idea of a Negro race. Its uncertainty is established; hence its unreasonableness and usefulness. Thus it cannot be a foundation for moral conduct Nor can the words, race, racial interracial, truthfully mean a large determinate body of individuals who possess, everyone, the same fixed traits; correctly they can refer to the unit known as a "population group."

Nor, finally, among other conclusions, ought race be made the substratum of the inter-group, or interracial, relations between the Negroes and whites. For the solution of the friction between the two groups cannot proceed from such a vague and weak principle as race is, anymore than from either the principle that this particular problem of human relations is a question of mechanical adjustment, or from the principle that the entire matter is hopeless in the first place. Rather, all programs, firstly for the betterment, and, ultimately for the harmany of these relations must be rooted in ethical doctrine A problem of human relationships is a moral problem; consequently, one that can be worked out.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

INTOLERANCE TREND

We think it significant that two German-Americans have written a letter to the New York Daily News complaining of the "growing tendency in this country to discharge German-American workers or make it impossible for them to find jobs" The letter goes on: "The reason is hatred of Nazism, especially among Jewish employers who accuse every "Aryan' German-American of being in sympathy with the Hitler regime.

This untrue and preposterous charge is exceeded only by the callous ignorance of many Jews and Gentiles who are influenced by the lying propaganda of interested instigators. Our society—the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund—founded in 184 by German-American workers in New York City, is anti-Nazi, and has more than 370 branches in twenty-eight states. This unfair situation shrould be publicized or it will become worse, to the great delight of the Nazis. The Nazis are the sole gainers from this deplorable attitude of many employers and people who will not or cannot distinguish between true German culture and Nazi barbarism."

Penn...
3-4-39

Kansas City
Plain...

Our interest here is two-fold: First, America must be careful, in its defense of minority rights, not to cause a counter wave of intolerance which might engulf the good and the bad alike; and second, America can now look at itself, objectively, and see just how the Negro has felt all these years of freedom, when a few wrongdoers were used to condemn the whole group. We refer particularly to crime, and the long popular attitude of condemning all Negroes because of the misdeeds of a few.

Our hope is that this country will not split up on the minority issue; but at the same time it is our belief that our civic, social and economic leaders can see in the present unwholesome situation good reason for treating EVERYBODY right with absolutely NO exceptions. The New Bill of Rights proposed in the New York State Legislature is a step in the right direction. Here the rights of ALL are guaranteed.

PRESS CHANGES

The recent taking over of the Washington Tribune by the Capital News Service, of which the veteran Robert A. Pelham is president, is a good sign, we think. We prefer to see as many papers as possible keep local control, for it is only through local control that a community can obtain its truest possible expression.

By this we do not register opposition to the chain system of publication. On the contrary, we rather congratulate some of our newspaper publishers for seeing an opportunity in this field, and then exploring its possibilities. Some have explored these opportunities rather successfully, and some others have mistaken the idea as such for success, instead of the hard work and wise management that go with the idea. We applaud vision and aggressive promotion wherever found.

In the case of the Washington Tribune, however, we think a city of the size of our Capital, should have a strong newspaper. And we now feel that Mr. Pelham, in spite of his advanced age, has demonstrated already that he is the man for the job. The handling of the Marian Anderson case was superbly done. What many of our local leaders need is "smoking out" on issues vital to the group, and Mr. Pelham is adept in this field.

We like the planks in Mr. Pelham's announced platform, some of which are: "We will endorse and champion in our columns every movement for the advancement of the economic status of Negroes.

"We will not permit cowardice, fear, prejudice or selfishness to deter us from either commending that which is laudable or condemning that which is derogatory.

"We will encourage, by word and deed, Negro business and Negro professions, and will exhort our people to do likewise."

This is as praiseworthy a platform as any newspaper can stand upon.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

BY FLOYD J. CALVIN

Leader
4-7-39

HITLER AND THE NEGRO

The current Opportunity magazine carries an article by Prof. L. D. Reddick on "What Hitler Says About the Negro." The open admiration for Hitler expressed by some Negroes is doubtless the reason for the publication of the article.

Prof. Reddick concludes his study: "It is clear, then, that Hitler is

Quoting copiously from "Mein Kampf," Hitler's own book, anti-Negro with a vengeance. He is at the same time anti-Semetic, anti-democratic, anti-Russian, anti-French. Conversely, his orientation is pro-German, pro-Aryan, pro-Nazi. His philosophy is based upon the pseudo-science and myth of 'race.' In his own words, 'All that is not race is trash.' His manipulation of symbols of hate is deliberately unscrupulous and effective. Such violent sentiments, violently expressed, stamp him as a Negrophobe."

And currently we learn through "The Wanderer" of St. Paul, Minn., that "Das Schwarze Korps" and "Der Sturmer," extremist Nazi newspapers have lately been concentrating on grievances against the Catholic church, one of which is: "It is recalled with horror that in the Catholic Pavilion in the Paris Exhibition in 1937, two colored persons distributed leaflets to visitors inviting them to look at the missionary section of the pavilion." Then "The Observatory Romano" is reproved because of its growing practice of publishing photos of recently ordained Negro priests."

"Der Sturmer" sums up: "The Christian Church can be proud of its Negro Bishops. Perhaps it will one day give the world the spectacle of a Negro on the Pontifical Throne. As a matter of fact, Jews have already occupied it."

While tolerance is still a goal in America, which precludes the cultivation of hate toward any individual or group, it will pay the American Negro, nevertheless, to guard against lending any aid or comfort whatsoever to such an openly avowed enemy as Hitler.

Minority Patriotism

Post
10-27-39
Wash...

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The Post of October 24 carried the announcement that the British Parliament would shortly discuss the question of India's self-rule. British statesmen had decided to defer consideration of Dominion status for India until after the war. But Gandhi and his followers insist upon immediate action, on threat of civil disobedience through passive resistance. This is demanded as the preliminary price for cooperation with the war of the Allies against Germany.

The airing of group grievances at this time of national emergency greatly embarrasses the Allies, not only because it jeopardizes their chances of success but also because it emphasizes the hollowness of their claim that they are fighting to uphold the democratic ideal. In view of the political and civil disabilities imposed upon the majority of British subjects, the democratic pretension fails to make either logic or consistency in the astute Hindoo mind.

The Irish irreconcilables refuse to cooperate whole-heartedly with the other Dominions while their own grievances remain unredressed and continue to constitute a thorn in the flesh of the British Empire.

The United States is composed of a cosmopolitan population united by the bond of patriotism and baptised in the faith of democracy. The off-colored contingent is the only group with a long standing and deep-seated grievance. And yet the Negro perseveres in hope and belief that the democratic ideal of equality for all citizens will be early or ultimately realized.

Unlike Gandhi and his followers the Negro never allows his grievances, however justly grounded, to daunt his loyalty or dampen his patriotism. KELLY MILLER.

Washington. Oct. 25.

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

Daily World 11/11/39
Atlanta, Ga.

NEEDED: A NEW AGRICULTURE

Congressman Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is calling effectively for a greater army and navy. He will probably see this country have what he is calling for — with or without our entering any foreign wars. Napoleon said that an army travels on its belly. All this strengthening of the military and naval forces of the country calls for a new agriculture, especially as far as Negroes are concerned. Then too, it is a good idea to "plant" our people in widely separated rural areas for both physical and social reasons. Their lives are in less danger in case of gas or bomb attacks; then we have always needed the stamina of the country districts to replenish the lost vitality of urban dwellers over a given period of time,—we may even need those who escaped attack to replace those who didn't, if war comes to our soil.

But war or no war, we need a new, satisfying agriculture and we need a leadership to work for it. So many of the heads of our landgrant colleges are growing personally fat without toiling for a definite improvement in our country life so that it will satisfy.

But it is no longer a matter of justice to Negroes or poor whites in the role of sharecroppers, renters or agricultural laborers;—it is a matter of **SELF DEFENSE** for America. The agricultural worker living a satisfied life, is much more important now than an airship mechanic. He affects our national defense much more broadly. [illegible] to try to defend ourselves while we leave him to lead a questioning, dissatisfied life is to turn the country over to the enemy.

The next few years will probaply witness a realignment of the production and use of agricultural wealth. South America and all the nations to the south of us will probably cooperate in self-defense, but we cannot look for the advantage to lie all one way. It will be a program of give and take.

But the significant thing we will have to remember is that an increased army and navy will call for increased agricultural production. Whenever local problems take on the color of national or world problems, then it is we have to be cosmopolitan in outlook and endeavor. As long as the South alone was the nation's sore spot for poverty, there was great difficulty in focusing attention on minority group's problems,—especially if that minority group was composed of Negroes. But when the whole nation needed relief of some sort, Negroes benefited in a way in which they were never benefited before. Let us remember that everybody in America is really on relief, for the special measures that have been taken to keep the disadvantaged folk afloat have proved a great advantage to every department of our economic activity.

Now this increased need of agricultural production will call for much labor we do not now have in agricultural pursuits, and it will also call for an improvement of that production, and therefore the advantages offered to the comparatively few people we now have gainfully employed in agriculture. The probabilities are that, more and more, sane and safe educators will be called on to man not only our agricultural colleges, but our rural schools and, in addition, some type of education for those already on the land. This latter will probably be some form of work like that of the county agents and home demonstrators,—only we may confidently look for more "pep" to be put into the programs. Most of us are totally unaware of the extent to which we are not only unprepared for war,—we are totally unprepared for the peaceful pursuits of our daily lives, and so satisfied are we with it all that if war came we would be caught napping.

We do not need any particularly new program. We simply need to read the preamble of the Constitution of the United States, brush upon Lincoln's Gettysburg address, "cut out" the foolishness of race and class prejudice, and this would leave the way clear for the functioning of the social and scientific facts so well known to thousands of us. We will be forced to do this in both town and country in order that we may set up the necessary defense of the homeland, remembering that the state will still be meant for man and not man for the state.

Major John R. Lynch

Journal and Guide 11-25-39
Norfolk, Va.

By KELLY MILLER
Howard University

Served His Race and Country In High Places For Seventy Years With Integrity

HON. JOHN R. LYNCH, veteran politician of Reconstruction days died in Chicago, Illinois, November 2, 1939. He was buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery November 6.

On his 90th birthday the citizens of Chicago where he spent the last twenty-seven years of his career honored him with a testimonial and banquet which had nationwide repercussions. Major Lynch as beneficiary, observer and participant, has played a prominent part in the political history of the Negro race from its inception in the Fourteenth Amendment, down to the time of his death.

DR. MILLER

As the occasion of one's death is best suited to impress the lessons of his life and services, I am repeating substantially my former release.

John R. Lynch was born a slave in Mississippi, September 12, 1847 and began his public career at the age of twenty-one in 1869. As a boy he had served as a photographer's apprentice in the city of Natchez, and had raked and scraped together only such education and tidbits of knowledge as was possible in a state which made it a criminal offense to teach colored folk the use of letters. In 1869 he was made a justice of the peace by military appointment, which position he held for a period of about ten months.

In November of the same year he was elected a member of the state legislature from Adams County, Mississippi, for a term of two years. Re-elected in 1871 he served the second term as speaker of the House of Representatives. Upon the expiration of that term he was presented with a gold watch and chain by the members of the legislature, white and colored, Democrats and Republicans, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his ability and impartiality as a presiding officer.

SERVED IN 43RD CONGRESS

In 1872 Major Lynch was elected a member of the 43rd Congress from the Sixth Mississippi District and served two consecutive terms. In 1880 he was again elected from the same district to the 47th Congress. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1872, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1900, and 1904. Upon nomination by Theodore Roosevelt he was elected temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention, held in Chicago, in 1884. During the administration of President Harrison he was auditor of the Treasury of the Navy Department which covered the period from March, 1889, to June, 1893. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he was made a major and paymaster of Volunteers by President William McKinley. Upon the termination of that war he was retained in the regular army in the grade of a captain mounted, afterwards promoted to the grade of major.

Major Lynch after retirement from the army moved to Chicago in 1912, and was admitted to the Bar as a lawyer by reciprocity from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia He was rated as an expert on the examination of real estate titles by leading lawyers in Chicago of both races.

Few of the participants in the Reconstruction regime are now living to tell the tale. For the most part, the career of these early Negro leaders and politicians was brief, and, in spots, brilliant. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, and James C. Napier, of Tennessee, represent the nonagenarian survivors of that tragic era which tried men's souls. Most of the participants in the Reconstruction experiment have played their part, passed off the stage, a few to be remembered, but most of them to be forgotten. On the whole, it can be said that they wrought well, in their day and in their way, for their race and country.

Of the score or more of Negroes who have held seats in the national Congress only one, Robert Elliott, has left a record of brilliant forensic power. None have figured conspicuously in the formulation of legislation, or in constructive statesmanship In temperateness of judgment, soundness of common sense, sobriety and good sense, in the number and variety of important positions held, both elective and appointive, and in the duration of his effective public life, John R. Lynch may be fairly regarded as the noblest Roman of them all.

BORN IN 1847

He was born of flesh and blood in 1847, but was born again into the new life of American citizenship with the adoption of the human rights amendments to the Constitution. With a galaxy of political leaders, such as Douglass, Pinchback, Bruce, Langston, Smalls and Elliott, he believed that the Reconstruction experiment was permanent and destined to last to the end of time. They pinned their everlasting hope and neverdying faith in the Republican party.

In the campaign of 1920 I spoke from the same platform as Major Lynch in advocacy of the election of Warren G. Harding. He still averred his faith in the "grand old party," but lamented the degeneracy of present-day political leaders as compared with the earlier statesmen like Charles Summer and Thaddeus Stevens, with whom he served in Congress.

It is well to permit the elder statesmen to live and die in the consolation of this satisfying conceit. The new generation, which has grown up since Reconstruction and knows not Pharoah of the older day have deserted the party which Frederick Douglass looked upon as the "Rock of Ages, cleft for me." This new generation, now on the stage of action, which has passed through no such experiences feels no such sense of gratitude or passionate loyalty to the party which freed the race and saved the Union. It catches the manners, living as they rise, and judges the Republican party by the conduct of Taft, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, and not by the ardor of Lincoln, Grant, Sumner, and Stevens. John R. Lynch, of the elder generation, and Oscar DePriest, of the younger issue, are the most conspicuous of Republican leaders left with a partisan faith that never falters, and a devotion that never dies.

Major John R. Lynch has served his race and country in high public place for seventy years with sound and sane intelligence, equable temperament, undeviating devotion, and untarnished integrity. On his ninetieth birthday twelve million Negroes joined with their fellow citizens of Chicago in extolling his virtues and service to race and country and in exclaiming "Behold our nonagenarian statesman with whom we are well pleased and whom we all delight to honor."

THE WORLD This Week

By SAMUEL I. BROOKS

Courier

Supreme Court Justice Pierce Butler is dead. President Roosevelt now has another chance to appoint a distinguished Negro lawyer to the highest court in the land. Butler was a Democrat and a Catholic, and it has long been the policy to have at least one Catholic on the U. S. Supreme Court, because 20 million of our 130 million citizens are Catholics.

11-25-39

Attorney General Frank Murphy another Catholic, is being named as possible choice to replace Butler. Mr. Murphy is a good man but no better lawyer than numerous Negroes in the U. S. If 20,000,000 Catholics deserve a voice on the Supreme Court, how about the 13,000,000 Negroes? They need more protection than Catholics their rights are more in danger, they are more often subject to discrimination and injustice.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

President Roosevelt is generally credited as being a liberal without color prejudice, although his Administration has bowed to the South on most matters affecting Negroes, from the NRA to the FHA, and he has remained singularly mum on lynching and "white" primaries. Here is his chance to do something that will win the commendation of the entire intelligent population and win the support of all Negroes.

Several Negro lawyers have held municipal judgeships and magistracies with distinction. Judge Moore now sits on the federal district bench, having succeeded William H. Hastie, another top flight lawyer. Numerous Negro lawyers

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The United States Circuit Court of Appeals found no proof of discrimination in the administration of the statute and denied that the legislation was in conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment.

Courier 11-25-39

An opinion by Justice Felix Frankfurter the Supreme Court on May 22. last. reversed that judgment and remanded the case to the District Court for further proceedings.

BUTLER DISSENTS

Justices James C. McReynolds and Butler thought that the Circuit Court of Appeals reached the right conclusion and that its judgment should be affirmed.

In the Lloyd Gaines case, Justice McReynolds wrote a dissenting opinion in which he said the Supreme Court of Missouri arrived at a tenable conclusion in holding that the curators of the University of Missouri were entitled under the state law to refuse Gaines' application for admission to the School of Law and in its stead to provide for his tuition in an adjacent state.

BUTLER DISSENTS

Justice Butler concurred in the views of Justice McReynolds in that case.

A civil rights case in which Justice Butler joined in the dissent was that of Angelo Herndon, youthful Communist organizer, who was found guilty under the old Georgia slave code of attempting to incite insurrection. He was sentenced to the chain gang for not less than 18 nor more than 20 years.

He perfected an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The majority opinion, delivered by Justice Owen Roberts, held that the statute, under which Herndon was convicted, was so vague and indeterminate that it necessarily violated the guarantees of liberty embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment.

In a dissenting opinion Justice Willis Van Devanter asserted that the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech and assembly does not shield or afford protection for acts of intentional incitement to forcible resistance to the lawful authority of a State.

BUTLER DISSENTS

Justice Butler joined in this dissent with Justices McReynolds and George Sutherland.

The case of the New Negro Alliance against the Sanitary Grocery Company is another one in which Justice Btuler joined with Justice McReynolds in dissenting

That case was a suit brought by the chain grocery company to restrain the Aliance from picketing one of its stores at 1936 Eeleventh street northwest and engaging in other activities injurious to its business.

The Alliance carried the case to the Supreme Court.

BUTLER DISSENTS

"Mr. Justice Butler and I," wrote Justice McReynolds in the dissenting opinion, "cannot accept the view that a 'labor dispute' emerges whenever an employer fails to respond to a communication from A, B. and C . . . irrespective of their race, character, reputation, fitness, previous or present employment . . . suggesting displeasure because of his choice of employees and their expectation that in the future he will not fail to select men of their complexion."

In another case involving civil liberties, Justice Butler dissented. This was the so-called Scottsboro case, in which seven youths were condemned to death in Alabama upon a charge of raping two white girls aboard a moving freight train after a fight with seven white boys.

Justice Sutherland wrote the opinion which brought the youths new trials in 1932.

BUTLER DISSENTS

Justice Butler, whose dissent was concurred in by Justice McReynolds, not only argued that the trial had been fair and the youths represented by eminent counsel, but that the Supreme Court, by assuming jurisdiction and ordering a new trial, had extended "federal authority into a field hitherto occupied exclusively by the several states."

Over my Shoulder

By JOSIE CRAIG BERRY

THE DOCTRINE OF ORDERLY MARKETING OF OF COTTON, by Robert D. Brunson.

Black Dispatch

2-11-39

Oklahoma City, Okla.

This volume is an anlysis of the doctrine or theory of "orderly marketing as it relates to cotton for the purpose of determining what effect, if any, the so-called "dumping" of Cotton on the market has upon the price that the Farmers receive. It is a day to day study of the relationship of cotton prices to receipts from 1883 to March 1938.

Mr. Brunson brings out the fact that anyone who is familiar with the production of cotton knows that farmers sell more than half of the crop in three months, September, October and November. This rapid marketing or "dumping" of more than [illegible]0 per cent of the crop on the market in such a short time gave rise to the popular fallacy in the South regarding the assumed drop in price and hence to the theory of "orderly marketing".

The doctrine of "orderly marketing" came into general use about 1920. It was so widely accepted by various leaders, speakers, editors, organizers and others throughout the United States that it soon became a general slogan. Some leaders went so far as to proclaim that "orderly marketing" was a new discovery which would revolutionize our marketing system and usher in a new and brighter day.

The popular conception of the doctrine of "orderly marketing" is that it is a gradual or even selling of cotton from day to day, week to week, month to month in accordance with consumers' demand which is assumed to be uniform throughout the year. It is based upon the following assumptions: (1) If a large quantity of cotton is dumped on the market in any one day the price goes down; (2) if cotton is withheld so that a small amount reaches the market in any one day the price goes up; (3) it is the rate of the flow to market rather than the size of the crop which is the important price factor, and (4) if you can control the flow of cotton to market you can control the price.

Mr. Brunson points out that the earliest attempt to put the "orderly marketing" doctrine into a national law was the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill. Section one of this bill states that: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of congress to promote the orderly marketing of basic (cotton, wheat, tobacco, hogs) agricultural products into inter-state and foreign commerce. A few years after the veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill came the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 which created the Federal Farm Board. Section one of this act states in part: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to protect, control and stabilize the currents of inter-state and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities. Then came the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, subsequent act and the present Agricultural Adjustment Act which states in part of section one that it is the policy of Congress to brng about an orderly and balanced flow of basic farm products in the channels of inter-state and foreign commerce, thus preventing surpluses from being dumped on the market.

Mr. Brunson critically analyzed the doctrines of "orderly marketing" against the actual facts of the cotton trade for every marketing day between January 1, 1883 and February 28, 1938, or a period covering fifty-five years. The particular market studied was the spot cotton market at New Orleans. After subjecting the theory to five very severe tests, supported by a mass of statistics consisting of more than 5,000,000 figures on both daily receipts and prices Mr. Brunson concluded that the doctrine of "orderly marketing" does not work when applied to cotton. It does not work mainly because it runs contrary to two of the fundamental principles of cotton marketing. The first principle of cotton marketing is this:

Cotton is a world crop and cotton prices are world cotton prices. It is not the crop of any one country which governs prices but the combined crops of the world. The second principle is that it is the size of the world crop, not the rate of the flow to our domestic market, which determines prices.

Mr. Brunson proved with statistical evidence that there is no relationship whatever between the time farmers sell their cotton and the price received for it and that farmers would not gain, on the average, by holding their cotton anticipating a rise in the price.

To control price the factors which make price must be controlled, if the whole supply is to be disposed of. The "orderly marketing" doctrine stresses the control of the flow to market and overlooks the control of production and consumption. Yet it is the size of the supply and not the rate of the flow to market which effects the price.

Experience with the Federal Farm Board and the present Agricultural Adjustment schemes show that "orderly marketing" of cotton where tried, has not raised prices, or stabilized prices, or eliminated speculation. It has benefited only those who sold the idea to the farmers at a good price. The cheapest way for the farmer to market his cotton, he has now learned, is to market it the way those who have spent their lives in the cotton business market their cotton.

The treatise has made it definitely clear to those who are thinking of "orderly marketing" in terms of fruits and vegetables and other perishables, and who use the term as meaning the marketing of the right quantity and quality at the right place and at the right time, and the avoidance of all gluts and famines, their position is sound, for these commodities cannot be stored for any great period. They are not subject to future trading and hedging and they do not reflect world conditions and world prices. This study deals only with "orderly marketing" as it relates to cotton and proves conclusively that there is no relationship whatever between the time farmers sell their cotton and the price that they receive for it.

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BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
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BY OSCAR ADAMS

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Discussions centered around problems as encountered by teachers in the various counties with suggestions for the solution of these problems. Other discussions centered around benefits derived from the use of free textbooks, devices used by teachers for the promotion of better reading habits, the effects of physical education activities on the life of the child, the promotion of a year-around health program, the place of school organizations in the life of the children, adults and in the school, home and community life.

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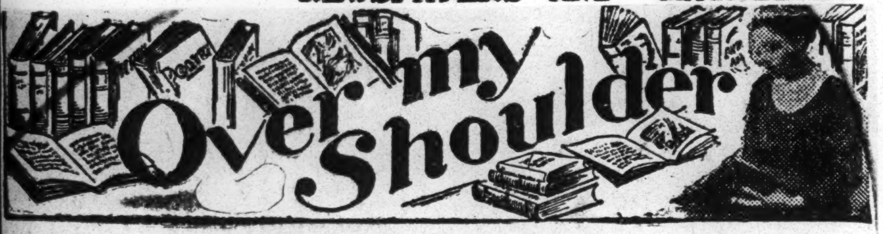

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A. J. Robinson, president of the council, is urging the attendance of all chancellor commanders and their members, the heads of the Calanthe Court, Grand Lodge officers and Grand Court officers, and uniform rank men.

It is announced that at this meeting unfinancial members are privileged and requested to attend.

According to Secretary A. L. Davenport, the council will express itself on the program for a special campaign for new and reinstated members.

The Grand Chancellor is expected to attend this meeting.

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KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

RURAL YOUTH, THEIR SITUATION AND PROSPECTS

Age
2-1-39

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I have said somewhere that the Negro is a child of the soil and must look to Mother Earth for nurture for a long time yet before he can be weaned from her bosom. Civilization and citification are synonymous terms and are both the source of good and evil. The Negro still lingers nearer the rural stage of development than his white brother, and can reasonably find greater satisfaction in bucolic delights. He is closer to the culture level portrayed in the lines—

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Pray, who was then the gentleman?"

Any book means most to the reader who can get most out of it. I beg to commend "Rural Youth—Their Situation and Prospects" to colored youth, for they are calculated to get most out of it because they need it most.

In December 1937, the Agriculture Department invited representative Negro editors and publicists to a meeting in Washington to consider farm problems and their ways and means of meeting them. These guests were invited at the government's expense in order to have the Negro Press cooperate with the Agriculture Department in disseminating information on farm legsilation especially as it affects the Negro population.

Some thirty newspapers were represented at the conference. Secretary Wallace, Dr. William Alexander, Director of Farm Security Administration and Chairman of the Inter-racial Commission, and other officials of the Agriculture Department described how the different agencies of the department were functioning and their efforts to aid the rural Negro population. In opening the conference, Secretary Wallace said, "We have asked you to come here, because you represent a large and important segment of our farm population." The hope was expressed that Negro newspapers would utilize the vast amount of information contained in Agricultural publications and spread it before their readers throughout the agricultural area, in simplified form.

These Bulletins roll from the government press with the frequency and thickness as leaves from a tree when touched by autumn frost. These bulletins usually couched in such technical language and explained by such a maize of charts and statistical tables as to befuddle and confuss the simple minded agricultural reader. They should be simplified and translated in easily readable language to make them available for Negro farm folk in the remote rural regions.

Unfortunately the Negro press, up to now, has circulated mainly in the large cities and reach only thinly the agricultural population. It is also unfortunate that since Emancipation the Negro mind has been so absorbed in issues of human and political rights, that he has given little attention to much else. Economic interests have been almost wholly ignored. Booker T. Washington endeavored, with measurable success, to impress upon the Negro's mind the vital importance of economic and industrial interest, on a parity with political rights. The average Negro newspaper since the days of Reconstruction has placed, both in its editorial and news service, the chief stress of emphasis upon protest against injustice rather than the promotion of industrial and economic well being. The same tendency persists in Negro organs of public opinion down to this very day.

It is needless to discuss the cause or justification of this one-sided journalistic propaganda. It is sufficient to cite the fact.

But now under the dispensation of the New Deal whose broad objective is calculated to serve all the people without regard to race or color, whatever injustice or discrimination may still persist is due to long established custom and usage, but is correctable when properly brought to the attention of central authorities, higher up.

Under these circumstances the Negro press might well devote a larger share of attention to industrial and economic questions, of which agriculture is of prime interest.

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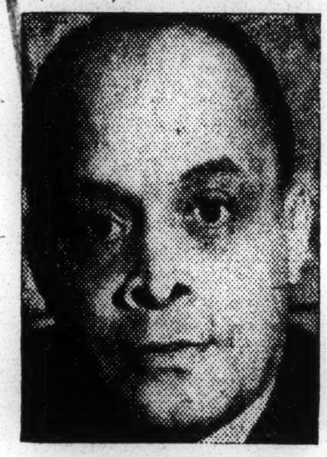
FROM AN EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

THOSE WASHINGTONIANS whose cultural endowments are not tinctured by an interdiction against art portrayed by members of the Negro race received another shock last week when the District of Columbia board of education by a 5 to 1 vote refused to allow the auditorium of the Central High School (white) to be used for a Marian Anderson recital. That the Daughters of the American Revolution, who own Constitution Hall, were joined by Washington's board of education in the proscription on one of the world's best artists is something which puzzles people who do not live within the confines of the nation's capital.



COL. HAMILTON

Explaining the action of the board, Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools said that granting of permission for Miss Anderson to appear in the white high school auditorium "would not be in keeping with the system of separate education in the District of Columbia." This position was taken by the superintendent, and the board, despite the fact that interracial meetings have previously been held in the Central High School auditorium.

Journal and Guide

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2-25-39.

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Norfolk, Va.

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MR. WHITE

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Our Virginia State College, which is a land-grant beneficiary, could have used much more than it got. Also Hampton Institute, which is an agricultural college in its own right, could have used some of this money if the state had seen fit to do some legitimate subsidizing.

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MORE MONEY from the federal treasury is to flow into the states for public education—to aid the states in carrying the burden of public schools. Efforts are being made to have written into the Larrabee-Thomas bill provisions for safeguarding Negroes in the southern states from gross discrimination in the expenditure of these funds. These provisions will not go into the act if our southern members of Congress can prevent it.

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P B Young

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939

NEGRO COLUMNISTS

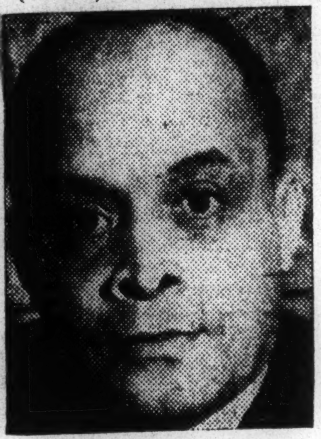
FROM AN EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

Journal and Guide

Norfolk Va.

2-25-39.

THOSE WASHINGTONIANS whose cultural endowments are not tinctured by an interdiction against art portrayed by members of the Negro race received another shock last week when the District of Columbia board of education by a 5 to 1 vote refused to allow the auditorium of the Central High School (white) to be used for a Marian Anderson recital. That the Daughters of the American Revolution, who own Constitution Hall, were joined by Washington's board of education in the proscription on one of the world's best artists is something which puzzles people who do not live within the confines of the nation's capital.



COL. HAMILTON

Explaining the action of the board, Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools said that granting of permission for Miss Anderson to appear in the white high school auditorium "would not be in keeping with the system of separate education in the District of Columbia." This position was taken by the superintendent, and the board, despite the fact that interracial meetings have previously been held in the Central High School auditorium.

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P B Young

Reason vs. Hysteria in Securing Human Rights

By KELLY MILLER

Journal and Guide
4-1-39
Norfolk Va.

DR. MILLER

ACCORDING to the dictionary hysteria is denied as a nervous affection leading to paroxysm often resulting in fits of violent temper and uncontrollable conduct. The disease affects men and animals alike. It is narrated in the Bible that when the evil spirits were cast out of maniacs, they entered a herd of swine which was stampeded down a steep declivity, and drowned themselves in the sea.

Moving pictures frequently reveal the effect of hysteria upon a herd of cattle, leading to violent commotion and unpredictable behavior.

Man is supposed to be a rational being whose conduct is motivated by reason, and yet when evil passion enters the mind of the mob it acts as whimsically and as vehemently as brutish beasts. A bloodthirsty mob of lynchers might well be defined as a gang of men possessed of the Devil. Hysteria, like the whirlwind, causes sudden violent agitation but we cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth. In all cases of hysteria the effect transcends the cause, and often there is no apparent cause at all.

WILD HYSTERIA IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh captured the imagination of the American people by his spectacular oceanic flight. The emotions of the American people were so stirred that forthwith he was boomed as a candidate for the presidency, although there is no casual relation between this aerial stunt and the function of our chief executive. Wild hysteria is noticeable in political campaigns. Otherwise rational men yell themselves hoarse for no other purpose than to hear the sound of their own yelling. Rival meetings stage vociferous contests to see which side can yell the loudest and the longest over its candidate, before utter exhaustion.

The hysteria of the Jews at the trial of Jesus vented itself as vehemently as at any other outbreak of history. It also reveals the fate of a peacemaker in a violent quarrel. Pontius Pilate tried to stand aloof from and rise above this hysteria caused by Hebrew religious prejudice. But the rabble maddened by hysteria, would not have it so. The judicious Pilate would have no part in the condemnation of a just man although he was unable to prevent his execution.

Pilate before the Jewish mob was in a very similar position to a conscientious Southern Mayor at the hands of a blood thirsty mob bent upon the lynching and burning of a Negro culprit, innocent or guilty. The aroused appetite for blood will not be appeased short of vengeance.

Today, it might be said that the German people are ruled by hysteria under the spell of Hitler the master rebel-rouser of modern times. On the other hand the Enflish people under sway of Prime Minister Chamberlain are amenable to argument and reason.

Hysteria gains the immediate victory over rationality.

EMOTION VS. DELIBERATION

The Negro race, being of an emotional and volatile temperment, is easily given to hysteria. In any controversy emotion is apt to outweigh deliberation.

This was fully illustrated in case of the nomination of Hugo Black for a justiceship on the Supreme bench. The Senator from Alabama had been one of the most dynamic and forthright champions of the New Deal and the human right principles for which it stands. But when his name was sent to the **Senate the vials of wrath were let loose upon his head. It was disclosed that he at one time had been an inactive member of the Ku Klux Klan although he had subsequently relinquished his membership and repudiated its principles. He declared that he never had, and never would in his official capacity deny the just rights of any American citizen on account of his race or color. This declaration of principles but infuriated the frenzied Negro detractors all the more.**

At the time, I assumed, or tried to assume a logical attitude in the midst of a frenzied situation, I pointed out that ex-chief Justice White, a former member of the Ku Klux Klan, became the mouthpiece of the Supreme Court in rendering the verdict validating the fifteenth Amendment and outlawing the Grandfather Clauses to revise Southern constitutions. I also **stated that the President would default to recruit the South's quota of judicial or civil appointees if he must needs exclude all former affiliates of the hooded order. But this made no dent in the fury aroused by anti-Black hysteria.**

In course of time the nomination was confirmed by the Senate and Senator Black took his place on the Supreme Bench. Since then he has been as consistent as any other member of the august tribunal in upholding human rights in general including the Negro among the rest. Justice Black consented to become the mouthpiece of the Supreme Court in confirming the Negro's rights to sit on jury, in the case coming up from Louisiana, the very heart of the deep south. The example of Justice Black ought to convince the rabid one sided Negro agitators that, in the long run the human rights of the Negro are more apt to be secured by reason than by hysteria.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Age-Herald
3-24-39
Birmingham Ala.

"Bow, ye tradesmen, bow, ye masses,
Bow, ye lower middle classes!
We are peers of highest station,
Paragons of legislation . . ."

* * *

WE DON'T believe in a "ruling class." But if Alabama is to go on having one, we think the one it seems to have is the very best of all—the Black Belt. We shall continue thinking so unless we should ever be persuaded of what some people are sure, namely, that the fine Bourbon statesmen of the Black Belt belong not to themselves but to other interests. It would be a sorry day for this state if either the Big Mules or their industrial workers ruled it. They are entitled to large representation—and they get it—but if there is to be a ruling class we vote for the Old South agrarians of Montgomery, Selma, etc. We vote for men like, say, Montgomery's liberal-minded Marion Rushton, a thoroughly democratic aristocrat who can't be bossed by either capital or labor, who is free enough of self-interest in public questions to judge them on merit, and who isn't overly impressed by either a lot of money or a lot of votes.

* * *

But being an American and a Democrat, we would not want even Mr. Rushton made dictator, and we don't believe in having the state run even by the fine part of it in which Mr. Rushton lives or the able class to which he belongs. We believe in government by the people, and decision by majorities of the people. To say so sounds bromidic but it isn't at all. Recent vote and indifferences in Montgomery indicate plainly that many of our Alabamians don't believe in popular government or majority rule at all. Many don't even believe fully in their state constitution, or their oath of office, or their campaign vows.

* * *

Neville Chamberlain deserves credit for launching a policy of surrender last Fall which shocked the United States of America into a totally different policy which may save the peace of the world. But for Munich and the terrifying spectacle it offered of an England willing to surrender and a Germany going on and on, our country would not have been aroused as it has been. That President Roosevelt has led America in this response in his good fortune—and America's. But for the pitiful spectacle of Chamberlain and his England at Munich, the American people would not have been willing to be led in this direction. And but for Roosevelt they might never have been led so subtly, successfully. Without ever going too far or fast the president has encouraged a growing unity of sentiment in this country and has paralleled that sentiment with a series of "incidents" masterfully calculated to give the German and Italian dictators the jitters.

* * *

He is playing the same psychological game successfully against Hitler that Hitler played successfully against Chamberlain. It is not Chamberlain's fault, of course, that having no proper cards, he could not play such a game himself.

* * *

If Roosevelt will leave the New Deal as a thing dealt and finished now save for the remedying of mistakes and the consolidating of gains, and if he will employ the new significance he has won in world affairs not only to check Mussolini and Hitler but also to give Italy and Germany some of the things for honest want of which they have been willing to follow Mussolini and Hitler, he can retire to Hyde Park in 1941 as the undisputed great man of his times.

* * *

Who says the South hasn't any statesmen as in olden days? Not the 53 Washington correspondents who picked for Life Magazine recently the 10 congressmen they considered most able. Of the 10 selected six were Southerners — Hatton Sumners, of Texas; Sam Rayburn, of Texas; William B. Bankhead, of Alabama; Clifton A. Woodrum, of Virginia; Lindsay C. Warren, of North Carolina, and Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina. What's more, the correspondents voted Hatton Sumners as possessed of the finest integrity in all the lower house, and Sam Rayburn as having the greatest influence.

* * *

Neville Chamberlain is doing better these days than some of his idolators after Munich. He is accepting the fact of his mistake and going ahead on the only possible course remaining, but they are spending all their days in self-conscious effort to prove that even though they were wrong they were really right. Unseemly as "I told you so's" may be at a time like this, Miss Dorothy Thompson is entitled to all she insists upon.

The horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

Is the Publisher of the So-Called Macfadden Publications Prejudiced Against Negroes?

Last fall a colored woman in South Carolina read in Physical Culture, one of the so-called Macfadden publications, that the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation, Inc., proposed to conduct experiments with expectant mothers to explore the possibilities of making childbirth more pleasant. Invitations were apparently extended to women readers, without regard to race or color, to share in the experiment. This colored woman in South Carolina was interested. She made known her interest to the New York office and sent in her application. This application was approved. She was asked to make known her intention of coming to New York to participate in the experiment by return mail within 48 hours. She was not so prompt. However, she did dispatch a telegram Friday before New Year's day, nine days later, with the information that she would reach New York Monday, January 3. Macfadden offices were closed Saturday and Sunday. Macfadden officials did not receive her wire until Monday, the day she arrived. When she reached the Macfadden offices, she was informed that she was disqualified because she had not notified the Foundation of her intention to accept the invitation within the 48-hour period specified.. Fern Matson, of the Macfadden office, insists that everything courteous was done for this colored woman under the circumstances and that she was given a return ticket to South Carolina and a box lunch.. No prejudice or discrimination of any kind was shown, avers Miss Matson. The colored woman who had expressed a desire to be party to the experiment had simply failed to "re-accept" the invitation or to repeat her desire within the specified "return mail" period and had thus disqualified herself.

Courier 3-11-'39 · Pittsburgh, Pa.

The story of this colored woman's experiences as previously published in The Courier suggested that she might have been given the well-known runaround. This suggestion was made with some regret because of the great number of colored people who read Macfadden publications: Physical Culture, True Story, Liberty, etc. Macfadden representatives have consequently sought to assure The Courier that not only was this colored woman not discriminated against, but there is no race prejudice in the Macfadden organization. Let's quote from a letter written to The Courier by Wesley F. Pape, secretary of the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation, Inc.:

"* * * From the beginning, we have tried to make it clear that we have nothing to hide in connection with this matter, because we know that any unbiased person familiar with all of the facts would be convinced that the criticisms published concerning this transaction are unwarranted.

3-18-'39

"It may interest you to know that Mr. Macfadden, who has devoted more than fifty years of his life in the interests of physical culture and natural methods of health building, is known to bear the most friendly feeling towards Negroes and that for some time it has been his hope and ambition to ultimately provide, through the sponsorship of the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation, a first class health resort, dedicated exclusively to the health and physical welfare of Negroes. The Foundation was organized in 1931 but a considerable part of its program since its organization has been retarded because of the prolonged business depression, concerning which you are of course familiar. Mr. Macfadden's plans for the health resort referred to can be expected to materialize as soon as business conditions generally show a more encouraging trend than has been the case in recent years."

* * *

Now it looks as though we have something here—on paper. The style of Mr. Pape's letter reproduced above indicates that the Macfadden personnel does not capitalize the initial letter of Negro. The caps above are ours. In spite of Mr. Macfadden's friendly interest in Negroes, it seems to be the habit of those in his office who write letters to regard the Negro as a little below other races or peoples, or not in the same class. Inasmuch as the Spanish adjective Negro has been foisted upon us to NAME a group of people of certain similar characteristics, we insist that it be regarded with the same dignity as other racial designations, such as Indian, Chinese, English or French, the latter two of which partake of the nature of adjectives also.

* * *

But better, or worse, still is Mr. Macfadden's friendly disposition "to ultimately provide . . . a first class health resort, dedicated EXCLUSIVELY to the health and welfare of Negroes." What a friend! Does not Mr. Macfadden know that many of this nation's ills derive from the "friendly" disposition of many Americans, in and out of power, to provide EXCLUSIVELY for Negroes? This exclusive provision for Negroes in industry has made of black men and women, citizens of a proud nation, janitors, kitchen mechanics, the bedraggled overall brigade of the workingman's army. It has crowded him off to the periphery of the American economic system for a precarious existence and made him a victim to the physical and moral ills of poverty. This exclusive provision for Negroes has made thousands of Negro children in the Southland foundlings to the benefits of knowledge, cooped up in ill-equipped buildings which pass for schools. It has singled the Negro out for taxation for the education of whites and enduring ignorance for himself. This exclusive provision for Negroes has cut the race off from the main stream of business and cultural progress, from the free inter-play of experiment and experience, as between individuals and groups, and has resulted in the conviction that the Negro lacks ability because he has not been given the chance to show his capacity.

* * *

In a word, Friendly Mr. Macfadden cleaves to the perfidious line of segregation which confuses "good" white people and most Negroes. Any form of segregation for the Negro in the United States is unwholesome and unwelcome, but as projected by white people, it is always diabolic. Negroes themselves accept some forms of segregation as means to certain desired ends. Without segregated Negro colleges, the development of Negro leaders in education would be retarded. Without segregated Negro business, the growth of Negro business leaders would be much slower. The Courier has suggested a Negro division in the United States army, not because that is ideal, but rather because it would represent an advanced position from where a new and stronger fight for complete abolition of discrimination in the military service might be waged. White "friends" like Mr. Macfadden should not be deluded into believing that the Negro is satisfied with ANY form of segregation. Wherever whites conceive the form the exclusion is to take, the Negro is liable to debasement.

* * *

Exclusion or segregation is not necessary. If the Macfadden Foundation establishes a superior health resort, there need be no limits to the types of needy people who share its benefits. If the health resort offers what white people want, whites will come whether Negroes are there or not. The Mayo brothers at Rochester, Minn., have not established an EXCLUSIVE clinic for Negroes. Negroes enter the Mayo hospitals and white people do, too, because the Mayo hospitals have what these white people want.

* * *

There may have been no discrimination in the treatment accorded the colored woman referred to above by the Macfadden office. But Macfadden officials who have written to this newspaper have displayed in their own written and considered words a purblind attitude. They may not intend to hurt or offend, but it is in their natures (or their limited knowledge of the feeling of Negro people and the play of sociological circumstances) to impede the upward climb of Negroes and to postpone the "pursuit of happiness" for ALL American citizens.

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By P. L. PRATTIS

Is the Publisher of the So-Called Macfadden Publications Prejudiced Against Negroes?

Last fall a colored woman in South Carolina read in Physical Culture, one of the so-called Macfadden publications, that the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation, Inc., proposed to conduct experiments with expectant mothers to explore the possibilities of making childbirth more pleasant. Invitations were apparently extended to women readers, without regard to race or color, to share in the experiment. This colored woman in South Carolina was interested. She made known her interest to the New York office and sent in her application. This application was approved. She was asked to make known her intention of coming to New York to participate in the experiment by return mail within 48 hours. She was not so prompt. However, she did dispatch a telegram Friday before New Year's day, nine days later, with the information that she would reach New York Monday, January 3. Macfadden offices were closed Saturday and Sunday. Macfadden officials did not receive her wire until Monday, the day she arrived. When she reached the Macfadden offices, she was informed that she was disqualified because she had not notified the Foundation of her intention to accept the invitation within the 48-hour period specified. Fern Matson, of the Macfadden office, insists that everything courteous was done for this colored woman under the circumstances and that she was given a return ticket to South Carolina and a box lunch. No prejudice or discrimination of any kind was shown, avers Miss Matson. The colored woman who had expressed a desire to be party to the experiment had simply failed to "re-accept" the invitation or to repeat her desire within the specified "return mail" period and had thus disqualified herself.

Courier 3-11-39. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The story of this colored woman's experiences as previously published in The Courier suggested that she might have been given the well-known runaround. This suggestion was made with some regret because of the great number of colored people who read Macfadden publications: Physical Culture, True Story, Liberty, etc. Macfadden representatives have consequently sought to assure The Courier that not only was this colored woman not discriminated against, but there is no race prejudice in the Macfadden organization. Let's quote from a letter written to The Courier by Wesley F. Pape, secretary of the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation, Inc.:

"* * * From the beginning, we have tried to make it clear that we have nothing to hide in connection with this matter, because we know that any unbiased person familiar with all of the facts would be convinced that the criticisms published concerning this transaction are unwarranted.

3-18-39

"It may interest you to know that Mr. Macfadden, who has devoted more than fifty years of his life in the interests of physical culture and natural methods of health building, is known to bear the most friendly feeling towards Negroes and that for some time it has been his hope and ambition to ultimately provide, through the sponsorship of the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation, a first class health resort, dedicated exclusively to the health and physical welfare of Negroes. The Foundation was organized in 1931 but a considerable part of its program since its organization has been retarded because of the prolonged business depression, concerning which you are of course familiar. Mr. Macfadden's plans for the health resort referred to can be expected to materialize as soon as business conditions generally show a more encouraging trend than has been the case in recent years."

* * *

Now it looks as though we have something here—on paper. The style of Mr. Pape's letter reproduced above indicates that the Macfadden personnel does not capitalize the initial letter of Negro. The caps above are ours. In spite of Mr. Macfadden's friendly interest in Negroes, it seems to be the habit of those in his office who write letters to regard the Negro as a little below other races or peoples, or not in the same class. Inasmuch as the Spanish adjective Negro has been foisted upon us to NAME a group of people of certain similar characteristics, we insist that it be regarded with the same dignity as other racial designations, such as Indian, Chinese, English or French, the latter two of which partake of the nature of adjectives also.

* * *

But better, or worse, still is Mr. Macfadden's friendly disposition "to ultimately provide . . . a first class health resort, dedicated EXCLUSIVELY to the health and welfare of Negroes." What a friend! Does not Mr. Macfadden know that many of this nation's ills derive from the "friendly" disposition of many Americans, in and out of power, to provide EXCLUSIVELY for Negroes? This exclusive provision for Negroes in industry has made of black men and women, citizens of a proud nation, janitors, kitchen mechanics, the bedraggled overall brigade of the workingman's army. It has crowded him off to the periphery of the American economic system for a precarious existence and made him a victim to the physical and moral ills of poverty. This exclusive provision for Negroes has made thousands of Negro children in the Southland foundlings to the benefits of knowledge, cooped up in ill-equipped buildings which pass for schools. It has singled the Negro out for taxation for the education of whites and enduring ignorance for himself. This exclusive provision for Negroes has cut the race off from the main stream of business and cultural progress, from the free inter-play of experiment and experience, as between individuals and groups, and has resulted in the conviction that the Negro lacks ability because he has not been given the chance to show his capacity.

* * *

In a word, Friendly Mr. Macfadden cleaves to the perfidious line of segregation which confuses "good" white people and most Negroes. Any form of segregation for the Negro in the United States is unwholesome and unwelcome, but as projected by white people, it is always diabolic. Negroes themselves accept some forms of segregation as means to certain desired ends. Without segregated Negro colleges, the development of Negro leaders in education would be retarded. Without segregated Negro business, the growth of Negro business leaders would be much slower. The Courier has suggested a Negro division in the United States army, not because that is ideal, but rather because it would represent an advanced position from where a new and stronger fight for complete abolition of discrimination in the military service might be waged. White "friends" like Mr. Macfadden should not be deluded into believing that the Negro is satisfied with ANY form of segregation. Wherever whites conceive the form the exclusion is to take, the Negro is liable to debasement.

Exclusion or segregation is not necessary. If the Macfadden Foundation establishes a superior health resort, there need be no limits to the types of needy people who share its benefits. If the health resort offers what white people want, whites will come whether Negroes are there or not. The Mayo brothers at Rochester, Minn., have not established an EXCLUSIVE clinic for Negroes. Negroes enter the Mayo hospitals and white people do, too, because the Mayo hospitals have what these white people want.

* * *

There may have been no discrimination in the treatment accorded the colored woman referred to above by the Macfadden office. But Macfadden officials who have written to this newspaper have displayed in their own written and considered words a purblind attitude. They may not intend to hurt or offend, but it is in their natures (or their limited knowledge of the feeling of Negro people and the play of sociological circumstances) to impede the upward climb of Negroes and to postpone the "pursuit of happiness" for ALL American citizens.

FROM AN EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

Journal and Guide [illegible]

JUDGE ARMOND W. SCOTT'S visit to Norfolk last weekend recalled an incident in the interesting career of the Washington Municipal Court Judge which illustrates the nature and longevity of some of the impediments thrown in the pathway of men who rise to positions of trust and responsibility. As a usual thing men of tenacious purpose and high character keep on going up despite obstacles thrown in their path. Judge Scott's success is typical.

JUDGE SCOTT

When Armond Scott was a youth in Wilmington, North Carolina, he combined a bit of newspaper publishing enterprise with his studies at Biddle University (now Johnson C. Smith). For "a lack of nourishment," in his own words, his paper was short lived. There was not much for a Negro newspaper to draw upon for support in those days. So young Scott forsook the editorial sanctum for the study of law. But his journalistic efforts made an impression in Wilmington.

After young Scott abandoned the newspaper field another publisher entered the arena. He was not as sagacious politically as he might have been, and so, something which he wrote and published in his newspaper precipitated a race riot in Wilmington.

ABOUT THIRTY-EIGHT years after the Wilmington riot and at least 35 years after Armond Scott had qualified to practice law and settled in Waskington, President Roosevelt appointed him to a Judgeship on the District of Columbia Municipal Court. His name went to the Senate for confirmation. Then it was that his opponents—men of his own race and profession—began to explore the past with the hope of finding something that would prevent his confirmation. Ah! . . . . we have it! . . . . Scott . . . newspaper . . . . Wilmington . . . . race riot 1898 . . . . Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina, will stalk him with that! Although the Scott wreckers had the wrong man, the wrong newspaper and all, they figured that 38 years was a long time and Senator Bailey and other Southern senators would not remember details, nor care very much about them. But they guessed wrong. They mis-guessed the high-standing of the Scott name in Wilmington and the fair-mindedness of the Wilmington people, who resented the attempt to sabotage their native son. To offset the subterranean attack upon Scott, Wilmington sent its leading citizens, city officials and members of the bar to Washington to give him the clean bill of health that he deserved. Senator Bailey, who was expected to "sink" Scott, gave him the green light.

LIEUT. LAWRENCE A. OXLEY, field representative of the United States Employment Service, is arranging a series of State conferences on employment problems confronting Negroes. Tentative plans have been made for Illinois, Louisiana and New Jersey, and arrangements have been completed for conferences in Texas, Kentucky, Delaware and North Carolina. In each case the conference is called by the Governor of the State, who is inviting 100 industrialists, business leaders and educators of the white race and 50 ranking members of the colored race, including the key men in the field of vocational education. The North Carolina conference has been set for May 6th. Hon. Forrest H. Shuford, Commissioner of the North Carolina Department of Labor, will preside. Among those who will participate are President Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina; Harold L. Trigg, of the State Department of Education, who will give "The Negro Occupational Picture," Dr. Howard E. Jenson, of Duke University; Dr. Howard Odum, University of North Carolina; C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, and President F. D. Bluford, of the Agricultural and Technical College.

LIEUT. OXLEY

RECOGNIZING THE mass production trends in industry and the changes wrought by the course of invention these conferences are expected to delve into the present problem of educating Negroes to cope with present and future requirements for industrial occupations. Out of these conferences may come some radical changes in educational techniques. The conferences will explore social backgrounds, occupational experiences, methods of securing basic training for vocational occupations and the attitude of industrialists towards Negro labor. Lieut. Oxley plans to extend the conferences to all of the states in which Negro labor is a factor, or potential factor. He is receiving much encouragement at the hands of State officials, especially in the southern states.

Incidentally Lieut. Oxley has received assurance that a Negro unit of the State Employment Service will be added to the official set-up in Norfolk after July 1st. Richmond has had such a facility for more than a year.

APPREHENSION on the part of many of our substantial white citizens in regard to the action of the Virginia colored teachers in seeking redress of their salary situation in the courts is believed to be due in no small measure to the general belief that our dual school system is administered with due consideration for the letter of the law—that there shall be separate but equal educational facilities for white and colored. Few white citizens have taken the time or trouble to look into the situation. No one with a sense of fairness could do this without reaching the conviction that the discrimination against Negroes does violence to the most elementary principles of justice.

ONE-THIRD of Norfolk's population is colored. At the end of 1936, according to the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the total value of public school property here was $5,568,069, of which approximately one-sixth or $930,902 was invested in Negro schools. Since those figures were compiled improvements costing approximately $750,000 have been added to the white schools, including an additional high school costing $500,000—bringing the number for whites to four, to one for colored, and this one is overcrowded to the rafters.

The general experience is that Negroes have been patient, and have sought all along to procure school facilities through the method of petition. There is the feeling among many of our thoughtful white friends that our situation educationally is improving, and that by resorting to legal recourse in the matter of teachers' salaries we are abandoning long established procedure which is surer of satisfactory results.

They fail to take into consideration that under the procedures which they counsel and which we have followed the differential in per capita expenditure for white and Negro children has increased from 60 per cent in favor of the white child in 1900 to 253 per cent in 1930. They do not know that the differential in the pay of white and Negro teachers during the same period increased from 52.8 per cent in favor of the white teachers to 113 per cent in their favor. In view of that trend it will be seen that far from improving, Negro education is going back relatively, and the decision of the Virginia Negro teachers and their collaborators is one of necessity.

P B Young

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT THE EXTREME AGES OF GARNER AND DEWEY

Am. 5-13-39 New York, N.Y.

John N. Garner, 71, and Thomas E. Dewey, 37, are now forging to the front as candidates for the Presidency on the conservative Democratic and Republican tickets, in 1940. By the time of the inauguration in 1941, Garner and Dewey would represent respectively the oldest and the youngest of all the Presidents of the United States during the past 150 years. In the event of his election Dewey would be scarcely above the minimum age of 35, set by the Constitution, while Garner would exceed the scriptual span of life, three score and ten years. Both instances would involve risks justifiable only by party desperation. Laying aside all other elements of considerations itself constitutes an important factor in the availability which no party can prudently ignore.

Both parties have always presented candidates between the Constitutional and Scriptual age limits. Our youngest Presidents at the time of inauguration were Roosevelt 42, Grant, 45 and Cleveland, 47. The volume and complexity of our national interest require a maturity of judgment and experience far beyond that contemplated when the Constitution was adopted. The success of a political tyro without training or experience in administrative tasks would be a miracle of precocity upon which the American people will rely only at their own risks.

5-13-39

On the other hand, John N. Garner with adequate political experience and legislative training, has passed beyond the age limit which the government has set as the effective age for public servants. All military and civic servants must retire on or before reaching the age of seventy. Even the august Justices of the Supreme Court, whose term is constitutionally unlimitable, are permitted and induced to retire at the statutory age.

John N. Garner is now 71 years of age and will be 73 at the time of his inauguration, and 77 at the end of his term if chosen by the electorate in 1940. George Washington retired from the presidency at 65, John Adams at 65, Thomas Jefferson at 65, Madison at 65, Monroe at 66, Jackson at 69. William Harrison at 68, Zachary Taylor at 65, James Buchanan at 69 and Woodrow Wilson at 64, all other Presidents have retired from the Presidency under sixty years of age. Mr. Garner would be 77, or six years older than any other President at the time of retirement. and would be the only septuagenarian ever elected to the Presidency.

The risk of electing an elderly man to the Presidency is seen in case of William Henry Harrison, 68 and Zachary Taylor 64, who died in office. Andrew Jackson survived his second term by nine years but "Old Hickory" proved the exception rather than the rule.

The Democratic Party nominated Henry Davis for the Vice Presidency at the advanced age of 82 in 1904, but the octogenarian died before his term of office would have expired. The Republican Party, in 1932, nominated Vice President Charles Curtis, 72, to succeed himself. But the distinguished Kansan died before the expiration of the term for which he was nominated.

Our entire national history warns against the risk of choosing an elderly candidate for the Presidency especially in the later years when the duties of the office have become so onerous and exacting. To rely upon the continuance of the present state of health and degree of vigor of a septuagenarian candidate is but gamble against the calendar.

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Bilbo's Plan **There is quite a bit of comment going around o the proposal of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi to make it possible for certain citizens of the United State to leave this country permanently and settle in Africa. This is, of course, a "back to Africa" scheme.**

Senator Bilbo has taken the trouble to personally acquaint many Negro leaders with his scheme. The writer has even received the senator's litrature.

We are not in favor of Senator Bilbo's proposal, for we are most heartily opposed to any scheme which would rob the American Negro of hishard won and well deserved citizenship here. The fact that Negroes might have come originally from Africa is no reason why they should give away their preferred position which now obtains in the fundamental law of the land, and is no reason why they should delude themselves into believing that they would not once terrific odds in trying to carve for themselves a racial career in a new or another country. We do not believe the Liberian scheme would work even with all American reactionaries like Bilbo behind it; nor do we believe Negroes here could make reasonable progress in a foreign land if attempted from the motives advanced by Senator Bilbo.

5-13-39

New York N.Y.

FLOYD CALVIN

We do not think the Negro's position in American life is such that he stands at an impasse if he does not pull up and leave these shores. We think the Negro is getting along very well indeed in this country. All we have to do is recite statistics in education, economics, health and general progress, and we will be forced to the conclusion that the Negro is coming along in complimentary shape.

* * *

Of course what Mr. Bilbo is worried about is the close proximity of the races. We think the white and colored races in this country have worked out a very good practical plan of getting along together. While it is true that race mixing was begun by force of the dominant race during slavery,, it is also true that since Emancipation the races have worked out a very amicable plan of cooperation, with due regard for the civil rights and the essential dignity of the individuals of each race. Because of this solution of the Bilbo bogey through interracial cooperation, we do not think the Bilbo strictures of necessary separation sound or imperative in order to get along racially in America. We believe the white and colored races in this country will continue to get along together with due regard for the rights of each, so long as the racial policy of each group is directed by individuals who love America, and who love all the people of the United States, and who want to see the democratic experiment in America succeed.

So we say to Mr. Bilbo, leave the Negro alone. His name is written into the Constitution, and he is just as much a part of American history as Mr. Bilbo's own people. Therefore let the Negro work out his destiny here and let persons speak out on racial policy who want to see the Negro succeed in American life. Let us not have so much discouragement of the kind that Mr. Bilbo brings. The white American people have really needed the Negro American in the past, and there is a possibility that they will really need him again. Let not the Bilbos do so much talking that when the new time of real need comes, there can be any doubt as to where the Negro himself stands.

* * *

Marian Anderson Mural

We think the Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, is to be commended for his public spirit in promising that if money for a Marian Anderson Mural is raised, as is proposed under the auspices of Edward Bruce, Chief, Section of Fine Arts, Treasury Department, that he will see to it that the mural, when completed, will be accepted and installed in the Department of the Interior.

This is what we call constructive statesmanship, for anything that will bring the white and colored people together on a high plane is certainly constructive statesmanship.

The mural, as proposed, is to ''capture for posterity, the solemnity, grandeur and challenge of that moment, that Marian Anderson sang before the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday. The statement on the proposed mural says further: ''Because Miss Anderson in her person and in her art is a symbol of what can be done in America despite racial discrimination and other handicaps, and because as a person and as an artist she is worthy of emulation by our youth; the community is appealing to young people of America to contribute through their varied organizations, pennies, nickels and dimes to the Marian Anderson Mural Fund.''

A fine and worthy proposal. A devastating answer to Senator Bilbo. Always, we can expect some sanity to be left on the racial problem in America, no matter how scatterbrained a proposal gets in the public eye.

Citizens Digest

I Write As I See

Tribune 5-11-39

Philadelphia

By ARTHUR H. FAUSET

WATCH THE SOUTH!

I ALWAYS have believed that the really significant events and achievements relating to Negro life in America would emerge from the South. Sometime ago I interested myself in this matter of Negro achievement and discovered that nearly all the Negroes who were listed in Who's Who came originally from the South. Even if they achieved in the North, they usually began in the South.

Fauset

FLORIDA IN THE NEWS

If there are northern Negroes, old Philadelphians and the like, who want to defend northern laurels, they're welcome to their task. The South and Southerners are easier to defend any day.

And now to significant present day occurrences.

Did you read about Lee Snell, the Negro taxi driver in Daytona Beach, who was lynched because his taxi accidentally killed a white pedestrian?

Knowing the South as we do, that is not news. BUT THE FOLLOWING IS NEWS: TWO BROTHERS OF THE WHITE MAN WHO WAS KILLED, WHO SNATCHED SNELL FROM A CONSTABLE AND HAD HIM LYNCHED, HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY FLORIDA AUTHORITIES; A CORONER'S JURY HAS FOUND THAT THEY "DID WILFULLY KILL" LEE SNELL; AND THEY ARE BEING HELD ON A MURDER CHARGE.

Friends, this is news!

NEXT, MIAMI

Now, turning to Miami, we find that on the evening of May 1, the Ku Klux Klan rode through the Negro section in order to frighten Negroes from voting on the following day.

They came in 75 automobiles, every man of them hooded, and the license plates of their cars covered. Preceding them was a huge truck containing 25 crosses made out of pipes and wrapped with oil rags and auto tire tubes. These they lighted in various parts of the Negro district, at the same time tossing around thousands of red-lettered cards which displayed the following warning: "Respectable Negro citizens not voting tomorrow. NIGGERS STAY AWAY FROM TH POLLS TOMORROW. KKK."

For good measure they had a hangman's noose dangling conspicuousl from one of the cars; and just on th edge of the Negro area they hung a effigy of a Negro from a power-pole and placed beneath it a huge red-lettered sign containing the followin words: "THIS NIGGER VOTED!"

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED

And the result?

Well, in years past, less than 20 Negroes have been voting in Miami THIS YEAR, THANKS TO TH BRAVE KLAN WARNINGS, MOR THAN 2000 NEGROES VOTED. An what is best of all, many white citizens including officials, stood by to hel them defy the Klan.

Great stuff, Negroes of Miami! Wh says southern Negroes are afraid t fight? They are as brave as they come. True, they are not altogether aroused as yet—but when they have becom aroused—look out! look out!! It's going to be one fine day in America when the slumbering black giant o the South has fully awakened and really begins to move.

And mark me well—the day is not far off.

Prejudice in Washington and Berlin

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

WHEN H. G. Wells visited this country a few years ago, he saw the overt and covert operations of race prejudice and delivered himself thus: "Race prejudice is the worst thing in the life of mankind today — I speak deliberately." With this assertion Wells corroborated the experience of the Negro race the world over.

DR HANCOCK

Prejudice is a cancer that is eating away the vitals of mankind. Like poison in the blood stream, it "breaks out" and although great mischief is done by this "breaking out," greater harm is done when it can hide its subtle devastations. The "breaking out" while at times discomforting and mayhap embarrassing, serves to draw attention to a condition that must be remedied if the wellbeing of the organism is to be preserved.

Prejudice has really and truly "broken out" in Germany against Jews; but the world knows now as never before what a dangerous thing race prejudice is. The foes of prejudice may well gird themselves for a battle unto death if this world is to be spared other hellish manifestations such as disgrace Germany in particular and mankind in general.

Journal and Guide
4-8-39
Norfolk Va

The persecution of the Jews and the barring of Marian Anderson from the Constitution hall in Washington are parts of the same phenomenon. The prejudice in Berlin is complementary to the prejudice in Washington. Neither is blacker or more hellish than the other. Both carry portents of the social and economic damnation of minority groups.

The Marian Anderson incident has brought into the limelight of our nation a serious situation, a situation that should be exploited to its fullest. It has unmasked Washington as has not been done before. In Richmond, Va., the capitol of the Confederacy, Miss Anderson was received with open hearts and arms by all races in the great Mosque, the South's finest theatre.

In Washington, the capitol of the nation, she is rejected. The shame of the nation centers about Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt as usual did the big thing and resigned her membership in the DAR. Whether Democrats or Republicans, Roosevelts are big people and do things the big way.

Mrs. Roosevelt's resignation threw the DAR on the defensive whereof come the "explanation" etc. It is to be regretted that Miss Anderson is going to appear in Washington at all. In such situation it is difficult to choose, but a casual inspection of the matter shows that the shame of the sit-[illegible] would be accentuated if Miss Anderson would stay out of Washington.

The shame then of the nation's capitol could stand out in bold relief in that this great American artist had been heard throughout the world but not in her own nation's capitol. In other words the world would longer remember that Marian Anderson has never appeared in her own nation's capitol than that she appeared there under "second rate circumstances."

If Miss Anderson appears in Washington the matter will be somewhat "smoothed over." If she shakes the dust of Washington from her feet, it would be a living witness against Washington before the great judgement bar of history, and the great white throne of public opinion. The managers of Miss Anderson ought to know that pushing the great artist in under unfavorable circumstances would not be nearly so effective as keeping her away altogether.

In other words, Miss Anderson can afford to stay away from Washington much better than Washington can afford to forego the honor of her visit. The honor is Washington's and not Miss Anderson's alone as her promoters seem to infer. Marian Anderson does not have to elbow her way in any more, and it is unfortunate that her promoters think otherwise. Why not let Miss Anderson stay away and let the cultural sore run rather than heal it so soon with a somewhat untimely appearance.

A recital in the Central high school is only a little less unfortunate than the lawn appearance before Constitution hall. To have appeared on the lawn might have shown strength, to have bidden Washington a long farewell would have been the more effective strategy.

To have appeared on the lawn or even to appear in the high school might antagonize the apostles of prejudice; to have stayed away from Washington would have humiliated them. To have placed upon this group the responsibility for Miss Anderson's indefinite stay away from Washington would have been far the greater strategy. Suppose we call it off.

The Supreme Court and "Sit-Downers"

By WILLIAM PICKENS

OF COURSE, the more radical minds and the National Labor Relations Board do not agree with the Supreme Court's decision that the sit-down strikers violated law,—not the "law of property," but all law that is law: the laws of freedom, security, decency, order,—all the law that is. And they also disagree with the court's decision that when one attacks and violates the rights of another as those employes certainly attacked and violated the rights of their employers, that the violators can be fired, for good cause, and that even the Labor Relations Board cannot make the attacked persons take back the violators.

Journal and Guide

DR. PICKENS

4-8-39

Of course, the board, which is not a court, had reasoned in this way: That the employers had committed some offense against the workers before the workers committed a return offense against the employers,—ergo, workers are blameless and excused for whatever crime or violation they committed, as they committed them in answer to previous crime.

Norfolk Va

Of course, nobody in his right mind would expect any court in its right mind, let alone the Supreme Court of the nation, to agree with any such dangerous and lawless rule: That whenever any person commits a crime against another, that other can "lawfully" commit any crime back against the one "who started it." That is the logic of small boys,—not of civilized judges.

If A steals from B, no sane court would excuse B for turning about and stealing from A. If John burns the house of James, no court and no sane person would excuse James for burning John's house. That is so clear that it seems to us that even the one-sided minds might see it.

We have laws to take care of those who committ misdemeanors and offenses,—and if we allow the aggrieved party to avenge himself or to commit a crime "back," there is neither law, safety for either party, or for anybody. It is the same as the justification attempted for lynching,—that somebody did something which somebody else did not like.

What I am driving at is: That whatever others of us might think of hope or wish, or wherever our sympathies may be in such a struggle between laborers and employers, there was nothing else that we should expect a real court to do except what the Supreme Court did. The only alternative was to throw law and civilization out of the country and invite disaster and dictatorship.

The constitution of the United States is our basic law, and it is the function of the Supreme Court to measure all other laws and statutes by that basic law,—and when other "laws" run counter to the basic law, the other law or rule or action is to be declared "unconstitutional."

In a democracy the people can change the basic law, but the court cannot do so. If the people of the United States want to make sit-down strikes lawful, they can do so,—but until they do so, the courts would violate all goodness by assuming that the people have done so, or that they want to do or will do so. Courts are not to go to that limit.

One of the most dangerous signs of our times is the disposition of large numbers of our people to attack courts, presidents and all others whenever they disagree with our notions,—and never to concede them any decent motives even for their most reasoned and best stated opinions. In a democracy, somebody has to be contradicted; in a court action, somebody has to lose. Our poor "loser" spirit is certainly a bad sign: It can happen here.

RAZOR BATTLE

By Floyd Calvin

Peaceful, law-abiding Negro citizens of New York were shocked on opening their paper Wednesday morning and being greeted by a colorful story, almost a column in length in the Daily News, vividly describing a "razor battle" between two colored young men on a crowded express subway train.

4-7-39

The headline ran: "Subway Crowd Terrorized by Razor Battle." The story begins: "Terrified men and women, screaming and shouting, fled wildly through a subway train yesterday morning as two colored gladiators, one armed with a razor, slashed and smashed each other all the way from 72nd street to Times Square."

Again: "Twisting and turning to avoid the flashing blade, hysterical passengers crowded into the three forward cars of the seven-car train, leaving the berserk battlers alone in their impromptu arena. Southbound service on the Seventh Ave. I. R. T. was held up for twenty minutes while the combatants were subdued and arrested."

And finally: "The razor wielder was Richard Curtis, 21, of 3781 Third Ave.

His badly frightened opponent, whose coat was slashed to ribbons, was Edgar Clark, 25, of the same address. At the West 30th St. station they said they were friends and had been on a drinking bout for several days. They couldn't remember what the fight was about."

It is mortifying to most Negroes to hear of such conduct, but we might as well face the fact that it is the possibility of such conduct breaking out at almost any time that makes the road of the whole Negro group so difficult. On the shoulders of our ministers, Sabbath school teachers, and social workers rests a tremendous responsibility.

FROM AN EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

By P. BERNARD YOUNG, Jr.
Guide Managing Editor, Guest Columnist

DR. SEABROOK

MR. BIAS

IT IS a never-ending source of amazement, the things that some of our colleges can do with limited funds and severely restricted appropriations from their state legislatures. Take Fayetteville State College and Elizabeth City State College in North Carolina, for instance. The Old North State has five state colleges for Negroes, and none of them receives as much money as it could make excellent use of; but these two seem to be especially under the obligation to make their dollars go farther than most of the others. Journal and Guide

Fayetteville, for instance, has a budget for the current biennium smaller than for the last, but it has a larger plant than previously, with several buildings recently finished, others in process of being built, and still other authorized or contemplated. In addition, it has only recently been providing a full four year college course.

At present its enrollment is 536, the largest in its history. A library, gymnasium, and dormitory have been completed in the last year or two, and a science building and men's dormitory are going up at present. 4-29-39

President J. W. Seabrook, however, "digs in" and proves himself again an able administrator. Fortunately, the legislative representative from the Fayetteville area, D. Lacy McBryde, is a staunch supporter of the college and its program. In due time Fayetteville and other institutions of the state deriving their major support from legislative appropriations will be treated more equitably.

Norfolk, Va.

At Elizabeth City the college is entering upon a standard four-year curriculum, but its allotment from the state is not keeping pace with the needs and the increased obligations and larger plant. President J. H. Bias and his co-workers are confident and courageous and at that northeastern North Carolina institution a physical transformation is taking place. Greater opportunities for service will follow. Funds and facilities will follow. The educational leadership will see to that. They are making themselves worthy of it.

It is always a pleasure to visit Benedict College and to talk to President J. J. Starks and his gracious wife. Here, if anywhere, is a college head without the ostentation of high office. Simple in the finest sense of the word, generous, intelligent. That is President Starks.

We arrived on the campus on our recent trip as an old frame building was being partly demolished to make room for a more modern and serviceable structure. President Starks was there directing, helping, and sharing in the risk and dust. He had been there practically all day. He was tired. But the lift that comes with the placing of a new mile stone of progress was with him. The judgment of those who made him Benedict's first Negro head has been justified.

For three years we have been to Benedict, have pleaded that we wanted to take his picture.

"No," he says. "My picture is of no account. Take our campus, our activities, our students. They count."

We haven't got his picture yet. But we will. People ought to know how that noble character looks.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

Prof. George M. Lightfoot, A Classical Pedagog

Meet Professor George M. Lightfoot of Howard University, a classical pedagog. Professor Lightfoot was born in Culpepper Courthouse, Virginia, some seventy or so years ago, and was educated at Howard University and Williams College. Immediately upon graduation from Williams, in 1891, he was appointed instructor in Latin, Howard University and has been continuously engaged in this pursuit up to his approaching retirement next June. I believe he is the only Negro educator who has been continuously engaged for so long a time and in such high station as instructor in the Latin Language. During this time he has had under his tuition an unequaled number of Negro students on the College level, in this ancient tongue.

Age

During Professor Lightfoot's early days in Howard University, as well as at Williams College, fully one half of the time was devoted to the study of Latin and Greek. This tradition was carried forward until the end of the last century when the rise of the physical and social sciences crowded the classical studies to a minor place in the curriculum.

It is needless now to discuss the justification or folly of the predominancy of classical studies in Negro Colleges, for that day and generation. Suffice it to say that the Northern Missionaries who founded these schools and colleges brought to them the chief nouirshment upon which they themselves had fed. Youth from New England farms were consumed with a burning zeal to study Latin and Greek at Yale, Harvard, Williams, Amherst, Brown and Darthmouth. This type of culture quickly developed their powers and faculties which in turn lay at the foundation of New England culture and civilization. Classical studies constituted the chief ingredient of higher education throughout the educational world of that day.

These pioneers in Negro Education, naturally enough, believed that the same nurture would quickly develop the suppressed powers of the Negro and enable him to graph on to American civilization and culture. The hungry mind of the Negro drank in the draft like dry soil absorbs the April showers.

After sixty years of experience and observation, I am convinced of the justification and wisdom of the experiment. Crude Negro youth whose ancestors had never been made acquainted with use of letters since the foundation of the world, were quickened by the inspirational influence of Greece and Rome, which aroused in them an instantaneous response, as nothing else could do. Of course there was much of the burlesque and grotesqueness. The Negro boy fresh from the corn field and the cane brakes reciting, "Hic, Haec, Hoc" before learning to parse an English noun or conjugate an English verb, afford ample opportunity for the risibly disposed. I am willing to supplement my personal experience as basis for a sound judgement by that of Booker T. Washington who once told me that he considered his two years study of Latin at Wayland Seminary in Washington, the most valuable part of his Academic education.

But times change and pedagogical programs change with them. The classics must needs give way to modern and practical subjects. Greek has been entirely displaced from the curriculum of Howard University and, but for Professor Lightfoot, Latin might have suffered the same fate. College curricula in white institutions contain but little Latin and less Greek. The tendency in Negro schools is towards little Latin and no Greek.

There is no other single individual in our educational scheme who has done so much to keep alive the flickering flame of Latinity as Professor George M. Lightfoot.

Professor Lightfoot represents a type of old fashioned pedagog who pursues his chosen specialty with detached zeal and devotion. He has the rare quality of being learned, simple and sensible at the same time. His knowledge of the Latin language and literature is wide, thorough and profound. As an instructor. I believe that his colleagues on the faculty would unanimously vote him the first place for thoroughness of instruction, detached devotion to his work and the genuine understanding and enthusiasm which he imparts to the students. He believes that the classics is at least equal to that of science. He is wholly void of overlaping ambition which vents itself in picturesque and spectacular display. He believes in the old pedagogical method of disicpline and drill, which comes from accumulated effect of line upon line and precept upon precept. He loves to work behind curtain rather than to show off before the footlights.

There is a wild craze in Negro Colleges and Universities to write books, deliver lectures, and conducts research, too often at the expense or to the neglect of genuine teaching upon which any institution must ultimately depend for its effectiveness and influence. Negro Colleges and Universities still need to emphasize the foundation rather than the super-structure. Aside from the students who have come under their immediate personal tuition, perhaps few of my readers have ever heard of Professor Lightfoot. Professor Charles S. Syphax, Professor L. Z. Johnson, or Professor William J. Bauduit, the self effacing instructors, who lose themselves in their work. These are the wheel-horses of Howard University.

Professor Lightfoot is now about to retire on a pension after forty-eight years of continued service in his chosen field. His appreciative colleagues have subscribed to an oil painting to be placed in the Art Gallery of the University commemorative of his long, faithful and efficient service. They all heartily wish him his well earned "Otium Cum Dignitate."

This is my sincere appraisement and tribute after more than fifty years acquaintance as fellow student, faculty colleague, and friend.

KELLY MILLER WRITES:--

A CLASSICAL PEDAGOG

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Bee
4-16-39
Chicago
Ill.

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SURVEY GRAPHIC

By Floyd Calvin.

The February number of the Survey Graphic, New York, carried a symposium of articles under the general title, "Calling America"—The challenge to Democracy reaches Over Here." The Negro, of course, was included, in an article, "We're Another," by Lewis Gannett (white).

Afro
4-7-39
[illegible]

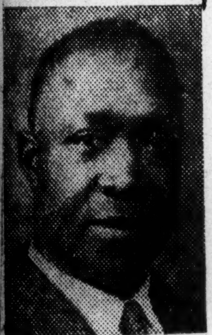
Concluding his article, Mr. Gannett says: "Increasingly the intellectual leaders of the South have met Negroes as individuals, not as members of a race. The University of North Carolina, always a leader, invited the late James Weldon Johnson to lecture, and when he came, gave him precisely the welcome it would have given to a white poet and scholar-statesman of equal distinction; the example has begun to spread. New York University in 1936 made Dr. Johnson a full member of its faculty—the first time any white university had taken such a step in its liberal arts college. Several universities have had Negroes as visiting lecturers or part time faculty members in medical schools, notably Chicago, Northwestern, Illinois and Harvard. All over the South, young people's groups meet today almost flaunting their determination to abolish the taboos which once kept two races apart and un-understanding. The injustices of the discrimination against Negro schools is being agitated, and faced. But we still have a habit of forgetting about Negroes when talking about democracy in America. And while we are resenting the plight of the Jews in Germany, we may well think harder about Negroes in America."

The Importance of the Negro in the South

Editor's Note:—Following is complete text of a radio address delivered by Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field director of the National Urban League, on the program "Negro News and Views," broadcast Saturday, May 20, at 4:15 p.m. over Station WNYC:

Journal and Guide 6-3-39 Norfolk Va

THE circumstances of the introduction of the black man into American culture are well known to students of history. Few realize, however, the tremendous contribution which he has made to American civilization, and especially to the welfare of the South. In the early days, colored men and women cleared the South's forests, cultivated its soil, harvested its crops, and built its railroads. Negroes were the skilled craftsmen of the Reconstruction Period. Many of the beautiful Colonial mansions which we admire today in the South are products of Negro workmanship. Upon the foundation of Negro labor, the tobacco, rice, and sugar cane industries were erected, and cotton became king.


J. O. THOMAS

In spite of the fact that many Negroes migrated from that section to other parts of the nation, they are still important factors in the economic structure of the South. Out of more than twelve million colored persons in the United States, nine million five hundred thousand live below the Mason-Dixon Line.

Although many of them are still engaged in agricultural pursuits, living as sharecroppers and tenants in the vestiges of the old slave system, an increasing number are dwellers in large cities where they have well-kept homes and thriving business enterprises, and occupy a definite place in the industrial and cultural development of the section.

In order to evaluate fully the Negro's contribution to American culture, one must remember that he has been physically free for only about three quarters of a century. One must not forget that he started on his journey of self-determination with very limited educational equipment and financial resources. He has encountered stubborn difficulties and needless handicaps, and yet it is said that no race of people in the history of the world has made greater progress in the same length of time under similar circumstances.

CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC WELFARE ADVANCED

In improving his own welfare, the Negro has steadily advanced the cultural and economic welfare of the South. Today, Negroes own more than one hundred sixty million dollars worth of church property alone, in southern states. All of the eighteen banks owned and operated by them today in the United States are located in the southern section of the country, and they do an annual business of more than fifty million dollars.

Of the twenty-nine insurance companies owned and operated by colored persons, twenty-four of them have headquarters in the South. These companies have more than three hundred million dollars worth of life insurance in force on Negro policy-holders. The only daily newspaper published by Negroes in America has been appearing on the news stands in Atlanta, Georgia, for five years.

The late Booker T. Washington, John Hope, and Lucy Laney, were pioneers in the educational development of the Negro and the South. Perhaps the general public has heard more about Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, Fisk and Atlanta universities, than it has about the scores of private and other denominationally-operated schools which have a Class "A" rating, and the seventeen southern land-grant colleges.

More than two thousand graduates go out from these schools each year to all parts of the South, as well as to many other parts of the nation. Some five-hundred Negro extension and farm demonstration agents carry the message of scientific farming to more than eight hundred thousand farmers each year. Jeanes Fund workers and home economics supervisors teach home-making and handi-craft to the rural population.

According to the most eminent music critics, the only true American folk music was given to the nation by the Negro, and the southern plantation served as his composing room and studio. William Grant Still, who was chosen from a field of several hundred to compose the music for the theme center of the New York World's Fair, is a native of Mississippi. W. C. Handy, the internationally-known father of the Blues, first saw the light of day in the State of Alabama. The golden-voiced, world-renowned tenor, Roland Hayes, hails from Georgia.

Illustrious sons from the South have taken their places of leadership in various departments of Negro culture in other parts of the nation. The late James Weldon Johnson, former executive secretary of the NAACP, was born in Jacksonville, Florida; his successor, Walter White, and Dean William Pickens, the field representative of that organization, are sons of the southern soil. Eugene Kickle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations of the same organization, both hail from the Confederate capital of the South, Richmond, Virginia.

Hubert T. Delany, commissioner of taxes and assessments of this city; Judge Charles E. Toney; Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service commissioner; and Magistrate Myles Paige, were all born below the Mason-Dixon Line. George Washington Carver, who is regarded as the most eminent analytical chemist in America today, was born near Diamond Grove, Missouri.

WELL KNOWN MEN, WOMEN OF LETTERS

Such well-known men and women of letters as Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and Richard Wright are of southern heritage. The Honorable B. K. Bruce, the first Negro elected to the United States Senate, was a native of Mississippi. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who now represents the first congressional district of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Alabama.

This incomplete description can only faintly suggest the progress the Negro has made and his contribution toward the economic, social and spiritual welfare of the South. In the years to come, he should be able to make an even larger contribution, because the South is a vast, rich country. Its resources are tremendous and yet almost untapped. It has been designated as the Economic Problem Number One of the nation. It will become Economic Opportunity Number One in proportion as it guarantees to every citizen, regardless of accident of birth, an opportunity to bring his gifts to the market place and offer them on a basis of their comparative worth, unhampered, unmolested, and unafraid.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

WILL THE NEGRO VOTE BE A DECISIVE FACTOR IN 1940

By KELLY MILLER

Age 6-10-39 New York

It is now generally assumed and asserted that the Negro vote will be decisive factor in the next Presidential campaign. The effective Negro voters in the North and West are sufficiently numerous to bear out this assumption.

The potentiality of this vote constitutes the stock in trade of the Negro politician whereby he aims to gain pre-election consideration for his constituents on both sides of the political fence.

The effectiveness of any vote, white or black, consists in the likelihood of its shifting scale from one side or the other in the next election. Republicans and Democrats are equally concerned about the Negro vote in the North. Neither of them give a tinker's dam for this potential vote in the South where it will have no weight in the election of 1940. The South has under one pretext or another effectively disfranchised this vote while the North has looked on with silent acquiescence. Speculation on the future of this suppressed vote is merely a matter of political ethics, which does not bother the conscience of Republicans or Democrats, North or South.

In the last four Presidential and Congressional elections the bulk of this vote has been cast on the Democratic side of the equation. From all present indications the 1940 campaign will not materially alter this trend. In many of our large cities the Negro constitutes the uncontested majority of voters. In certain segregated districts, in which both parties have pitted Negro candidates against each other, in almost every instance of this character the Negro Democrat has been victorious over his Republican rival.

The Republican Party constituting as it does a minority in both national, state, and city governments is without power, prestige or patronage, and can do little or nothing to alter this trend before the next election. The Republican management threatens to run the next campaign on the failure of the methods of the New Deal to carry out its objective, rather than against the objective themselves. The G. O. P. offers itself as a more political instrument to perfect the mechanics of government. In these rival and relative claims of superiority over its Democratic adversary, the Negro has little or no interest.

One thing is certain, unless the Grand Old Party can speedily devise some appeal to the Negro voter which shall be more persuasive than anything presented since the days of Theodore Roosevelt, the square dealer, the bulk of the Negro vote will follow the fortune of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the New Dealer.

The Republican campaign promises to the Negro during the last half century have become like a discredited promissory note, the more often it is renewed the more worthless it becomes. The gullible Negro voter will not be perpetually deceived by repetition of this half-century old political trickery. However, we can never be too certain of the eeffctiveness of any minority vote too far in advance of the election returns.

During the past five Presidential elections it appeared that the Negro vote held the balance of power in sundry pivotal states. Negro politicians loudly proclaim the potentiality of this vote and based their demands accordingly. And yet the elections showed that Harding in 1920, Coolidge, in 1924, Hoover, in 1928, and Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, were elected by such sweeping margins that they would have been victorious had every Negro voted against them. These elections have been affected by landslides which were so overwhelming as to wipe out the effectiveness of any marginal minority vote.

The wisest of politicians is wholly unable to forecast with certainty the result of any election. It is easy to recall that the Literary Digest famed for the inerrancy of its political forecasts confidently predicted Republican success on the very eve of its most disastrous rout in our political history. Will history repeat itself in 1940? The public mind is in a state of anxious dubiety which foreshadows election surprises.

How Effective Will the Negro Vote Be in 1940?

By KELLY MILLER

Journal and Guide

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DR. MILLER

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6-10-39

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Norfolk Va

BULK OF VOTERS ON DEMOCRATIC SIDE

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KEEP THEM GUESSING IS BEST STRATEGY

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The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Social Studies

We wish to call to the attention of our educators and social workers the splendid research monographs now being isssued by the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, Washington.

Age

We have recently perused such volumes as "Farming Hazards in the Drought Area," "Rural Families on Relief" and "Rural Youth: Situation and Prospects." These are exhaustive studies, directed by trained sociologists, and they have both current and permanent value.

For instance, in the 167 page work on "Rural Youth" we learn in the chapter, "Marriage of Rural Youth," that: "Color and residence both influence the proportion of youth of the various ages which is married. In 1930 relatively more Negro than white youth were married in all segments of the population—urban, rural-farm, and rural-non-farm. While more Negro young men in rural-farm than in rural-non-farm territory were married, the reverse was true for Negro young women with the exception of those 24 years of age."

FLOYD CALVIN

6-17-39

We also note that where photographs are used in the Government publications, photographs of Negroes are used.

We congratulate the W.P.A. on this Division of Social Research, and Howard B. Myers, the director. In this instance, as in so many others, the tax money is being spent wisely and fairly.

New York

* *

New York Negro

The New York World's Fair will draw thousands of people to the metropolis of America, and it is well that the Negro of New York let it be known just what he has accomplished in the prize city of our country.

The current Crisis Magazine very appropriately carries photographs of three New York Negro judges on the front cover—Judge Charles E. Toney, Judge Myles A. Paige, and Judge James S. Watson, all earning $10,000 a year and over, and all sitting in courts where litigants appear without regard to race or color. Indeed, Judge Paige's photograph was taken in the Woman's Court, and this young magistrate has made quite a reputation for individuality and originality in handling cases.

That New York is truly a city of opportunity is indicated by the birthplace of the three judges: Judge Toney is from Russelville, Ala.; Judge Paige is from Montgomery, Ala.; and Judge Watson is from Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

And there are several other Negro officials in the service of the City and State of New York. There is Elmer Anderson Carter, a ranking State official, member of the Board of Appeals of the Unemployment Compensation Commission; Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton, member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; Hon. Hubert T. Delany, Commissioner of Taxes, and Mrs. Elise Ayer, principal of P. S. No. 24.

The Negro in New York has more to show than his slums and his relief clients. He has some of the best in the city; and he has some of the worst.

BLACK SLAVERY AND WHITE SLAVERY IN AMERICA

By MELVIN B. TOLSON

These are the times that try men's souls—and also their pocketbooks. That eminent scholar, V. F. Calverton, in his head-shocking history, **The Awakening of America, proves** that American democracy has always tried the souls and pocketbooks of whites and blacks alike.

No wonder Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University declared: "This book is required reading for all friends of American democracy."

Thinking Negroes are particularly interested in V. F.. Calverton becauhe of his interest in them. Through the pages of the chief French, English and American magazines he has fought an unceasing battle for Negro intellectuals and the Negro masses. Mr. Calverton's Anthology of Negro American Literature is required reading. It is significant that when Harold E. Stearns asked thirty-six outstanding Americans to contribute articles to his famous book, "America Now," an inquiry into civilization in the United States, Mr. Calverton wrote a masterly esasy on the Negro and his culture. As one of America's outstanding lecturers, Mr. Calverton has defended the rights and abilities of black men right in the heart of the South before mixed audiences.

In speaking of the Negro in American civilization, Mr. Calverton says: "Being a Negro in the United States today is like being a prisoner in a jail which has several corridors and squares in which it is possible occasionally to see the sun and walk amid the flowers and fields that belong to the unimprisoned elements of humanity . . . In fact, when lynching is included in the picture, the Negro's plight is far worse than that of the German Jew or Communist."

These are the challenging words of the man who wrote "The Awakening of America," the man who has stripped American history of its hypocrites, shams, platitudes, and lies. In truth, it is a re-writing of history from the viewpoint of the Underman.

Mr. Calverton spent five years collecting the evidence, facts and tangential data for this brain-shocking volume. He has gone back to the original sources. Therefore many will be surprised by this American Apocalypse. Let us look at some of Mr. Calverton's uncovered facts:

White men have talked a great deal about the exalted position of white womanhood. Yet during the Colonial Period, the Indian squaws "possessed a higher and more independent status than the women of England, France, or Spain." The white man in his egotism said that God created Man first; the Indian contended that God created Woman first. Among the Iroquois all family property was in the name of the woman. Mistreated squaws could leave their brutal husbands; white woman of that period were doomed to matrimonial servitude.

In fact, the first slaves sold at Jamestown were not black men—but white women. They were sold for tobacco.

The Indians did not have jails. Justice among the Indians was impartial. Just the opposite was true among white men. The Indian was not treacherous and cruel in the beginning. He learned that from white men. At Plymouth, in 1620, the Rev. Mr. Cushman pled with the white "Christians" to be as kind and sincere as the Red man

Mr. Calverton does not pull his punches when he summaries the history of Indian habits: "It was not the Indians but the Europeans who were the betrayers, the disrupters, the destroyers of the friendship which had sprung up between the two peoples."

Now the Founders of America were hard on women. A man could have his wife publicly whipped. In case of an illegitimate child the man had only to confess his sin; but the church elders thought the woman should have "a public lashing."

The attitude toward white women, then, was similar to the atitude toward Negroes in the present day South; woman was viewed as "a more evil creature than man . . definitely inferior in economic, social and psychological status."

Maryland was so full of bigamy sodomy and bastardy that an English minister called that state: "A Sodom of uncleanness, and a pest house of iniquity."

And too, the good Baptists in that State did not permit "women to pray in public." Negro women were forbidden to marry, but they were "seduced by their masters. Such seduction had already become an old Southern custom." A fine comment indeed on white chivalry!

Mr. Calverton gives us a vivid picture of White Slavery and Black Slavery. In the beginning the masters were harder on the white slaves. One historical document says that there were "continual whippings, and extraordinary punishments such as hanging shooting, breaking on the wheel and even burning alive."

Then the popular historians tell us that America was settled by the lovers of religious freedom, then go to Calverton's documented "The Awakening of America" and get the tragic truth. Here are the first-hand facts. And they are shocking. But nothing educates us like a shock.

Massachusetts as well as Virginia sold slaves, both white and black. And the hellish practice was justified by quoting the Bible. Deacons and preachers as well as cut-throats sold slaves. Announcemens and advertisements of slaves, black and white, appeared in Boston newspapers.

The England that is always talking about democracy comes in for severe condemnation. Court ladies and noblemen made profitable investments by kidnapping and selling children, white children, into slavery. In one instance one hundred small children were torn from their mothers and sent over by the rich London company.

Dollar Democracy

Mr. Calverton quotes the historical documents that picture the slave traffic, white and black—the misery, diseases and terrible stench. 'These slave ships were literal prisons in which men, women and children grew sick, suffered and died. There were no doctors on most of the ships."

Mr. Calverton has done for American democracy what Dr. Beard of Columbia University has done for the Constitution—stripped it of its pious platitudes and revealed its stark nakedness. Out of this overwhelming multitude of facts one theme and indictment stands forth: our democracy has been a dollar democracy; our government has been a government of the Big Boys, by the Big Boys, and for the Big Boys.

Every black American should read this book. It is a history that is diffierent. It will rid every Negro of his inferiority complex. It will enable him to understand America [illegible]

This is a history of the masses and not of the classes of the oppressed and not the oppressors, of the underdogs and not the top-dogs. Here we **see** with our own eyes and **hear** with our own ears the savage **crucifixions** of black slaves and white slaves on **Crosses of Gold**.

Men of goodwill in America and England look forward anxiously to Mr. Calverton's succeeding two volumes of his monumental **History of America.**

In the meantime you may secure Mr. Calverton's "The Awakening of America" through the magaizne. The Modern Quarterly.

7-7-39

Themes & Variations

Daily World
12-11-39
Atlanta Ga.

TENNESSEE LAWYER

A Jackson, Tennessee Negro lawyer, objects to e NAACP spending funds to compel southern states admit colored students to its graduate schools, or rovide graduate schools equal to those of the whites.

Lawyer P. L. Harden is opposed to mixed schools and is quoted as stating that he doesn't think they are for the best interest of either group. He agrees that Negroes should have educational facilities equal to those of any other citizens, but the fact that there are two separate and distinct races in this country must be realized, he says.

The lawyer further shouts that he is opposed to the Association spending money in Tennessee for the university issue until it is known that the local NAACP branches of Tennessee are back of the fight. But the statement of Lawyer Harden that "takes the rag off the bush" is this: "I have not seen any of our group amount to anything worthwhile to the group who went to and finished a mixed school."

HOPE AND JOHNSON

Parts of the Lawyer's eruptions may be true, ut he covered too much ground in attempting to iscredit the worth of Negroes graduating from mixed schools. The late John Hope did both his high chool and college work at mixed schools. Did Dr. ope amount to anything worthwhile to the group? ow about the late James Weldon Johnson, who as a rare speciman of a Negro who had a white mammy," according to his autobiography, "Along his Way." The worth of these two men to our ace needs no enumeration or defense. Readers of his column,, no doubt, can name others from mixed schools who did worthwhile things for their group.

AMES A. BRIAR

More significant news concerning the NAACP has been made in Greenville, S. C., where James A. Briar, 69 years old president of the local NAACP branch there, was arrested on charges of carrying a gun, say newspaper reports. The circumstances connected with the principals in this case which causes suspicion of Prof. Briar's arrest, is the fact that the Ku Klux Klan made several visits to his home after he had participated in a campaign that resulted in Greenville Negroes voting in a recent election. Two other young men, active in NAACP youth groups in Greenville were also arrested on flimsy charges.

The NAACP must stand by these men who are suffering for its cause. If people are to fight for a civil right in the name of an organization, that organization is compelled to support such people if it hopes to gain and hold their confidence as well as that of the public. Let the national office of the NAACP be prompt in its action in behalf of its Greenville members.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS

There will be many institutions and groups offering programs of Christmas music during this season. The most popular program of this sort is given annually at Spelman College in Sisters Chapel by the choruses of Atlanta-Spelman-Morehouse university system under the direction of Kemper Harreld. This program needs very little publicity in order to draw an audience. For several years, Sisters Chapel has been packed by music lovers from all sections of the city. And last year the main floor and galleries were filled long before the singing was scheduled to begin.

The SRO sign may be expected to go up long before eight o'clock this Friday night. It seems that some method should be put in effect so those planning to attend may be assured seats, providing they arrive on time. There is a way, in fact, several ways, in which this can be done. This particular concert has grown popular and worthwhile enough to be broadcasted from the Chapel over one of our local stations. This would allow folk like this writer to remain at home and listen.

Something should be done to extend this program to as many folk who want to hear it. Public demand has outgrown Sisters Chapel.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By BAYMOND WHITNEY

Negro Labor News
12-9-39
Houston Tex.

Negroes here must of necessity feel grateful for the sixty-eight words of Catholic paternity for the Negro in the recent Encyclical of Pope Pius XII to American Catholics. It is not too much to say that it is exactly what the Pope should have done; further, he should have had more than 68 words to say on the Negro in America. And I am sure that this great and good man of Rome would be the first to agree that one deserves no special praise for doing one's plain duty. I do not see how Pope Pius XII could have failed to mention the Negro.

Yet, sixty-eight words from the Pope, in our favor, weigh more seriously than volumes by lesser lights. It will greatly strengthen the labors of American Catholics who have been laboring in the field of interracial relations. No one can deny that the Catholics in this country are seriously striving to establish the Brotherhood Ideal, regardless of race.

This is a great contrast to the action of a Protestant convention, some time ago, which decided to make a definite division between black and white. The Rev. Lorenzo H. King fought against it courageously. During a private conversation (not off the record) Rev. King admitted that the white leaders of his religious denomination confessed to him that the fear of intermarriage betwen black and white was a fundamental basis for their advocacy of racial separation in the churches. The Catholics seem to have no such fear.

* * *

"All Father's Chillun Got Heavens" is the colorful title of a most interesting and enjoyable article on Father Divine by Jack Alexander in the Nov. 18th issue of The Saturday Evening Post. The author debunks Divine from all quarters and reveals the Black Divinity for what he is. Alexander's researches or investigations confirm in general the details I wrote concerning Divine when he was expanding in Sayville in 1932, namely: That George "Father Divine" Baker's financial income springs secretly from two main sources and two races—colored people who give their material wealth to the Divine Kingdom when they join, and well-to-do white people who wish to contribute to what they consider a good cause. My articles also disclosed that Divine's phenomenal success is based upon an infallible principle, the principle of secrecy! (No one has ever succeeded without it; no one has ever failed with it.) The Divine Movement keeps no books, no records.

Let me add, however, that Divine's success I believe is due in a great measure to a white man who has sense enough to keep out of the spotlight. He is J. Maynard Matthews, known as John Lamb, whom I knew personally. This is the man who, after Divine had borrowed the I-Am-God idea from a Negro preacher in the South, gave Divine his unusual metaphysical philosophy which has led some people into the erroneous belief that Divine is a true mystic.

Negro Leader Marcus Garvey flared into the news recently when a court decision denied him a legacy of a $300,000 estate willed to the 1918 Universal Negro Improvement Association. Garvey, the brilliant Pope of Race Consciousness, "perfected a vast organization which belted the world in four years." Garvey could have done a great deal for his Race Program if he had won his case. Father Divine has more money at his disposal, but he is not primarily interested in the Negro's progress per se. It is interesting to speculate upon the possibilities of a coming Negro leader combining in his personality the best of Garvey and Divine, without claiming himself as God, but who because of his genius would be looked upon and followed as a god (but not God).

The horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

Propaganda Favored As A Solution For The Race Problem

Three weeks ago, Mr. Leon Hardwick, Washington, D. C., communicated the suggestion to us that the application of pressure through propaganda of the good that Negroes do would help to alleviate our suffering in this earthly world. Mr. Hardwick nurses close to his bosom the belief that the white folks are mean to us because they don't know any better and because their organs of public expression are always getting information (propaganda) over to them to incite them to be mean to us. "Let us be just as busy getting over to them the facts and angles that will make them appreciate us," urges Mr. Hardwick, persuasively. "Let us set up an American Institute of Negro Public Relations whose duty it shall be to propagandize the virtues of the race, to turn the smirks of disapproval on the faces of white folk into smiles of approval. Let us use the Negro press, the white press, the radio, every medium for getting close to white folk and colored folk and letting them know that our natural bent is really not criminality nor buffoonery."

Mr. Hardwick probably has something. This column is for the expression of points of view on the horizon. For that reason, the writer requested the written opinions of readers. They have come flowing in. They have been enthusiastically favorable. We asked: What do you think of Brother Hardwick's suggestion? How would you distinguish between Mr. Hardwick's American Institute of Negro Public Relations and the Negro Press? If you believe in the virtues of propaganda, what could you add to Mr. Hardwick's plan? If you think such an Institute might be founded and operated, where do you think the money would come from? The answers are in.

* * *

From Seattle, Washington, Mrs. Susie Revels Cayton, writes:

"I wish to congratulate Mr. Leon Hardwick of Washington, D. C., on his idea of an Institute of Negro Public Relations which would use the medium of constructive propaganda to combat unfair, destructive propaganda.

"Propaganda is universally the order of the day. The time is ripe and, in my opinion, it is our necessity and responsibility to use this weapon. It has teeth in it for counteracting a charged status of inferiority, long, carefully and ceaselessly indoctrinated into the American mentality against a minority group of American citizens.

"Since the human consciousness prompts or inspires physical actions, it is a most logical conclusion that whereas we must necessarily continue to battle on other fronts, we would greatly err to longer overlook so vital a weapon as truthful, constructive propaganda.

"As a suggestion, instead of starting from scratch and building up units, locals, etc., why not form a united front of the N. A. A. C. P., the Urban League and the National Negro Congress, already highly organized institutions with branches in many states?

"A merger on this one plank should not be difficult since its success would be in direct accord with the ultimate goal of all.

"Naturally, there would have to be a central head or board of the Institute of Negro Public Relations to direct what would be a long-range program. There need be no fanfare. Plain, concrete, factual statements, writeups, etc., consistently and persistently released and thoroughly circulated would undoubtedly result in a rich harvest.

"The press can be depended upon for wholehearted cooperation. The churches will ably lend support once the ball starts rolling. As the program of the Institute gains momentum, other avenues of expression and assistance will rapidly multiply. Individually, I feel confident Black America will gladly respond in spirit and with finance if the drive is launched and conducted in a manner to inspire confidence and respect."

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From John B. Knighten, Jr., chairman of the committee on public relations of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, Inc., comes this word:

"I am heartily in accord with Mr. Hardwick's suggestions with one exception: I think that such unified and consolidated propaganda should be turned directly on the Negro. The Negro is his own worst enemy because of his lack of understanding of his fundamental economic responsibility to himself, his family and his race. I firmly believe that he can be liberated from the shackles of self-imposed economic and political bondage through the process of a type of propaganda that will reach into the cradle. I believe that the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce and many similar organizations would give financial support to such a program. More power to Mr. Hardwick and many other Negroes who are trying to solve this baffling problem."

* * *

The women are thinking about the problem as the following communication from Mrs. Miriam Helen Browne, Harrisburg, Pa., witnesses:

"I believe that an American Institute of Negro Public Relations can be helpful in the solving of the Negro problem. Such an institute would differ from the Negro press in that it would deal specifically with detail, thus becoming more concrete, whereas the press is more inclined to generalize.

"The false impression that it is impossible for the race to become organized under Negro leadership must of necessity be broken down

"Assuming that no other good has come from his organization, I do not believe it is going too far to say that Father Divine has proved himself, thus far, more of a contributing factor to the unification of the race than any of his contemporaries. We know now for a certainty that there exists within the masses a desire for organization, we know that there is the desire within the masses to become honest, hard-working citizens.

"I believe that the money to sponsor such a program as Mr. Hardwick proposes, can be raised in a campaign similar to the "March of Dimes" which marks the birth date of President Roosevelt.

"If I can be of any service to Mr. Hardwick, count me as one who loves his fellowman."

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These are but a few of the letters which have come in. We shall be glad to publish as much opinion, pro and con, on this matter as space permits, but trust that those who write will be as concise as possible so as to permit the publication of as many views as possible. What do you think about an American Institute of Negro Public Relations?

The horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

Propaganda Favored As A Solution For The Race Problem

Courier 9-2-39 Pittsburgh

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An Exclusive Tribune Feature

COMPILED BY
ORRIN C. EVANS

WIDE AWAKE NEWS DESK

Tribune
1-12-39

WIDE AWAKE NEWS DESK etc

THE NATION (JAN. 7) says:

Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison and their associates felt upon their bodies the lash applied to recalcitrant slaves, the branding irons that so often burned into the flesh of slaves. They maintained to the end that if they had used less violent language, slavery would never have been abolished when it was, and they cited Lincoln to prove it. For after having been on every side of the slavery question Lincoln finally told Garrison that he could not have emancipated the Negroes had the way not been prepared for him by the non-compromising Abolitionists.

●

THE WEEKLY MIRROR (Liberia) says:

Philadelphia Pa.

More business should be the watchword of every Negro in a world like ours, in a country like ours, and in a city like ours. Think business and do business. The race that never gets where it can hire men will never be respected. The time is here when we should make jobs, not look for them. We have better and more education, which calls for more and better business. Let's do it.

THE BARBADOS ADVOCATE (B.W.I.) says

1-12-39

The slave owner, the planter, and now the capitalist have in their turn had things their own way. At present the capitalist has a stranglehold on the masses and working classes generally. The only hope for deliverance lies in education. Should not then our coloured middle classes assist along the right road to educating their less fortunate brethren, seeing that if these latter are educated along the right avenue it will make for better and quicker cultural development?

●

SIR JOHN McGOVERN (English House of Commons) says:

I am told that a blush of shame comes to the cheeks because of the way Czecho-Slovakia was surrendered. A blush of shame comes to my cheek when I know that Indians are plundered by the people of this country, when I know that the people of Trinidad have been subjected to shocking exploitation, living lives not fit for the brute beasts of the field, in order to give certain prominent Scotchmen, the Duke of Montrose and others fabulous profits at the expense of the poor.

●

NEW BASIS FOR RACE RESEARCH says:

The teeth of the non-nordics are proportionate to the narrowness of the upper jaw—the corners of which slant like the snout of an animal. Thus nordics can chew with their mouths shut, whilst people of other races make the same noises as animals while masticating.

●

MAGAZINE DIGEST (JAN.) says:

To make it authentically American George (Gershwin) had joined one night with the "shouting" of the Gullah Negroes, and to their huge delight had stolen the show from their champion "shouter". He had listened at a Negro Holy Roller meeting to a dozen voices raised in a prayer pattern, each following a different time and theme. Inspired by its inevitable pounding rhythms, he had written for the play, to reproduce the primitive Negro invocation to God in the face of a hurricane, six simultaneous prayers.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOU

THE PASSING OF 1938

Age
1-14-39
NYC

The year of Our Lord, 1938, has passed into history and leaves behind it a wiser and a sadder world. Let us hope that 1939 will not reap the bitter fruit whose seed the dying year has sewed.

Many significant things have happened within the sphere of Negro life and interest; but none of them are calculated to arouse in him a feeling of optimism and hope. An optimist has been defined as one who observing a quart bottle with a pint of liquid says that it is half full, while the pessimist says it is half empty. So far as the Negro is concerned, 1938 has been less than half full and more than half empty. The sum total has been negative rather than nil.

In the prize ring Joe Louis won a spectacular victory over Schmeling, but this merely confirmed his title to the world championship which he had previously won.

The Anti-Lynching Bill was defeated in Congress which leaves the elimination of mob murder precisely where it was before—to moral rather than to political agency.

The three white branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church merged into a single Denominational unit, carrying with it three hundred thousand submerged Negro members. No one yet explained how this religious merger, effected along racial lines, can add to the spiritual glory of the Methodist Church as representing the Kingdom of God on earth.

The submerged Negro membership will be able to carry on only as Ham in the tent of Japeth. To the millions of Negro Church communicants outside of the Methodist fold this union must give great moral and spiritual offense. In the years to come neither the white nor Negro membership of this ers while spiritually alert communion will loo back upon this transaction with any degre of moral or spiritual satisfaction. A Churc founded on race distinction is not the churcl which Christ died to ordain.

The purge of the Jew in Germany is calculated to affect the American Negro indirectly and remotely rather than directly and immediately. It is as needless to make faces and shake fists at race prejudice as it is to denounce the wolf why he has made the "ewe bleat for the lamb". While it is natural impulse for the Negro to join the chorus of condemnation against Germany's racial intolerance it might be more profitable to psycho-analyze the nature of the ferocious beast of prey. The racial intolerance of Nordic nations is well known. The rapidity with which the Hitler purge spreads throughout Southeastern Europe indicates that the mind already prepared and only awaited the evil suggestion.

Germany is confronted with a dread of over-population and seeks to eliminate non-Aryan competition. It begins on top because the Teuton cannot compete with the Jew along the higher levels of life. This makes him all the more hated. Cain killed Abel because he offered unto the Lord a more acceptable sacrifice. On the other hand America, confronted with the dread of population pressure, seeks to eliminate the Negro from the arena of competition because of his alleged inferiority. Race prejudice neither needs nor heeds logical consistency. The Negro had better regard this explosive outbreak of racial intolerance against the Jew in 1938 with sober, if not with somber reflection, for fear that it forbodes the day when it might happen here.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court assuring the Negro equal but separate accommodations inures to great practical advantage, but places judicious sanction upon Jim-Crowism wherever local sentiment may so desire. The decision like a two-edged sword, cuts both ways. He gains the interest, but loses the principal.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

The Plight of The Jewish Minority – Can It Happen Here?

THE BARBAROUS outrages which the German people are heaping upon their Jewish minority have startled the civilized world to protest and indignation. Vehement denunciation is but a natural reaction against such inhuman atrocities. Condemnation of wrong doing in others affects both moral and intellectual economy. It is easy to magnify the mote in our brother's eye while oblivious of the beam within our own. It is easier to condemn the wolf for making the "Ewe Bleek for the Lamb" than to psycho-analize the ferocious nature of the beast of prey. America leads the chorus condemning Germany's mistreatment of the Jews if smuggly oblivious of her own accusatory record in dealing with her own racial minorities — the Indian and the Negro.

It is now high time for the thoughtful world to seek the deep-seated underlying cause of this sudden outbreak of "Furror Teutonicous" whose arousal according to Tacitus might well cause nations and races to tremble. Sober analysis will not overcome righteous indignation but will furnish a more rational understanding of the emotion which it awakens. May not the nations now cast a reproach in Hitler's teeth be but condemning their own conduct under a change of circumstances and conditions.

The racial intolerance of Nordic nations is a well established fact. The passionate dogma of white supremacy in some parts of this country is but American rendition of the Aryan myth which Hitler has invented to conjure with. The frequent emergencies of the secret orders in America based on racial and religious intolerance should at least put our country on caution. The suddenness and swiftness with which Hitler dogma has spread to other nations indicates that the anti-Semitic germ had already infected the soil. It spread like wild-fire throughout Poland, Roumania, Hungary and strange to say, Czechoslovakia. Even Italy whose Catholic doctrine is the moral and spiritual unity of mankind instantly approves Hitler's formula which Mussolini puts into instant operation by the fiat of his power.

While other nations loudly denounce Germany for making the Jew a vagabond on the face of the earth yet none of them are willing to give the Seed of Abraham a home and hospitality. But Germany's Teutonic racial intolerance is re-inforced by dread of over population. It is the iron law of self preservation which excludes alien reinforcement "lest there be not enough for you and us." The great nations of the earth have reached the point of saturation with a population which cannot be increased without detriment.

For fear of destiny the white nations have estopped non-white re-inforcements from other lands. Black, brown and yellow peoples are not permitted to enter the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and to all intents and purposes Europe or South America. Non-white contingents already living in these countries are subject to pressure of increasing severity to prevent competition with white masters and over-lords in the battle for bread. When the pack of wolves is confronted with a shortage they kill and devour each other. In the last extremity the law of the jungle re-asserts itself.

Germany ruthlessly overriding the moral code seeks to stamp our competition by beginning at the top. Cain killed Abel, because he offered unto the Lord amore acceptable sacrifice.

America on the other hand eliminates the Negro from the arena of competition because of his alleged inferior capacities. Race prejudice does not look to reason, logic, or religion for its ultimate sanction. This country is now reaching the point where there are more workmen than work to do. Ten thousand unemployed seem to constitute an irreduceable army, to whose ranks the Negro contributes a disproportionate number, which condition will not continue indefinitely. The New Deal which President Roosevelt devised in behalf of the forgotten man is the Negro's soul hope for industrial and economic survival.

Of all men, the Negro must view the lamentable plight of the Jew in Germany with sober if not somber reflection lest it forbode the day when he too will be "battered with th shocks of doom."

Age
1-21-39
New York N.Y.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

Age

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?

7-1-39

New York

This is the most serious query which the Jew and the Negro are forced to utter amidst the evil plight which confronts them in the world today. The case of the Jew is brought into the sharper focus because he is more keenly conscious of the immediacy of his predicament. The Negro whose racial consciousness is inert is insensible of the misery of his lot.

If one will take the pains to analyze baccalaureate sermons and graduation addresses of 1939, he will fail to discern any note of optimism to cheer the spirit of the young graduate. In the years gone by such discourses abounded in buoyancy and hope urging the new recruit to enter the arena of the worlds work with the keenness and zest of the War-horse, who sniffs the battle afar off. But in this latest year of Christian grace, the advice given is uttered in the undertone and minor key.

A dispassionate analysis of the actual situation leaves little room for extravagant self-laudation of former days. The economic and general outlook looks gloomy to the point of pessimism. He would be a false prophet who would promise the young Bachelor of Arts highly renumerated position as result of his Bachelorstate. The man with a degree may have to work with his hands or beg for his broad. Gross materially which has supplanted the higher idealism of education makes hard, high adventures into the field of sacrifice, devotion and altruistic service.

The Negro in this country, since Emancipation, has looked for autrustic salvation and has sought for vicarious saviour. At first the Republican Party undertook the role. The famous motto of Frederick Douglass—"The Republican Party is the Ship; all else is the sea" was held to be as sacred as the gospel of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. This slogan buoyed up the hope of the race for quite a generation; but the foundation of this opimism has been blased beyond the possibility of resurrection. To this once sacred motto some wag of a wit has rejoined, "the ship is now on fire and the Negro has the option of burning to death on board or jumping overboard to be drowned in the chilly waters."

Religion and philanthropy constituted the Negro's great reliance in the years immediately following Emancipation. But in these days religion and philanthropy confess the inadequacy for primary relief and can only furnish secondary succor.

After the downfall of the Republican Party, when the Negro could no longer sings "My Faith Looks Up To Thee," equal rights and militant organizations stepped into the breach with the extravagant claim that they would exploit Negroe's self sufficiency. But today, alas, he con- with . th . extravagant claim that suffciency. Bu today, alas, the conclusion is forced upon us that this self-sufficiency is not, of itself, sufficient. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ,the only powerful and effective survivor of them all, is forced to limit its efforts to legal affirmation though not confirmation of the human right amendments and to the anti-lynching crusade. These noble endeavors, however, laudable in themselves, do not effectively affect the racial weal or remedy its lot.

Booker T. Washington, the only constructive leador of the race, presented a program which seemed to offer a dennite obtainable objective. But the coming of the World War, the rise of technology, and the worldwide depression which followed in their wake left the Negro bewildered, like sheep without a shephard and without a fold. The ultimate goal of democracy and Christianity is no longer relied upon as haven for the weary traveler which he may utilize without exhaustion before reaching his journey's end.

We still have the heartihood to indulge in the sonorous phrases about Democratic Government and the Christian ideal; but when we look around, these objectives are too far removed from reality to give much cheer to the weary traveler while journeying through the wilderness.

The New Deal is the only agency which now offers the Negro any semblance of remedy or relief.

The chief effort of the Negro today is not to move in any definite direction or to any well defined goal, but merely to survive, in an enivronment which threatens to overwhelm him. His racial hymn is a mixture of hope and dispair, and is "O Lord, O Lord, O my Lord, keep me from sinking down." Like the passengers on a sinking ship, rescue is the immediate concern, the port only secondary.

The Jew though buffeted about the world by racial prejudice and religious persecution, yet declares plainly that he seeks an idealistic city which is a state of mind rather than a geographical entity. But the Negro is buoyed by no such ultimate ideal.

This is not pessimism but reality, and yet I would posit a racial ideal amidst surrounding ills. Let the Negro, however baffled and buffeted, cultivate his inimitable spiirtual endowment with unlimited capacity for sacrifice, suffering, and devotion. Let him hold up to the world the Christlike ideal of charity which suffereth long and is kind, which believeth all things, endureth all things and hopeth all things.

If he does this I believe he will be saved. If the sophisticated scoffer wishes to call this preaching, my only rejoinder is "then make the most of it."

Doctor Walter White---Apostle Of Human Liberty

By KELLY MILLER

Daily World

7-7-39

Atlanta

Ga.

At the June Commencement Howard University conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Walter White, the Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I personally enhooded William E. B. DuBois and James Weldon Johnson, on similar occasions when Howard University conferred upon these distinguished candidates a like Degree; but I am persuaded that my Alma Mater never conferred this honorary Degree more worthily than upon this intrepidible advocate of human rights.

Negro Colleges and Universities are in the habit of bestowing the most high sounding Degrees promiscuously about as one scatters salt and pepper over his beef steak. I have witnessed the President of Howard University, the Capstone of Negro Education, confer Doctor of Laws upon a well known Negro celebrity, giving as the reason for this distinguished honor the fact that the candidate maintained himself with dignified decorum among his white associates, without disgracing himself. It is precisely such indiscriminate use of Honorary Degrees that has brought discredit upon too many of our Negro Colleges and Universities. The saying which used to be current in the South "If you want anything run into the ground, let the Negroes get hold of it" was never better exemplified than in the lavish use of Academic and Honorary Degrees.

HONORARY DEGREES

Honorary Degrees are usually conferred for distinction in the field of scholarship and learning; but in America it is the general custom to confer the highest Academic Honors upon persons without intellectual pretension, who have rendered distinguished public service. Harvard University conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Admiral Sampson for sinking the Spanish Fleet. Booker T. Washington received Honorary Degrees from Harvard, Yale and Princeton because he was extolled as the leading race statesman of his day and generation.

Walter White, while not distinguished for scholarship and learning, is nevertheless a man of college training and intellectual resourcefulness. However, his well merited title of Doctor of Laws rests upon his reputation as a leader in the field of agitation and social reform. There are few if any Americans of his day who deserve greater recognition for leadership in the domain of human rights.

NOT A RADICAL

Dr. White is not a radical advocator but merely insists upon the American people living up to the requirements, of their own Constitution. There is no reason why the privilege of conferring the Honorary Degree for distinguished public service upon this fearless champion of Law and order should have been reserved for a Negro University. The service of the NAACP under his dynamic leadership is by no means limited to the benefited race, but rather applies to the nation as a whole.

At the last Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I suggested that a personal Testimonial of race-wide and nation-wide proportions should be tendered this inimitable champion of human liberty. I was disposed to repeat the suggestion at the Thirtieth Annual Meeting recently held in Richmond, Virginia, but out of deference to Dr. White's personal wishes, I desisted from further insistence in this direction. At the same time I advised him that I reserved the right to print without leave.

However, I am still persuaded of the wisdom of my original suggestion, not withstanding Dr. White's modesty which forbids indorsement, in advance, of the proposed honor.

When Mary, the woman who was a sinner, lavished an alabaster box of precious ointment on the head of the Saviour, she was rebuked for such an economic waste. But the Master silenced her critics in these words: "Verily, I say unto you, wheresoever this gospel shall be preached in the whole world, There shall also this, that this woman hath done be told for a memorial of her."

WORK AND WORTH

Please be it noted that the memorial was not unto the Master who was the intended beneficiary of the ceremony but unto the woman who proffered the honor. In expressing our substantial appreciation of the work and worth of this renowned champion of human liberty, the honor is not unto him but unto us who thus express our appreciation for such exalted human service. To my suggestion of a worthwhile personal Testimonial to Dr. White it might easily be rejoined that contributions for this purpose might well be devoted to the furtherance of the program of the NAACP and that such personal diversion is but a needless waste. Walter White stands out today as the one outstanding Negro whom we all delight to honor. A suitable Testimonial would in no sense detract from the contributions to the coffers of the NAACP, but on the other hand would serve as an incentive to further contributions. The NAACP we have with us always.

It is not uncustomary for the admirers and well wishers of a celebrity to tender him an Honorary banquet at a cost exceeding that of a worthwhile and enduring Testimonial. I dare say that every other reader of this release has contributed to such a prandial function. Such contributions are consumed in smoke, liquor fumes and oratorial effusions without permanent significance.

MANY ADMIRERS

I believe that there are hundreds if not thousands, of admirers and well wishers of Dr. White by reason of the cause of which he has become the chief exponent, who would be glad to contribute at least the cost per plate, including traveling expenses to where the banquet is held, to some suitable memento of their appreciation in a more enduring form. If some agency should be forthcoming competent, willing and ready to effectuate my suggestion, the Testimonial should be awarded at a National Session of the NAACP without extraneous expense. The same as is done in case of the Spingarn Medal.

If some sponsor will put my suggestion in the form of a motion and if it should be seconded and carried, I beg to enroll myself among the list of subscribers. The contributors to such a Testimonial need not be limited to Negro subscribers but should be endorsed and supported by the whole American people whose ideal Dr. White has upheld and extolled.

Weekly Editorial Chat

THE NEGRO "FIGHTING COMPLEX

I feel that our Negro columnists should not have passed over lightly the challenging question of Dean Gordon B. Hancock of the Associated Negro Press. The Negro of the present, many times removed from the guidance and training of the church, that meant so much for growth in our generation, is rapidly degenerating and changing the nature that I praise in my Negro History series.

Dean Hancock says: "Some weeks ago it was my privilege to sit in one of the conferences on the Negro and his problems. A learned and distinguished jurist asked the Negro audience this challenging question: 'Why is it that Negroes so often murder their friends? So often there come into my court Negroes charged with the murder of someone known to have been their friend. Until that unfortunate occasion perhaps the two had been the warmest of friends.

"Why is it that one can turn in fury and one of the other be done to death? The jurist held that occurences of this kind were becoming so general that it was being regarded as a pattern of behavior in the group.' The Negro audience sat bewildered. We felt the mighty challenge in what he said. I had given this matter previous thought and could have given an answer not without weight.

"All of this is indicative of a turn of mind that has been cultivated in Negroes these many years. On more than one occasion I have pointed out in the columns of the Negro press that if an oppressed group is too thoroughly inspired with the spirit of 'fight' and is not strong enough to fight the alien opposition group; there is danger that this spirit will turn in this group upon itself.

"If the Negro is persistently exhorted to fight" and we have all in varied ways done this, and he finds himself unprepared to fight the white man, it is natural in dismay and confusion he turns on his own group. Undeveloped Negroes take seriously and literally the "fight" talk, seen by the educated in a more abstract and less dangerous way. It causes them to develop a high spirit of provocation, angry with the white man he finally turns on his own race in fury.

Long years of fight exhortation has begotten a spirit of retaliation. Negro leadership using the word in a figurative sense have stirred a resentment that expends itself in a murderous literal sense and it reacts upon his erstwhile friends. Is this interpretation of Dean Hancock true? I believe it is absolutely true. Through the long years in training students I trained in an opposite direction from developing hate.

I did not possess a personal wisdom; it was the direct leading of the Holy Spirit which will speak in the heart of each of us if we will listen. My Bible reads: "See that ye resist not evil." It means that when you resist evil with physical force, instead of the higher mental or spiritual forces, that you merely, with hate, flare higher the flames of evil and opposition. Where this might not be comprehended by one out of the church, yet for me to follow such a course would be to invite disaster.

Do you note how Ghandi fights? Do you note how England fears him? It is true that God always sends the prophet who will try spiritual forces and if he is not heeded, woe to that nation. It will be delivered over to "Atalla the Hunn." England is trembling today the reaction is facing her for forcing Germany to bend in submission. No real conquests have ever come that way. Men outside the church perhaps can use such tactics but to do so and profess to be a Christian is to be but a hypocrite.

I was born with the spirit to "fight" within me but I have ever looked upon it as wrong; a spirit that must be held in subjection to be used spiritually, mentally or we are not fit and cannot be used by God. It is a complex that came to me out of white blood. In it is danger for the intermixed types of Negro who have not the stamina of pure Negroes, who are the gentlest, most enduring and courageous in right ways, of any people on the earth. It is their type my history series is describing.

I have seen the higher types of white man seeking our editor in his office, the genuine affection shown him at the Oklahoma City university, where he lectures. I note the reception given Pickens and Carver in southern universities and the open, eager reception Carter Woodson received in Texas show that "taking an ax" to them has never been the right way of solving our problems. Is it too late that in the school and home we teach the Negro to fight WRONG, and without the feelings of personal race hate. Fight, but alone with the spirit of love. Our race is strong in its patience and endurance. Why encourage him to lower ways?

Black Dispatch

5-13-39

Oklahoma City Okla

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

The Journal Of Negro Business

THE NATIONAL NEGRO Business League has begun the publication of the Journal of Negro Business. Here is an effort that deserves the whole-hearted support of every Negro and of those who sincerely want the Negro group to grow up as a full-fledged product of the American environment.

This is a step which can help keep us to get our full growth, the time having past for us merely to look back into the days gone by and "point with pride" into the depths from which we have come. We must also "view with alarm" the differences between our general economic condition and that of the country's standard, in order that we too may get more satisfaction out of our having reached standard growth. Here is an effort designed to help us do just that. Let us support it with faith in our ability to come up to the expected in American business men, for this is not just another publication,—it is a significant social force.

Daily World 7-2-39

The Journal of Negro Business appears to have sensed the mental, spiritual and technical equipment necessary for success among Negro business people. We trust that they keep the publication severely practical, guiding its contributions to coincide with the facts of our existence. We need to learn what we don't have as well as what we do have to our advantage.

We need to emphasize what we don't know as well as to recognize what we do know in a given field. We must for all practical purposes, recognize the economic advantages that others have which are strangely missing in our experiences but which are so necessary that we can never reach the heights we crave to reach without those advantages.

Atlanta Ga.

It might sound paradoxical, but it is so hard to convince the average one of us of his own poverty. Such a publication as the Journal of Negro Business can do a momentous job merely by convincing us of the relative importance of capital in business.

Likewise we need to know more of what insurance is and does for, altho we have scratched the surface of insurance, we have not yet learned to make it so effective a force in our lives that it serves as a peculiarly certain economic lever in raising up to a higher economic plane. In other words, we have so far been penny-wise and pound foolish in our consideration of insurance.

The Negro Journal of Business also has a chance to teach cooperation. Here is a socio-economic force which has wrought wonders in the lives of people with a low economic status such as we have. It may be many a year before we can do this as it should be done, — so individualistic is American life — yet the world is coming to just this in its economic readjustments.

Regardless to our economic handicaps in America, we can never measure up to standards except we become more efficient. One of the social burdens imposed on Negro business men is to understand this and impress the fact on the younger would-be business men both by precept and example. Let us hope that the Journal of Negro Business will take full cognizance of this fact.

Let us read more—especially in the field of business. Let us pay for that reading and leave copies of so necessary an organ as this where it can "teach the young idea how to shoot" an economically effective shaft.

This is not an advertisement for someone's publication racket; rather it is a plea for keeping alive a source of information which is vital to every one of us and to the country in which we live.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

DR. DUBOIS' BOOK

All of us can take pride in the splendid feature given to Dr. W. E. B. Dubois' latest book, "Black Folk Then and Now," by the New York Herald Tribune on Wednesday morning, June 14. Not only is the whole book column given over to a review of the work, but a fine photograph of Dr. DuBois appears in the column.

The new book, published by Henry Holt and Co., 257 Fourth avenue New York, contains 401 pages and is "the story of the Negro peoples of the world, from prehistoric times to the present, is one which few of us, white or black, are familiar," say the publishers. And the publishers go on: "Yet this is far from being a mere work of scholarship. It will come as a surprise to white readers to learn how many of the great historical figures of the past have been wholly or partially Negro in derivation. From the time of Egypt's great queen Nofortari onward there have been Negroes of world-wide importance—the names of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jean Christophe, and the Mahdi among the warriors. The Church has had Negro saints—St. Benedict the Moore and St. Martin of Porres. The list of writers is a long one. Both Alexandre Dumas and Pushkin had Negro blood in their veins. The contribution of the Negro people to sculpture, music, and the arts are only beginning to be recognized.

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"Professor DuBois is nowhere in the course of this book an apologist for his people. He attempts, without rancor, to restore the Negro to his rightful place in the human story. More than that, in a series of powerful chapters on the slave trade and the modern lot of Negroes in the world, he comes to grips with the fundamental issues of our time as economically unenfranchised in great sections of society. 'The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line,' he declares, and documents his case.'

"For those who feel that the white race is the only important one that the world has known, this volume is required reading. For those who realize that the case for human equality of opportunity rests upon knowledge and understanding, Professor DuBois' book will be an invaluable survey of a neglected field. It is written with a high sincerity and without special pleading."

Thus we see that the publishers plan for this story of the Negro by Dr. DuBois to get into the hands of white people as well as the hands of Negroes. It wil be unfortunate if Negroes themselves neglect the reading of this wonderful story.

SOUTHERN CONDITIONS

Speaking to Negro Extension Agents at Tuskegee Institute, P. K. Norris, Senior Marketing Specialist in Cotton of the Foreign Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, said: "The condition of agricultural laborers in foreign countries and particularly in India is far worse than the condition of tenants and sharecroppers on southern cotton farms."

Plaindealer

6-31-39

Granting or accepting that this is true, it is no reason for the continued existence of deplorable conditions among sharecroppers and tenants of the South. In this country, we pride ourselves on being very advanced in our living standards, and our opportunities for education. The Government should continue to work toward the elimination of economic abuses in the rural South whereby tenants and sharecroppers are kept down—forced to remain in a class that is very much to be pitied.

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opportunity of our civilization. Not, to be sure, in the acquisition of pelf of power, but in the higher domain of devotion and sacrificial service. They are more closely related in blood and natural sympathy to the needs of multitudes. The highest and Holiest human opportunity is akin to the Christ-like impulse, to heal the sick, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, enlighten the ignorant, solace the sorrying and suffer misery and distress. But none can qualify for this opportunity unless he looses himself in the service of humanity.

know it is very difficult to have such ideas penetrate the mind of the present day college graduate who is carried away with the greed, gaud and glory of the material world which allures him on to his own distruction like the will-of-the-wisp. But his circumstances make it easy for the Negro graduate to embrace the higher opportunity. The laborer in the vineyard requires material reward only to enhance the value of his service. But he must not evaluate his higher education in terms of his hire.

If these three thousand graduates should consecrate themselves as Missionaries of service in face of the whitened harvest field, saying "here am I, O Lord send me," our colleges and universities would be abundantly vindicated. But if they insist mainly upon better payroll facilities then the efforts of philanthropy and statesmanship to provide and maintain colleges and universities will in the end prove to be mainly vanity and vexation of spirit.

I am presuming upon my seventy-five years of age and fifty years of service in the field of higher education as qualifying me as Commencement advisor extra-ordinary. This is my last word to the graduates of 1939 — "Go forth into the vineyard already white unto harvest and cherish ideals rather than meals.

Kelly Miller.

THE WORLD This Week

Pittsburgh Courier May 6, 1939

After Hitler's rebuff it is to be hoped that President Roosevelt will take Der Fuehrer's advice and mind America's business. Until such time as Germany invades the United States, our government's spokesmen should keep quiet. America with a long record of aggression and racial persecution is the last country that should lecture others, especially when those others are itching for a fight.

FRANCE HAS DONE what the United States ought to do instead of talking so much about aggressors abroad. France has just passed a law curbing all racial attacks in the press, or any slander "tending to incite hatred between citizens." It declares that "hatred between citizens must be suppressed and every possible effort must be made toward harmony and discipline . . . No reason of race or religion should be permitted to alter equality between citizens."

Imagine how far the U. S. is from having such a law—and enforcing it — and you have an idea of the difference between French and American democracy. Until such time as the U. S. A. has and enforces such a law, it is impertinent to criticize Germany and Japan for their methods and policies. Negroes here wish their President would as vigorously indict aggressors at home as he does those abroad. He might start on segregation and discrimination against your people in the capital city of the Republic.

FIVE HUNDRED NEGROES journeyed from Chicago and Indiana to Washington, D. C., last week to hear the speech of Senator Bilbo of Mississippi introducing his bill to give the government aid in sending American Negroes back to Africa voluntarily. Those Negroes said, "We'd rather be anywhere in the world than in America on relief." Like the rest of us, those Negroes have never lived outside America. They don't know there are millions of foreigners clamoring to get into America to get on relief.

You can't go back where you've never been. The last large contingent of Negroes from Africa arrived over 75 years ago, and almost all of them are dead. Their descendents and millions of other colored folk can go to Africa if they wish, but they can't go **back** to Africa. Unless they are skilled farmers or highly trained mechanics, they will find Africa one of the worst places in the world to be broke and unemployed.

HITLER AND THE NEGRO

By Floyd J. Calvin

Afro 4-29-39

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The current Opportunity magazine carries an article by Prof. L. D. Reddick on "What Hitler Says About the Negro." The open admiration for Hitler expressed by some Negroes is doubtless the reason for the publication of the article.

Quoting copiously from "Mein Kampf," Hitler's own book, Prof. Reddick concludes his study: "It is clear, then, that Hitler is anti-Negro with a vengeance. He is at the same time anti-Semetic, anti-democratic, anti-Russian, anti-French. Conversely, his orientation is pro-German, pro-Aryan, pro-Nazi. His philosophy is based upon the pseudo-science and myth of 'race'. In his own words, 'All that is not race is trash.' His manipulation of symbols of hate is deliberately unscrupulous and effective. Such violent sentiments, violently expressed, stamp him as a Negrophobe."

And currently we learn through "The Wanderer" of St. Paul, Minn., that "Das Schwarze Korps" and "Der Sturmer," extremist Nazi newspapers, have lately been concentrating on grievances against the Catholic church, one of which is: "It is recalled with horror that in the Catholic Pavilion in the Paris Exhibition in 1937, two colored persons distributed leaflets to visitors inviting them to look at the missionary section of the pavilion." Then, "The Observatory Romano," is reproved because of its growing practice of publishing photos of recently ordained Negro priests."

"Der Sturmer" sums up: "The Christian Church can be proud of its Negro Bishops. Perhaps it will one day give the world the spectacle of a Negro on the Pontificial Throne. As a matter of fact, Jews have already occupied it."

While tolerance is still a goal in America, which precludes the cultivation of hate toward any individual or group it will pay the American Negro, nevertheless, to guard against lending any aid or

horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

That "Ol' Debbil South" Again . . .
Mr. Oxley Starts 'Em Thinking

Courier
5-20-39
Pittsburgh

Labor for strong and willing hands is the question. It didn't take much forethought after 1929 to recognize that the incoming decade was going to witness an entire wage-earning group shoved off to the periphery of gainful employment. Negro leaders in every walk of life knew that the situation of the Negro worker, North and South,(was destined to become increasingly precarious, but they could do nothing to fend off what is proving to be a catastrophe for the Negro and for the nation. Negroes did not have the jobs to give. Employment was a concession held almost outright by the dominant white majority. They invested with realism the aphorism that "the Negro is the first to be fired, the last to be hired." Ten years ago we all saw what was coming, but we knew that nothing could be done until the Negro had first suffered to such an extent that he became a sort of misery to those who were the arbiters of his unfortunate and impoverished condition. The time is just about ripe for whites to take an interest now. They are beginning to recognize the fact, preached so often and so eloquently by Booker T. Washington, that you can't keep a man down without staying down with him even if you are on top of him.

* * *

Those of us who know that the South is two-faced have also discerned that if anything were done to improve the lot of thousands, perhaps millions, of derelict Negroes, the impetus must come from organized authority and southern leadership for two reasons. The first is because the major problem is in the South where millions of Negroes live and have their ill being and the second, the fact that the number of whites who recognize that their lot and welfare is bound up with that of the Negro is growing more rapidly in the South than in the North. The Old Guard of the Bilbos, the Georges, the Glasses, the Reynolds, the Ellenders and whatnot, is still in power in the South and will be for some years to come. But from year to year there is a growing army of southern whites who know in their hearts that the Old Guard is wrong and who are simply biding their time to make an effective challenge to a system, based on racial prejudice, that has retarded the South and the nation. We are not among those who prate that the southern white man is the Negro's best friend. But we do believe that the young "converted" southerner, male and female, has a purer, more thorough and more courageous interest in the Negro's welfare than the general mine run of the Negro's white friends in the North.

* * *

Some weeks ago we commented in this column on the line of such leaders as Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, Jesse O. Thomas, southern field secretary of the National Urban League; Thomas Campbell of the United States Farm Extension Service, and others. We sought at that time to explode the theory that the so-called "Uncle Tom" is a cringing, turn-the-other-cheek type of sycophant. We still hold to the view that Mrs. Stowe's famous character was one of the most noble and valiant of men and that it is not unflattering to be dubbed an "Uncle Tom." The aim in disparaging certain types of leadership in the South has generally been to imply that the men and women were lacking in courage. We do not believe they are. We believe that they have courage equal to the best of us and, frequently, good sense in abundance. We thought Mr. Oxley was wrong in joining the critics of "Uncle Tom." We included him in this class of valiant, sensible leadership.

* * *

All of which leads us, naturally we hope, to the fact that Mr. Oxley is at present doing his stuff in the South. Bolstered with authority from the United States Department of Labor, he is calling a series of conferences in twenty more or less Southern States to see what can be done about employment of Negroes in the South. The first conference was held at Frankfort, Ky., because Kentucky has lost more Negroes than any other southern State during the depression and the second, in Raleigh, N. C., because North Carolina has lost fewer. For those who doubt that Mr. Oxley may be getting anywhere, we quote from "The State Scene," written by William S. Howland, columnist for The Journal and Sentinel of Winston-Salem. Writes Mr. Howland:

"That event was the truly remarkable conference on 'employment problems of the Negro,' called by Governor Hoey, managed by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, a remarkable Negro himself, and attended by some 75 representative Negro men and women from all over the State and by some 25 white men and women, most of them State officials.

"The conference was remarkable in the first place because of the earnest way in which it got down to business without any backing and filling or wasting of time. And it was remarkable in the second place for the painstaking research and constructive thought displayed in the addresses and papers presented to it."

* * *

One of the confreres was Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He emphasized the issue of finding adequate employment opportunities for the Negro and added that the truth of the statement that "the Negro is the first to be fired and the last to be hired," must be made untrue for the State of North Carolina."

Another plea, cogent, persuasive and courageous, was made by Harold L. Trigg, State supervisor of Negro high schools. Read these words from the bailiwick of Josiah Bailey and Bob Reynolds, United States senators. North Carolina's economic problem No. 1, Mr. Trigg asserted, "is the undeveloped, potential resources of its 29 per cent Negro population—traditionally conceived as having few wants and fewer needs, limited by tradition to low level occupations and below subsistence wage, and forced over to the margin of gainful employment opportunity."

"This marginal economic field," Mr. Trigg added, "of non-production, restricted markets, low purchasing power, morbidity and crime between actuality and the traditional conception of what should be, is at least one great cause of economic inequality between regions.

"In North Carolina the Negro wants charity—charity of the highest form—the opportunity to earn an honest living in ALL TYPES OF OCCUPATIONS in which he has capacity. It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it. North Carolina has the courage, the conviction and the resources to provide it."

* * *

Presiding at this conference was Forrest H. Shuford, commissioner of the State department of labor. Greetings were brought by the governor of the State. "The Social Implications of Prolonged Unemployment" were discussed by Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina. A panel discussion on "Training Needs and Opportunities" was presided over by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education of the State, and discussants were: Mrs. Irma Neal Henry on "Domestic and Personal Service"; John W. Mitchell on "Rural and Farm Employment"; John Hauser on "Building and Custodial Service"; James T. Taylor on "White Collar and Professional Employment"; Cecil D. Haliburton on "Building Trades, Skilled and Semi-Skilled," and J. Percy Bond on "Youth In the Employment Picture."

* * *

It is impossible in this space to assay the probable far-reaching effects of this conference. We believe that these southerners, white and black, will work and fight their way through to improvement for the Negro and the South. Advertisements, supported by southern governors, are preparing in northern periodicals, using "cheap" and "docile" labor as a lure to northern industrialists. It would not surprise us to discover as timed goes on that Lieut. Oxley's conferences have uncovered enough sentiment, white and black, to make the claim of the southern governors an empty boast.

I Write As I See

By ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

PHILADELPHIA'S D. A. R. CASE

IF all the Philadelphia folk who yodelled "Our Marian" a few weeks ago really meant what they were saying, they have an opportunity right away to back up their yodels with action in Philadelphia's own DAR case, involving our Board of Education and Allan Freelon.

Fauset

The facts in this case are crystal clear. About one year ago, Allan Freelon was approached by superiors and advised that because of excellent qualifications and well demonstrated performance he would be assigned to a position in the junior high schools equivalent to the rank of special assistant in those schools.

I was among the hundreds at the Negro History Celebration in February at the Administration Building, who heard Dr. Turner proclaim the excellence of Freelon and point out how his selection for this position was simply a demonstration of the manner in which the Board of Education planned to operate democratically without regard to race or color.

ENTER THE NAZIS

Now we learn that in less than a week from that time, overtures were made to Freelon, approved by the Board of Education, to ease him out of his position, and hide him in an instructor's postion at one of the high schools. And they had the temerity to try to palm it off as a promotion (I think I gave the first public notice of this about a month ago).

Newspapers inform us also that members in Freelon's department have been acting as we would expect Nazis to act in Jerusalem; that even a member of the Board of Education has expressed disapproval of the fact that Freelon must necessarily come now into contact with white women teachers; that the Board of Education has heeded all this undemocratic tommy-rot; that it has called for an open examination for Freelon's job, thereby putting Freelon and the whole race on the spot. For why should Freelon have to take an examination for a position he already legitimately holds? Yet is it not clear that now Freelon is damned if he does take the examination and damned if he does not?

WHAT ABOUT IT, MR. NEGRO?

Does every Negro realize that Freelon, no matter what officials may say to him, must NOT take that examination?

Does every Negro see that all Negroes, big, little, black, brown and yellow, must storm the breastworks so vigorously, so noisily, so angrily, yet with such cool determination, that this examination will have to be called off, and Freelon retained where he now is? If he needs to take an examination after creditably performing in a position to which he has been legitimately appointed, then why not examinations for every Board member and every member of the department of superintendence, every director etc.?

And what about employees of the Board who go about spreading racial antipathy in order to keep down Negroes, Jews and other racial types? Should they be tolerated? And what about Board members, if such there be, who are afraid in this year of 1939 that Negro gentlemen cannot be permitted to discuss a professional matter with white teachers,—do 250,000 Negroes have to take such doctrine lying down?

Well, what are you going to do? It was all very nice to shout "Our Marian", when everybody was on Marian's bandwagon. Will you now spend time money and energy for this local fight? Or will you simply read this and yawn? I'm speaking to you, Mr. Negro preacher, politician, doctor, lawyer, business man, and layman,—are you a man or a mouse? Have you intelligence enough, interest enough and guts enough to stop the Board of Education in its tracks—or like little mice, must you scurry, squealing, to your holes?

Here's your chance to prove yourselves.

Tribune
5-13-39
Phila. [illegible]

The Passing of A Negative 1938 for the Race

By KELLY MILLER

Journal and Guide
1-14-39
Norfolk, Va.

THE year of Our Lord, 1938, has passed into history and leaves behind it a wiser and a sadder world. Let us hope that 1939 will not reap the bitter fruit whose seed the dying year has sown.

Many significant things have happened within the sphere of Negro life and interest; but none of them are calculated to arouse in him a feeling of optimism and hope. An optimist has been defined as one who observing a quart bottle with a pint of liquid says that it is half full, while the pessimist says it is half empty. So far as the Negro is concerned, 1938 has been less than half full and more than half empty. The sum total has been negative rather than nil.

In the prize ring Joe Louis won a spectacular victory over Schmeling, but this merely confirmed his title to the world championship which he had previously won.

The Anti-Lynching bill was defeated in Congress which leaves the elimination of mob murder precisely where it was before—to moral rather than to political agency.

The three white branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church merged into a single denominational unit, carrying with it three-hundred thousand submerged Negro members. No one yet explained how this religious merger, effected along racial lines, can add to the spiritual glory of the Methodist Church as representing the Kingdom of God on earth.

SPIRITUAL OFFENSE

The submerged Negro membership will be able to carry on only as Ham in the tent of Japeth. To the millions of Negro church communicants outside of the Methodist fold this union must give great moral and spiritual offense. In the years to come neither the white nor Negro membership of this erstwhile spiritually alert communion will look back upon this transaction with any degree of moral or spiritual satisfaction. A church founded on race distinction is not the church which Christ died to ordain.

The purge of the Jew in Germany is calculated to affect the American Negro indirectly and remotely, rather than directly and immediately. It is as needless to make faces and shake fists at race prejudice as it is to denounce the wolf why he has made the "ewe bleat for the lamb."

While it is natural impulse for the Negro to join the chorus of condemnation against Germany's racial intolerance, it might be more profitable to psycho-analyze the nature of the ferocious beast of prey. The racial intolerance of Nordic nations is well known. The rapidity with which the Hitler purge spreads throughout Southeastern Europe indicates that the mind already prepared and only awaited the evil suggestion.

Germany is confronted with a dread of over-population and seeks to eliminate non-Aryan competition. It begins on top because the Teuton cannot compete with the Jew along the higher levels of life. This makes him all the more hated. Cain killed Abel because he offered unto the Lord a more acceptable sacrifice. On the other hand America, confronted with the dread of population pressure, seeks to eliminate the Negro from the arena of competition because of his alleged inferiority.

Race prejudice neither needs nor heeds logical consistency. The Negro had better regard this explosive outbreak of racial intolerance against the Jew in 1938 with sober, if not somber reflection, for fear that it forbodes the day when it might happen here.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court assuring the Negro equal but separate accommodations inures to great practical advantage, but places judicious sanction upon Jim-Crowism wherever local sentiment may so desire. The decision like a two-edged sword, cuts both ways. He gains the interest, but loses the principal.

No Grounds for Damnification

By J. C. CARTER

Journal and Guide
1-14-39
Norfolk, Va.

IT IS possible for one to be so much in doing that which he may think is right that he will suffer his feelings to get the best of his judgment something that should never be permitted. Such an act would be reprehensible in any person, especially in one who has taken an oath by which he becomes bound to disregard race, color or creed, and to do ought except to deal equitably, hold the scales of Justice equally balanced and take care that whoever he be who is called to stand at the bar shall receive only that to which he is rightly entitled.

For were the chosen administrators of the law governed by any other principle, then where they convene, supposedly to dispense to each as his case should merit, would not be "a place where justice is judicially administered."

When the administrator of the law is called upon to sit in judgment upon the rights of a fellow citizen, that which should be uppermost in his mind should be, What saith the law? The determining factor relative to any matter of right, is not what the practice is, but what is the law applicable to the matter in controversy.

In the case of Lloyd L. Gaines against the State of Missouri, Justice James McReynolds, in a dissenting opinion is quoted ("Time" December 26, 1938) as saying: "I presume Missouri may break down the settled practice concerning separate schools, and thereby as indicated, damnify both races;" but the learned justice seems to have lost sight of the fact that the question before the court was not what was the "settled practice of Missouri concerning separate schools, but whether or not the State of Missouri had, by the action of its state university in rejecting the application of Lloyd L. Gaines for admission thereto solely on the ground of his race, made "an invidious discrimination."

That was what the Supreme Court of the United States had been called upon to determine, and hence whatever had been the "settled practice of Missouri concerning separate schools," did not interest the court only to the extent of determining whether or not that "settled practice" was in conformity with, or contrary to, the law.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE THE FRUITS OF LAW

Probably for as many years as would measure half of the time of the existence of the University of Missouri, the state had made provisions for the education of both the white and colored races in separate schools. Public schools are the fruits of law, and not of practice.

At the time of the establishment of the University of Missouri the Negro was not regarded as a person, but after he had become a freed man and a person he became entitled to the equal protection of the law. But one hundred years after the establishment of the University of Missouri and more than fifty years after the establishment of separate schools for white and colored people in Missouri, we find a young Negro's application for admission to the Unversity of Missouri rejected solely on the ground that he was a Negro, and in the State of Missouri there was no separate law school provided for him.

That is the condition existing in Missouri when Justice McReynolds is reported as saying that: "I presume Missouri may break down the settled practice concerning separate schools, and thereby as indicated, damnify both races."

No blame is attached to Lloyd L. Gaines for making application for admission into the University of Missouri because, had the state done as she had determined should be done, there would have been a separate school in Missouri where Negroes could receive professional training just as has been done for white young men and women who desire professional training.

Had Missouri done its duty there would have been a school in Missouri, established by the state, in which a Negro could have gone, and there would have been no necessity for making application elsewhere, and the case of Lloyd L. Gaines vs. the University of Missouri would never have been heard of.

INTEREST CEASED

The cause of the condition with which the states concerned find themselves confronted is that they made provisions for separate schools for white and colored people but when it came to the actual establishment of the schools, so far as some states were concerned, all interest ceased with the bringing into existence schools for one race only, and made the law effective for white children from the lowest to the highest grades, but failed to make like provisions for the Negro.

So far as either race being damnified should all states make the same provisions for the education of the one race as for the other, and make those provisions effective, there is no cause for excitement, and all that is required is that the necessary means be provided to make the law effective in whole. It is difficult to conceive that the affected states never did intend to provide separate schools for both races from scholastic ground floor to the upper regions of the purest intellectual atmosphere, but it is just another case of "while thy servant was busy here and there he is gone." The law relative to the establishment of separate schools for white and colored people is a promise just as sacred as any other which can be made. That there shall be separate schools for white and colored alike is a vow made which the Negro has a right to believe was intended to be performed; he is sorry that he had to go into court to compel compliance with the vow, but that is no fault of his.

"Pay that which thou hast vowed. Better is it that thou shouldest not vow than that thou shouldest vow and not pay," is good advice which, had it been followed, would have saved much trouble, and there also would have left a learned Justice no grounds for suggesting damnification to follow because a state had failed to do what it had obligated itself to do.

Supreme Court and Door of Hope

By KELLY MILLER

BY THREE or four affirmative decisions since reconstruction, the Supreme Court has seemed to open for the Negro the door of hope. Although this august tribunal may keep the gate ajar, yet it cannot guarantee entrance thereat unless the entrant has the vim and vigor to push through. After the door has once been opened it is incumbent upon the passenger to keep it open if he would profit by the opportunity.

When the waters have been troubled by this good Angel, the afflicted sufferer must push his own way into the pool if he would be healed. When the Supreme Court, by unanimous verdict, outlawed the grandfather clauses in the revised Constitution of the South, there was great rejoicing throughout Afro-Americandom over the enlarged political opportunity offered by the decision; and yet perhaps no single Negro in Mississippi or Alabama was able to cast his vote by virtue of this ennobling decision.

In the same way, when residential segregation was overthrown by judicial decision, segregation in reality began to take on new life and vigor. It became more manifest in the North than in the South. Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and Chicago, furnish the most gigantic instances of segregation this country has ever known, regardless of the high Court's decree. All of which goes to show that the race cannot look to the law or to any outside agency for salvation. "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The Supreme Court's decision opening up the jury box to Negroes, as well as the more recent decision guaranteeing the race equal higher educational opportunities by the states, will inure to the Negroes practical advantage, only in so far as he is able to take advantage of his advantage. A people of weak will and feeble temper naturally look for salvation to some force outside of their own strength. They are perfectly satisfied to contemplate compensation for the ills of the life that is here and now in the fancied nature that is there and yonder. Deferred happiness is the long suit of the impotent and sluggard.

Our forebears in the dark days of slavery, fully conscious of their inability to compete for benefits and advantages of this world, cried out in their helplessness, to the white lord and master "you may have all the world, give me Jesus." In view of their highly wrought emotions and shallow intellect this complacent surrender of will was wholly justifiable. But their descendents of the present generation, even though they boast of a militant disposition, often evince the same feebleness of spirit by relying upon projected justice as compensation for the ills which they suffer here and now.

They are always telling us that justice and righteousness will prevail tomorrow, while doing nothing to bring it to pass today. But the hard headed, practically minded Anglo-Saxon seeks his reward here and now. He never works wholly for future generations but for the benefits and blessings which he hopes to share in his own day and lifetime. There is no silly, conceited asininity greater than that which claims it is not working for the present but for the future.

The founding fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States for the welfare and happiness of "ourselves and our posterity." It is only the fool who claims that he is serving the future. There is one thing of which we may be assured—the future will be able to take care of itself without our help of assistance.

> "We call our fathers fools, so
> wise we grow,
> Our wiser sons no doubt, will
> call us so."

And yet I would not discount the philosophy of keeping open the door of hope even though no passengers are at present able to get through. It is well that the Negro is not legally barred from the Military and Naval Academies, although only four Negroes since emancipation have been able to squeeze through West Point, and not one through Annapolis.

The value of keeping open the door of hope is that it stimulates the spirit and keeps it alert. But the danger consists in resting satisfied with abstract possibilities with no expectations of concrete realization. I have been often impressed with the amazing optimism and buoyancy of the Negro in the North, who rejoices in his theoretical opportunties although he never realizes upon his fancied privileges.

The time has come, and is now here, for the Negro to make a practical appraisement of his lot and life. He should push hard upon the door of hope so long as it stands ajar. But to stand by idly and impotently rejoicing in his fool's paradise is the acme of fatuous folly. The Negro should reread Longfellow's Psalm of Life and profit by it's practical philosophy.

> "Trust no future, howe'er
> pleasant,
>
> * * * *
>
> Act. act in the living present."

THE DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

WOMEN WORKERS

"The Colored Woman Worker," a new bulletin issued by the Department of Labor, Washington, reveals the points which must be most vigorously attacked by our women if their economic status is to be improved. "In all," says the Bulletin, "Colored women in what may be termed 'white-collar occupations'—in transportation and communication, trade, public service, professional service, and clerical occupations—totaled but 91,600 in 1930, or only about 5 percent of the Colored women gainfully occupied. On the other hand, native white women in the same occupations totaled 4,330,000 in the same year, or 56 per cent of all gainfully occupied white women of native birth."

2/11/39

Here is the crux of the problem—more jobs in the "white collar" area. But this is the area in which prejudice is strongest, North and South. Even Colored men often forget that they owe the same obligation to their women as to themselves in their fight to smash barriers holding them back.

Recently the Secretary of War, Mr. Woodring, said Colored people themselves, accept the principle that the races should not be mixed in organizations. However, Mr. W. Frank Parsons, Director of the United States Employment Service, speaking to the second national conference held by the N.Y.A. in Washington recently, reported that the race now has an opportunity to get jobs as administrative officers—"managers, assistant managers, junior and senior interviewers, vocational counsellors, receptionists stenographers, typists, clerks, 'phone operators, messengers and custodia workers." Mr. Parsons reported further that: "They are working in separate divisions or offices in some citie and in mixed offices in others."

This is important. The U. S. Government is employing Colored people in mixed staffs, and according to Mr. Parsons: "Careful observation of workers in the Service over a period of years leads me to the opinion that Colored workers have proved themselves efficient in every position in the Service to which they have been appointed. Those Colored appointees have contributed to a better understanding of the problems of unemployment as they affect their particula group; and have aided in interpretin the Service to the public."

If this is true in the Federal service then it must be made more increasingly true in private industry. Great employers of white-collar workers lik the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the public utilities, like th electric light and telephone interests must be made to give more employment to Colored workers, and to Colored women workers. Trained Colore women simply must find more outlet for their talent and ability than schoo teaching and social service.

Individual Colored can aid this program by resolutely standing behin all picket lines which seek to forc entry into avenues of employmen now denied the group, particularl where the group is a large percent o the consumers of such enterprises This method has proved effective i several northern cities, and must b used even more vigorously to forc new openings.

Let Colored men not make the mistake of fighting for themselves alone and forgetting to carry their wome with them. All should go up together

FOR THE FARMER

A Column Dedicated to the Farmers of the United States . . . and Their Problems

By H. L. PRICE
Agricultural Editor

The Negro is, primarily, a product of the soil. Farming and farm problems are things of vital concern to him. With this thought in mind, The Pittsburgh Courier has secured the able services of H. L. Price to interpret and clarify the many new laws and regulations which affect the farmer.

This new feature, we feel will serve to instruct and educate our farmers. Read it. Tell your friends about it. If you have any questions to ask, write Mr. Price. He will be glad to answer.—The Editors.

Courier

1-7-39

HELPING THE FARMER TO HELP HIMSELF

Under the Farm Security Administration the national government is making an effort to help thousands of broken down, discouraged farmers who have no visable way of carrying on further farming operations. It makes small loans to farm families who cannot get credit from any other source to enable them to buy tools, livestock, seed and other equipments necessary to carry on farming operations. Where the farm families are in need of food and clothing, provisions are made to take care of these needs. This is a needed help that every farmer who is fortunate enough to be helped should work almost day and night to show his appreciation. Where farmers receiving this help from the government are industrious and show that they are worthy they are often furnished thoroughbred livestock, canners, cans, sealers, modern plow tools and helped in various other ways.

It seems to us that this is the opening of the door of hope to every unfortunate farmer, both black and white, in the South to enable him or her to begin life anew at the sign board which reads, "If you have failed in the past, if you are discouraged and if you have lost hope, take new courage and let the Farm Security Administration show you the way." Go to your County Rehabilitation Supervisor for your county and let him explain to you how under this program the government is helping with this program which we think is a good one. We advise you to continue with it. Work hard and live up to the plans laid out for you by the County Supervisor. Don't go into the program knowing more than the government or the Supervisor but go into it with an honest determination to make good and to pay for everything that the government buys for you. If you do this, you will get back on your feet again and not only be able to paddle your own canoe but you will be able to help others, both precept and example.

SHORT SURVEY MADE

We have made a short survey of the workings of this program for the past three years among the farmers, and we regret to say that we find many of our farmers are not using this great opportunity to the proper advantage. Many of them have not used the money loaned to them so as to get the best results from it, they have not properly cared for the livestock sold to them and they have not done all that they could to meet their honest obligations to the government. Many of them have surrendered their horses, mules, cows, wagons, plow tools, canners etc., and allowed them to be sold at auction, thus defeating the very objects and aims of this great aim of governmental help given by the Farm Security Administration.

As a race we are poor and need this help and we should strive in every way to prove ourselves worthy of this help by making good use of the money borrowed from the Farm Security Administration, we should take the very best of care of the livestock and tools bought for us and we should carefully co-operate with the County Supervisor's governmental plans.

In our short survey we find quite a number of our people who are making good by taking advantage of most of the opportunities that have been offered to them by the County Supervisor. These are to be commended and we urge them to continue this good work and to urge their needy neighbors to seek help from the same source. Unfortunately many of our farmers "know too much" and think that it is their duty to give advice instead of seeking advice. But no man ever gets to the place where he does not need advice. An ignoramus can sometimes give good advice to a college president on some subjects.

EXAMPLE OF A WORTHY NEGRO FARMER

To show what the Negro farmers of the South can do under the Farm Security Administration program we are printing the following story which is the true story of a Texas Negro who made good under extremely discouraging circumstances.

DALLAS—The story of Fred Pearson, a Negro of Limestone Cou was chosen as one of the four best out of approximately 125 s stories submitted by rural supervisors from the entire state at the nual conference of Farm Security Administration workers in coll station the week of August 1.

Pearson was one of the many tenants who had to seek other me of financing when landlords found themselves unable to continue established custom of furnishing their tenants. Pearson had lost th mules, also. He had a family of eight children and was cultivating or 45 acres of land. A loan of $265.35 was made to him in 1936 by the Far Security Administration. Further loans in 1937 and 1938 brought th total amount borrowed to $626.65. Of this sum, all but $242.80 has bee repaid already. His net worth has increased from $368 in 1936 to $80 at the present time, an increase of $437. None of the money loaned this year was for subsistence needs. Five milk cows produce enough regular income to pay for clothing and all the groceries not produced at home.

The grocery bills are not high, the story indicated, for the family has already canned this year 485 quarts of food and will complete a canning budget of 864 containers. In addition, they have stored 15 bushels of Irish potatoes, 8 bushels of onions, a good supply of cushaws, pumpkins, peas and beans are being put away. Two steer calves and two hogs promise a good meat supply this winter, while 47 laying hens and 75 chickens provide plenty of eggs for the table.

The cultivated acreage operated by this family has been increased from 45 to 65 acres. Many improvements have been made on the place. A trench sile has been dug, the walls of the house papered, and storage space for food and clothing built. What Fred Pearson has done any ther farmer can do and should do.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR ADAMS

Age Herald

1-22-39

Birmingham

Jeanes teachers and supervisors met in the offices of Mrs. Odessa McKinney and E. Paul Jones, Jefferson County Jeanes workers Thursday of last week in the third of a series of group conferences. Jeanes supervisors from Talladega, St. Clair, Walker and Shelby Counties were present.

Discussions centered around problems as encountered by teachers in the various counties with suggestions for the solution of these problems. Other discussions centered around benefits derived from the use of free textbooks, devices used by teachers for the promotion of better reading habits, the effects of physical education activities on the life of the child, the promotion of a year-around health program, the place of school organizations in the life of the children, adults and in the school, home and community life.

A book review of a text for elementary pupils, illustrated by Negro pictures, was given by Miss Maxine Jacobs. "Brown America," by Edwin R. Embree, was covered for the group by Miss Paul McKinney. Each supervisor exhibited and explained pieces of practical work from the respective counties.

J. S. Lambert, director of Negro education; Miss Estella Bozeman, of the Department of Education; Dr. J. E. Bryan, superintendent of education of Jefferson County; H. G. Morton, assistant supervisor of Jeanes workers, were among those attending the meeting.

* * *

A retrospective review of the literature of the Negro for 1938 written by Dr. Alain L. Locke, of Howard University, is a feature of the January issue of Opportunity, journal of Negro life.

In his article Dr. Locke lists and criticizes all the significant fiction, poetry and drama produced by Negro writers during the past year, as well as that part of the output by white writers that deals with Negro life.

In the field of fiction, Dr. Locke finds Richard Wright's "Uncle Tom's Children" and Mercedas Gilbert's "Aunt Sara's Wooden God" among the best works. Don Tracy's "How Sleeps the Beast" and Julian Meade's "The Back Door" are rated highest among the works of white writers.

In poetry, the Howard professor calls "Chicago Skyscrapers," by Frank Marshall Davis, "the master poem of the year in a not too golden or plentiful poetic harvest,' and hails the discovery of several new poets by "Negro Voices" an anthology edited by Beatrice

Murphy.

Negro drama, Dr. Locke admits, has made notable strides during the past year. The Harlem Suitcase Theater's production of Langston Hughes' "Don't You Want To Be Free?" he says, "has vindicated the possibilities of a new dramatic approach."

* * *

A special meeting of the Knights of Pythias Council will be held on the six floor of the Pythian Temple, 310 North Eighteenth Street, at 4 p.m., Sunday, Jan. 28.

A. J. Robinson, president of the council, is urging the attendance of all chancellor commanders and their members, the heads of the Calanthe Court, Grand Lodge officers and Grand Court officers, and uniform rank men.

It is announced that at this meeting unfinancial members are privileged and requested to attend.

According to Secretary A. L. Davenport, the council will express itself on the program for a special campaign for new and reinstated members.

The Grand Chancellor is expected to attend this meeting.

* * *

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, announced Thursday he had assurance from the Civil Aeronautics Authority that Tuskegee Institute would be considered for a student air training program if the experimental program now under way is successful. The congressman had this information in a letter from Robert W. Hinckley, a member of the authority, who wrote that when the program was broadened in the Fall Tuskegee would be given every possible consideration for participation along with other colleges and universities of the country.

"We need airplane mechanics and pilots," Mr. Mitchell said, "and Tuskegee and other such institutions for Negroes can furnish needed men and should be given the opportunity."

* * *

Thirgood Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, North, has announced a program for Sunday, which will be observed as a memorial to the late John M. Coar.

The theme at the Sunday School hour, 9:30 a.m., will be "John M. Coar and 32 Years As Superintendent." At 11 o'clock services, the sermon will be delivered by Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson, professor of religion at Talladega College. At 7:30 p.m. several speakers will discuss "Mose Coar, the Man," the leaders are: E. F. Durr, J. E. Kelley, Dr. H. C. Bryant, Mrs. Ella Hayes, Jacqueline Kigh, Robert Mabry, Robert Foster, Mrs. H. G. Clayborne, B. V. Daniels and E. M. Shorter.

At 8 p.m. Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw, presiding bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Zion Church, will deliver the sermon.

Dr. E. W. Taggart will be master of ceremonies.

Calvin's Digest

FLOYD J. CALVIN

Tribune
1-19-39
Philadelphia Pa.

AMERICAN CASTE

One of the more refreshingly frank approaches to the question of racial relations in the United States, from the view of giving more consideration to the basic rights and privileges of Negroes as citizens and as dignified human beings, is "American Caste and the Negro College", a new book by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. The book is published by the Columbia University Press, New York City.

The question of caste is an important one for those who are qualified for pursuits which would take them beyond the ken of "color". But it is caste, as Dr. Gallagher so incisively reveals, that holds back the best trained brains of the group and wraps personalities and humiliates adults who are often the superiors of those whom caste protects.

Calvin

We recommend a careful study of Dr. Gallagher's book. It is a work which would have the earnest attention of all who are sincerely interested in the success of our Democracy.

"SERVICE"

For some time we have noted the excellent monthly publication issued by Tuskegee Institute called "Service". Dedicated mainly to the field of Commercial Dietetics, and serving the interests of men and women in all fields of service, the editorial content has brought to public notice a vast field for improvement which heretofore has been largely neglected, insofar as Negroes are concerned.

The importance of the new program promoted by Service was indicated recently when Mr. Lucius M. Boomer, president of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel of New York, visited the Institute. An arresting statement made by Mr. Boomer while speaking at Tuskegee was that there are "not enough good cooks to go around." This is important, considering the wholesale unemployment that is rife among Negroes.

Tuskegee Institute itself serves 3,000 meals daily, and is a fine practical training ground for a vocational field which offers many opportunities for the intelligent and the efficient worker.

LISTING NEWSPAPERS

In compiling our annual list of Negro newspapers for Editor & Publisher, the newspaper trade publication of New York, we are impressed by the fact that even during the depression, the Negro press has suffered no unusual mortality. While a paper drops off here and there, new ones come to life in other spots. In recent weeks a new paper has made its bow in Fort Worth, Texas, Portland, Oregon, and Buffalo, N. Y.

It is undoubtedly a tribute to the crystallizing of social forces among Negroes that the press has become stabilized. A press could not exist unless a people had certain standards by which they lived. The fact that this press is not going back, but steadily creeps forward, is proof of the general forward movement of Negro life.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Age Herald
1-15-39
Birmingham Ala.

At its Midwinter forum Feb. 10 at the close of Negro History Week, the Periclean Club will present Dr. Max Yergan, director of the International committee on African affairs.

Dr. Yergan is lecturer on Negro history and culture at the College of the City of New York, and is vice president of the National Negro Congress with special responsibility for the relations of the congress to Africa. The Birmingham public will have the rare privilege of hearing and seeing a Negro who has had vast experience in traveling, studying and working in India and East Africa.

* * *

The essay contest sponsored by the Periclean Club is attracting the interest of many students in Birmingham and Jefferson County schools. It is a memorial to James Weldon Johnson and the subjects center around his work. The contest is open to elementary and high schools, college and adult groups. Those interested may see the bulletin at the Booker T. Washington Branch Library for further information as to rules, etc. The contest closes Jan. 20 and all copy is to be in the hands of Mrs. W. R. McCord, 117 Eighth Avenue, North, chairman of the contest committee by that date.

* * *

The annual meeting of the inter-racial division of the Boy Scouts of America will be held at the First Congregational Church at 3 p.m. Sunday to hear reports, make awards, including camping, veteran, merit, appointment of officers and to outline plans for the new year.

Speakers will be Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor, Independent Presbyterian Church, and Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent, Jefferson County schools. Dr. Bryan is chairman of the inter-racial committee of the Council on Negro Scouting, while Dr. Edmonds many years ago took the initiative in encouraging organization of scouting troops among Negroes. The First Congregational Church Scout Troop No. 130 was the first to be organized among Negro boys in Birmingham.

E. R. Johnson, commissioner, will be in charge of the program and the pastor, the Rev. William L. Cash, extends an invitation to every scout, scout leader, troop committeeman, parent and friend and all public-spirited citizens to attend the exercises.

* * *

The late Booker T. Washington devoted a large part of his life to campaigning for a live-at-home, crop-rotated salvation for the Negro farmer. Today the federal government is answering his plea with its development, through the Farm Tenant Security Administration, of Prairie Farms, an all-Negro-operated agricultural community within half hour's drive of Tuskegee Institute.

* * *

Thirty-four families make their home in the community. Given a start with the necessary equipment and stock, these families have speedily proved their ability to adopt intelligently all modern farm practices, from diversified crop production to cooperative buying and marketing.

The first of these families moved into their new homes only last year. Under the stimulus of favorable living and working conditions, they produced in their first year excellent cash crops and family gardens. The women canned vegetables and fruits for Winter while the men bought seed together, shared the cost of heavy farm machinery, ginned their cotton and sold their crops cooperatively.

* * *

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, only Negro congressman, asked Secretary Woodring last Monday to choose Tuskegee Institute as one of the schools for training pilots and aircraft mechanics.

Congressman Mitchell also discussed the proposal with Chairman Vinson, of the House naval affairs committee, and Chairman May, of the military affairs committee. He said Secretary Woodring promised consideration of his proposal.

President Roosevelt has recommended 20,000 be trained, and Congressman Mitchell said that, on a population basis, one-tenth of this number should be Negroes.

* * *

A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, recently was appointed a member of the executive board, National Conference of Social Work.

* * *

William N. Thomas, of Toledo, Ohio, has been named supervisor of Negro activities for the National Youth Administration of Cincinnati. His work will include interviewing and counseling of Negro youth and selection of applicants for the Wilberforce Work Experience Center, sponsored by the NYA in cooperation with Wilberforce University. He will also assist in research work and in the development of projects for Negro youth.

Prior to his appointment, Thomas had served as counseler of the Douglass Community Center, Toledo; organizer and adviser in athletics and debating at the Toledo Y. M. C. A. and as a research assistant in the Juvenile Court of Toledo.

* * *

Heads of subordinate lodges of the Negro Knights of Pythias of Birmingham and Jefferson County, together with officers and members, have been called for a special conference with the Grand Chancellor at 4:30 p.m. Sunday on the sixth floor of the Pythian Building, 310 North Eighteenth Street.

The horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

Socialized medicine looms. It belongs to the character and the spirit of the times. The State is consumed with plans to deal in a large-scale manner with the ills which aflict the people as a whole. We are tasting of what is called social security, a form of economic protection for the worker. Other protective devices are being and are to be tested. One of these is socialized medicine; that is, a national plan through which the State will attempt to provide medical care for the poor and some of the middle classes.

As with relief, social security, old age pensions, national defense, national education, or whatever is proosed for the benefit of America's 120,000,000 citizens, so with socialized medicine, there is a "wheel within a wheel." The inside wheel is the black citizen who stands to be cheated of the contemplated benefits. He and his leadership must think, in connection with any plan or scheme, of the benefits derived by the general public and of the short-changing of which the Negro may be the victim.

Courier

1-21-39

Pittsburgh

Pa.

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Fortunately, there is leadership which does stand out upon the ramparts prepared at all times to protect the interests of black citizens. Local and national Negro medical groups have been on the qui vive ever since talk began about socialized medicine. You know education is socialized after a fashion, planned and provided by the State. In some States black citizens get it; in some they don't. In some cities black citizens have opportunities to teach; in some they don't. For example, Pittsburgh, with a black population of 60,000, hasn't a single black teacher of academic subjects in its schools.

President Roosevelt's Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Care has evolved a national medical program which provides for the expenditure of $850,000,000 the first year, a sum which is to be increased to $2,600,000,000 at the end of the third year and thereafter. The money is to be distributed to local areas which can match the Federal Government dollar for dollar.

This money would be expended to provide for the expansion of public health service in maternal and child health, tuberculosis, venereal disease, malaria, pneumonia, cancer, mental hygiene and industrial hygiene;

To provide for the expansion of hospital facilities and the establishment of health and diagnostic centers in inaccessible areas;

To provide medical care for the medically needy;

To provide Federal aid to States in the development of programs of medical care for self-supporting persons who are burdened by unexpected illness,

And to provide against wage loss during sickness.

• • •

Negro members of the allied medical professions; such as, physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses, are probably in advance of the whites in their appreciation of the social values of such a program. In hand is a brochure from the allied professions of Chicago, representing the Cook County Physicians Association; the Lincoln Dental Society, the Chicago Ethical Pharmacists and the Nurses Alumnae Association of Provident Hospital. Entitled "A Plea for a Square Deal In the Administration of Medical Care In America," the findings contained therein cover the point of view of organized medicine among Negroes.

The viewpoint of organized Negro professionals in the allied medical fields is that special provision must be made in any program for the "wheel in a wheel," to insure that Negro indigent, as well as white indigent, receive adequate medical care on the same terms, and that Negro professional men and women are integrated in the administrative staffs, nationally and locally, for such program. Emphasis is placed on the necessity, in whatever form medical care may come, and from whatever source, of giving the beneficiary the right to select the physician of his choice.

• • •

Organized Negro medicine as well as organized white medicine has been facing the issues involved in a new orientation of medical practice for several years. Committees from the two groups have conferred. One of the points at conference has been that of keeping organized white medicine aware of its responsibilities where the neglect of Negroes is concerned, it being recognized that there is no color line in disease.

Among those who conferred with representatives of the American Medical Association some weeks ago, were Dr. George W. Bowles president of the National Medical Association. Dr. Carl G. Roberts past president of the Association, and Dr. Clarence H. Payne, president of the Cook County (Ill.) Physicians' Association. They are giving impetus to the fight to see that the Negro is not short-changed in any national health program as he is in so many other Federal and State services.

The views of organized Negro medicine have been made known to members of Congress and to molders of public opinion throughout the country. Those views contain several amendments to the recommendations made by the President's International Committee on Mdical Care. Congress will doubtless be called upon at this season to consider and to act upon the proposed program.

The health of the Negro is as vital in his salvation as prayer. An anti-lynching law will save the lives of a few Negroes each year and save black and white Americans from a sense of shame. But there is scarcely any way to estimate the number of lives to be saved annually among black and white, by a fairly-administered national health program. We want to be in on it and we want to be protected.

Therefore, find out what it is all about. Send a couple of three-cent stamps to Dr. Clarence H. Payne, 412 East 47th street, Chicago, Ill., for a copy of the pamphlet containing the proposals of the Interdepartmental Committee and the recommendations made by organized Negro medicine. Discover what your interests and welfare demand and, when the measures come up in Congress, let your representative know what your will is.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Plaindealer

1-27-39

AMERICAN CASTE

One of the more refreshingly frank approaches to the question of racial relations in the United States, from the view of giving more consideration to the basic rights and privileges of Negroes as citizens and as dignified human beings, is "American Caste and the Negro College," a new book by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, Taladega, Ala. The book is published by the Columbia University Press, New York City.

The question of caste is an important one for those who are qualified for pursuits which would take them beyond the ken of "color." But it is caste, as Dr. Gallagher so incisively reveals, that holds back to best trained brains of the group, and warps personalities and humiliates adults who are often the superiors of those whom caste protects.

We recommend a careful study of Dr. Gallagher's book. It is a work which should have the earnest attention of all who are sincerely interested in the success of our Democracy.

Kansas City

'SERVICE"

For some time we have noted the excellent monthly publication issued by Tuskegee Institute called "Service." Dedicated mainly to the field of Commercial Dietetics, and serving the interests of men and women in all fields of service, the editorial content has brought to public notice a vast field for improvement which heretofore has been largely neglected, insofar as Negroes are concerned.

The importance of the new program promoted by Service was indicated recently when Mr. Lucius M. Boomer, president of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel of New York, visited the Institute. An arresting statement made by Mr. Boomer was that there are "not enough good cooks to go around." This is important, considering the wholesale unemployment that is rife among Negroes.

Tuskegee institute itself serves 3,000 meals daily, and is a fine practical training ground for a vocational field which offers many opportunities for the intelligent and the efficient worker.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

~~Plaindealer~~

1-20-39

HITLER'S REVENGE

Whenever the going gets rough with Hitler, he can always get sweet revenge by throwing up the treatment of the Negro in the face of Uncle Sam.

Hitler's latest thrust is a masterpiece. He calls for Jim Crow cars for Jews, and announces that he got the idea from the United States, "where Negroes and whites are thus separated."

Hitler may be mad, but it is certainly not for Uncle Sam to say so at least officially until he cleans up his own back yard. Right now the Negro press and the Negro public are in a belligerent mood because the Interstate Commerce Commission has held that a Congressman of the United States, who happens to be colored, was properly treated when he was refused Pullman accommodations in his own country—in the country which he helps make the laws to protect.

Kansas City

Hitler's mention of Jim Crow cars is quite timely. And we recall tat Mussolini announced, shortly after the fall of Addis Ababa, that he would institute a bus system in the capital of East Africa in which the natives would be compelled to ride in the rear, as do Negroes in the Southern United States.

Bishop Wright reports that in South Africa, ruled by the English that the natives are set off some distance from the cities; that segregation there is complete.

Maybe the representatives of the democratic countries quake in the presence of the dictators because they know their democracy is really not genuine.

NEW LIGHT

Congressman Maverick of Texas throws some new light on the "general welfare" problems of the South and the nation in the current Virginia Quarterly Review. In an article, "Let's Join the United States" he makes such astonishingly frank (for a Southern Congressman) statements as:

"Of Southern universities, I know of only one which teaches much truth worth knowing about the South; the University of North Carolina. There may be others, but travel and diligent search have not convinced me there is another."

"Possibly I should have known it, but not until recently did I learn that somewhere around five-sixths of the Southern whites were not slave owners at the outbreak of the Civil War. In Congress just these last four ears, and being a good, or at least born Southerner, I was shocked to learn that the overwhelming sentiment of the white South was against secession in 1861."

"But before we appraise the present-day situation, let us take a look at history. Let us get the background. For indeed, from the historical and the present-day point of view, facts will prove that the South owes its desperate status principally to the Negro. It is either the Negro in actuality, or in symbol."

"The Confederate Constitution also provided that the powers of the Confederate states were merely delegated to Congress and not granted, as in the Constitution of the United States. Slavery was everywhere protected and to be made perpetual."

"Sharecropping and land tenantry hold from fifty to eighty per cent of the agricultural population, whereas there was little or none of either before the Civil War.......What is worse, the landowners today are slaves to the same system......It is a system holding the whole South down."

"The effect that the Negro has on political thinking runs from the naive and comic to the bitter and tragic. Once I was talking to a very intelligent Southern colleague in the House of Representatives about slum clearance......That Negroes could be in slums had never occurred to him."

"From all this we can gather that the Negro stands like a Black Colossus in the middle of every Southern and hence every American problem. He is both a symbol and an excuse for reactionary voting."

"It is a simple proposition: the Negro should have a right to make a living; let us say not altogether for his own sake, but to keep him from being a drain and drag on the community. If the Negro's economic status is improved it will solve many other serious and complicated problems concerning the races. For the sake of the South and the nation the problem of the Negro must be approached with more light and less heat. And the life of the Negro must be protected, and he should be allowed to feel secure."

This new understanding of the problems of all the people of the South by a Southern lawmaker is certainly appreciated by those who are interested in the promotion of the general welfare of our country.

I Write As I See

ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

PROTESTS WIN VICTORIES

Fauset

AFTER City Council's right about face on the sales tax, and the release of Tom Mooney 22 years after his conviction, does any Negro entertain any doubts about the value of protests in order to obtain justice and liberty?

Does anyone for a moment believe that the hard-boiled, really anti-social City Council ever would have freed us from the nuisance of the sales tax (to say nothing of its effect on our pocketbooks) but for the tens of thousands of citizens who almost literally threatened to tear these councilmen apart limb by limb if they persisted in the direction they were heading? And were not similar protests the only means of saving Mooney from the hangman's noose more than a score of years ago?

Tribune

1-19-39

Philadelphia

Pa.

MRS. ROOSEVELT ON PROTESTS

In her very unusual statement against lynching, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt counselled Negroes to use "patience and good judgment" in their struggle for opportunity and equal rights, but, she added, "I THINK IT IS HARMFUL EVERYWHERE FOR MINORITIES TO REMAIN SILENT WHERE MINORITIES DO NOT ENJOY ALL THE RIGHTS OF A DEMOCRACY."

And there, I think, Mrs. Roosevelt hit the nail on the head. We Negroes must not go off half-cocked, and we must not perpetually carry chips on our shoulders; but undoubtedly there are times when we must stand up like men, make our protests very audible, and battle to the death for those things which belong to us and to our children.

WHAT WE MUST FIGHT FOR

Among the things for which we must wage determined battle are the following:

1. Jobs. We cannot be anything in America if we are economic slaves. Against this condition we must fight. That is the meaning of the picketing going on now by John Perdue's West Philadelphia Youth Civic League outside the Woolworth Store at 40th street and Haverford avenue. And fellow-Negroes, we must support those pickets. They are fighting for jobs for US. Let us keep out of ALL Woolworth stores until Perdue's group is victorious.

2. Education. See what the determined protest of one Negro in Missouri has done for all of us in the United States. Undreamed of vistas are opening! Already there is a move on foot to have Negro students admitted to the University of North Carolina; and it is the white students who are urging this. Still some of us do not believe in mass protest!

3. Civil Liberties. This is an old, old story, but never so important as today. And remember, we help ourselves when we fight for the Civil Liberties of others as well as of ourselves.

What I want to emphasize here is that once and for all we Negroes ought to get our minds clear on this question of registering protest. Don't fool yourself. You get what you fight for. Not a bit more. Believe me, friend, not a bit more. And the beginning of a fight is the protest.

People may not like us so much at first for insisting on our rights, but let us not worry about this. Power and position are respected and admired everywhere. Let us get more of the power and position. And for these we shall have to fight.

horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

An Open Letter to Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of National Enlightenment and Propaganda

DEAR HERR GOEBBELS:

You will recall in the "Sermon On the Mount," the adjuration against neglecting the beam in one's own eye while using one's time to remove the mote from a brother's. Even though a Jew said it, you probably had occasion to think of it while oiling up your official propaganda machine for action against the unofficial, but nonetheless effective, propaganda battery which operates from the United States. Doesn't it exasperate you to have these Americans bleating about Germany and the Jews when you know so much about America and the Negroes?

I think you went over to Salzburg in '34 for the festival, did you not? I remember you used to make a habit of going, not only for the pleasure you derived, but also because it meant so much to Frau Goebbels. Well, if you did go, I'm sure you haven't forgotten that American girl who sang. Her name was Anderson, Marian Anderson. Salzburg audiences were intoxicated by the singing of this brown girl and Toscanini who, as you have often said, is not given to extravagance of statement bubbled over with enthusiasm, describing this girl's voice as the one which is heard only once in a hundred years. Since that time, this Anderson girl has continued to win recognition as "the greatest living singer."

Courier
3.-4-39

She is an American Negro in the same sense that there are German Jews. I am writing to you about her because she is the present victim of a sort of refined cruelty which may have even escaped your inventiveness. You have received some renown as the Savonarola of racial hate in Germany, but you have not had the opportunity to learn "the American way." After all, you and Adolph started working together only a few years ago and Americans have been practicing what you are trying to do for more than three centuries.

Perhaps I should mention here that this Anderson girl has been denied the use of what is known as Constitution Hall in Washington, the capital of the nation, for a recital. This hall is operated by a group known as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Because of its significance as a symbol and the uses to which it is put, the hall is exempted from taxation and, legally, is of a public nature. The Daughters of the American Revolution have barred the hall to Miss Anderson because she is a Negro.

• • •

Now that you know what they are doing to Miss Anderson, I think you'd be interested in some of her background, particularly since she is being excepted by the Daughters of the (American) Revolution. She is of mixed blood; that is, part African black and part European white. It is not certain whether she is part German, French, English, Italian or Jewish, but there is no doubt that some of her distant white relatives fled or were sent here from Europe, maybe with the Mayflower, maybe later. She hasn't ever paid much attention to this line.

Of her African ancestry, much more can be written. She is heir to the sum total of all that black men and women have done to develop this hemisphere since Peter George, a Negro, and Columbus docked the Santa Maria at Haiti in 1492. Her forbears were of the Revolution and before the Revolution. By dint of the loyalty and service and sacrifice of her forbears, the American girl is daughter, mother, sister and aunt of the American Revolution. Had it not been for black soldiers whom the original colonies cozened from the British, this nation might still be a colony of England. Side by side with the ancestors of all true Daughters of the American Revolution, black men fought to set up this country. You know the Negro, Crispus Attucks, who was the first AMERICAN to shed his blood in the American war for Independence. And Peter Salem at Bunker Hill. Of him, you've also heard. Victory followed the side the black man fought with. Cornwallis at Yorktown, looked into the grim visages of 800 black men who had come up from Haiti under D'Estaing, to strike a blow for liberty in the American Revolution.

• • •

The point I am trying to get over, dear Goebbels, is that black Americans are true Americans if tenure and service and sacrifice count for anything. Black Americans did not arrive after this nation became a going concern. They came at the start with the Spaniards and deployed in all directions. True enough, American histories won't tell you these things. But there are black historians like Woodson, DuBois, Rogers and others, who make it their duty to keep the record straight. They know that Marian is a daughter of the American revolution herself and that some of these others are daughters of English jailbirds.

Confidentially, Goebbels, tell Adolph that right here in America where so many crocodile tears are being shed over the plight of the Jews in Germany, a girl whose ancestors started at the beginning to help build America, a girl who is acknowledged as "the greatest living singer," is denied the use of a public hall in the capital of the nation her forbears bled for. Ask Adolph if he remembers her at Salzburg. Anderson, is the name, Anderson. He probably remembers her exquisite singing of "Der Nussbaum." Remind him that you two have never thought up anything quite so mean for the Jews. Oh, yes, you levied a recording-breaking fine, but they made Miss Anderson's ancestors work over here for more than two centuries without paying them.

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Just a word in closing. This is still a great country, a great nation over here. Why? Well, I think it's rotten for Roosevelt, et al., to raise such a hullabaloo about what you and Adolph are doing to reach for the mote in your eyes and neglect the beam in their own. I think it and I can say it and write it. I can cuss Roosevelt out, and I can praise him, or any of those other Government officials, without fear of contradiction or concentration camps.

The other day the President called a newspaper reporter a "boob." Nothing happened. There's one of those writing fellows named Frank Kent, who tries to make a boob of the President nearly every day. Nothing happens. 'Tis a free country and we have free speech. Everybody and anybody can "spout off" at the mouth. That's an attribute of the kind of democracy we have over here.

Since I come to think of it, maybe you would treat a Jew in Germany as meanly as that screwy old DAR is treating Marian Anderson. But I bet you this, Joe, — I bet you wouldn't stand for any criticism from another Jew, would you?

Well, I can not only criticise, but I can also urge you to criticise. That's the purpose of this letter. Take any part of it you want and publish it. Show the DAR up for this meanness. Reproduce Miss Anderson's picture and tell the German people that a public hall in the capital of the United States has been denied her.

• • •

P. S.—I forgot to tell that a huge number of Americans, black and white, have also loaded their guns for the DAR.

Horizon

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
REEL 63

German Fascists and Free Speech In America

By WILLIAM PICKENS
(Associated Negro Press)

3-11-39

THE Swastika flew in Madison Square Garden, New York City—and so did the fists. The Fascists, many of them foreign-born Americans, enjoyed freedom of speech—even being allowed to abuse and slander American citizens of the Jewish race. All the things they said about the Jew, however, could be just as truly said about elements in any race.

If the Jew controls the few papers which he owns in America, the Facists control all the papers of Germany and Italy. If the Jewish papers of America are used to defend the Jew, the Fascist papers of those other countries are ALL used in the 100 per cent attack on all Jews. If the Jew makes money by out-playing the gentiles in a game whose rules are made by gentiles, the Germans and Italians are robbing Jews, rich and poor, of all their wealth, regardless of the rules of the game.

Fascists abuse Jewish American citizens in New York; but Jews are not allowed to utter a syllable against Fascists in Berlin or Rome. The "free-speech" which the Fascists enjoy in this country is denied to all who oppose Fascists in the Fascist countries.

The Fascists "Storm Troopers" attempt to attack a celebrated American woman because she gets tickled and "laughs" at their Fascist nonsense in a New York meeting place, but any non-Fascist would be drawn and quartered if he attempted to attack and assault a German woman in Berlin. In New York these same Fascists are tolerated.

PROTECTED MEETING

Mayor LaGuardia of New York, is a "Jew" according to the German definition—his mother having been a Jewish woman, altho his father was Italian. But LaGuardia protected the Fascist meeting in New York with 1,700 of his policemen. He opened the road for Fascists to "march" through 100,000 hostile non-Fascists who would have torn the Swastikas to pieces, but for the police protection which was given them by the hated "Jew" LaGuardia.

And yet, all of this made no difference inside of the thick American Fascist skulls. Given the liberty of speech in Madison Square Garden, and given the protection of democratic authorities in a democratic city, they proceeded to attack democracy, the president of the democracy and law-abiding citizens of a certain race in that democracy. They showed themselves most unworthy of the democratic liberty which they enjoyed, and which no opposition group can enjoy in the Fascist states.

But these Fascists are forgetting something: That the people control policy in a democracy—and although it would be a partial denial of their own form of government, they may decide to shut the mouths of those who are attacking that democracy—unless the attackers show better manners and better sense.

The Negro might as well take notice: This attack on the Jew is an even more definite attack on him. The Jew may be the "bete noir" of the moment, but if they could put the Jew of America at the bottom, they would then put the Negro under the bottom. It is very shallow to expect anything else. Any fool crowd that can attack Americans like the Brandeises the Rosenwalds and the Frankfurters, will certainly attack every personality and every program which the colored American can produce or propose. Fifteen million "American colored people" should stand with unbroken ranks side by side with the four million or so of "American Jews."

The Dime Philosophy in Politics

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

THE Woolworth building in New York City was for a long time the tallest in the world and even today ranks among the tallest. Strangely enough it was built on dimes. Woolworth saw a few decades ago what we all see clearly today that a man can be a millionaire in dimes as well as in dollars. In fact the "dime way" to millions is quite as certain as the "dollar way." As some modern sage has said: "If we save the dimes the dollars will take care of themselves."

DR HANCOCK

5-6-39

Hitler has caught the spirit of this "dime philosophy" and applied it to the smaller nations. He has grasped the fact that seems to have escaped our friend Chamberlain that if the strength of the "dime nations" is combined the "dollar nations" will be brought to naught. Hitler thus embarked upon a policy of bringing the smaller nations of Europe into the orbit of the Rome-Berlin axis and when Chamberlin waked up Der Fuerher was about to get away with the whole of Europe, France and England included.

Mussolini went after Ethiopia a dime nation, and Hitler went after Austria, and Czechoslovakia and the Sudetenland and Memel, dime nations. Mussolini is bidding for Albania, Tunisia and Corsica and other dime possessions but three masters of diplomacy know that when their dime nations will have been combined they will make dollar nations. Hence the current ambitions of the dictators.

A dime saved is a dime earned and just why Chamberlain and Daladier could not see that saving Ethiopia was saving a dime and therefore earning a dime for the London-Paris axis is hard to understand. Happily-or unhappily—they understand today—and much to their discomfort-that you cannot sacrifice but ten dimes without sacrificing a dollar.

Hitler and Mussolini are trying the "Woolworth Plan" on the so-called democracies and these latter are definitely on the run. While the democracies are busy trying to husband their dollars, Germany and Italy are out for "dimes" and they are getting somewhere. Without the help of the United States democracy is through in Europe, at least for an indefinite season.

It makes one pensive to contemplate what the boys who sleep in Flanders Fields would think of the world they died to make "safe for democracy." It is safe to say that this world of their dreams was consigned to oblivion at the council tables of England and France when they sacrificed Ethiopia. They were dollar nations sacrificing dime nations; and so, they were laying plans for the world's undoing. It is within the power of the United States to stave off the horrible spectre of war but our politics and political machinations are dooming the world to war.

If our statesmen would stop playing politics long enough to see that the power of the United States committed to the cause lost through the duplicity of France and England might balk the dictators, the situation might be retrieved. Germany and Italy know that with this country allied against them they are doomed and their hellish ideologies with them. But when this country dickers amid uncertainty of politics, they know they can win the war before we get ready and so it looks like war.

Poor Roosevelt. He knows what to do, he has the vision and the courage, but he is handcuffed by cheap politics and designing politicians and it looks as if the cause for democracy is lost beyond reclaim.

When Nazism conquers Europe it will enter our Western hemisphere via Central America and Mexico or perhaps via Canada and then we shall resort to a dictatorship that will come too late. Roosevelt should be clothed with certain powers today in order to save what is left of democracy in the world. It is effective dictatorship now or ineffective dictatorship later.

The 20th Century world has no more sorry spectacle than our jittery statesmen talking about what Washington said about "entangling alliance," etc. A generation of men with universities on every hill and a hundred years of experience and with science striding forth in every land, looking back to oxcart days for leadership and vision is a poor lot to say the least. These are "dime diplomats" and may easily spell the ruin of our nation and the cause of democracy. What this world needs to know is that "dime races" like "dime nations" must be saved if the world itself would be saved.

The Geo[illegible] [illegible]egro

Journal 4-2-39

By Asa H. Gordon

Georgia Negroes And the University System

Savannah Ga.

It is not generally known in Georgia and in the country that Negroes who hold teaching positions as well as those in administrative positions in the three Negro units of the great University System of Georgia are members of the University Council and through this unique organization take an active and influetial part in forming the policies and voting upon the various proposals and activities of this legislative body governing higher education for people of Georgia. While there are many discouraging comparisons which can be made between Georgia and other Southern and Northern states of our coutry, is refreshing to note that in this particular, the demoncratization of educational control in the University system, Georgia is away "out in front" of all other states in the South. We know of no other state in the United States where the Negroes have anything at all to say about forming the policies for higher education in their respective states. The plans and programs of the Negro schools in the states of our less fortunate neighbors are made for them by white people then to the presidents of these Negro colleges. The Negroes in the state colleges cf the other states have ab- who listen only now and solutely nothing to do with forming the policies, etc. affecting the white schools in their states.

The writer just recently returned to the college from attendance upon the meeting of the University Coucil which met at the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville one of the fourteen units for higher education of whites in Georgia.

There the Negro delegates representing the three colored units in the system took an active part in the deliberations of the Council was

Journal 4-2-39

(Continued from Pg. 3)

accepted which involves appointing Negroes to every sub-committee of this executive committee wherein interests are considered which will in any way affect Negroes as well as whites.

Savannah Ga.

In answering a question by by the writer Chancellor S. V. Sanford stated that definite plans are on foot for the great improvement of all Negro units now in the system will be rapidly improved and made standard "class A" colleges in their respective fields.

The Chancellor also spoke very wisely concerning the function a state university system saying that while he felt that there was a distinct and important field of service for great privately endowed institutions it was becoming more and more evi- iversities must more and dent that the great state un- more evident that the great

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Miller Concludes Negroes Will Stick To Roosevelt

By KELLY MILLER

The Republican Party which for the past six years has tasted the stigma of defeat is now frantically staging a comeback by appealing to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The 130th anniversary of the birth of the martyred President was dramatized by Republican Clubs all over the nation in the hope to revive the fortunes of the Grand Old Party. The keynote sounded by ex-President Herbert Hoover seemed to be strangely out of harmony with the spirit and genius of the backwoods statesman.

Not once was the Emancipation Proclamation mentioned, nor the cause which lead up to or the consequences which grew out of it. The voice of no member of the benefited race was heard on the air in connection with this celebration. The rejuvenated leadership of the Grand Old Party, like the later Pharaoic dynasty of Egypt, knows not Joseph.

THREE ACHIEVEMENTS

The Freedom of the Negro and manhood rights constituted the impelling motive of Abraham Lincoln's career as well as the foundation principle of the Republican Party. Its crowning achievement is registered in the three human rights Amendments to the Constitution.

The Grand Old Party cannot hope to rebuild its fortune upon any other foundation than that which has been laid. President Hoover in keynote address spoke of, "the liberties of man," but there was a far cry between his interpretation of the liberties of man and Abraham Lincoln's meaning of human rights. The first Republican President heard much in his day of the Liberty of the rugged individualists to exploit their less fortunate fellowmen for their own enrichment.

Against this brand of liberty Lincoln rebelled with all of the energy of his soul, and would, if living so rebell today. It is futile to attempt to graft Republicanism of Taft, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoov-

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Hitler And The Negro

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

THE CURRENT Opportunity magazine carries an article by Prof. L. D. Reddick on "What Hitler Says About the Negro". The The open admiration for Hitler expressed by some Negroes is doubtless the reason for the publication cf the article.

Quoting copiously from "Mein Kampf", Hitler's own book, Prof. Reddick concludes his study: "It is clear, then, that Hitler is anti-Negro with a vengeance. He is at the same time anti-Semetic, anti-democratic, anti-Russian, anti-French. Conversely, his orientation is pro-German, pro-Aryan, pro-Nazi. His philosophy is based upon the pseudo-science and myth of 'race'. In his own words, 'All that is not race is trash.'

"His manipulation of symbols of hate is deliberately unscrupulous and effective. Such violent sentiments, violently expressed, stamp him as a Negrophobe."

And currently we learn through "The Wanderer" of St. Paul, Minn., that "Das Schwarze Korps" and "Der Sturmer", extremist Nazi newspapers, have lately been concentrating on grievances against the Catholic church, one of which is: "It is recalled with horror that in the Catholic Pavilion in the Paris Exhibition in 1937, two colored persons distributed leaflets to visitors inviting them to look at the missionary section of the pavilion." Then, "The Observatory Romano" is reproved because of its growing practice of publishing photos of recently ordained Negro priests."

"Der Sturmer" sums up: "The Christian Church can be proud of its Negro Bishops. Perhaps it will one day give the world the spectacle of a Negro on the Pontifical Throne. As a matter of fact, Jews have already occupied it."

While tolerance is still a goal in America, which precludes the cultivation of hate toward any individual or group, it will pay the American Negro, nevertheless, to guard against lending any aid or comfort whatsoever to such an openly avowed enemy as Hitler.

INSURANCE ESSAYS

We are pleased to note that the National Negro Insurnace Week Committee is offering substantial cash prizes to junior and senior high school students for 500 word essays on the subject, "The Relation throughout the country in an effort to stimulate thought on this subject and get as large a number of manuscripts turned in between April 1 and May 15 as possible.

The great good to be accomplished through this drive will be the training of young people to think about their economic welfare in terms of the money they themselves control. By getting high school boys and girls to think about such a subject, their cooperation when they become adults will be easier to gain in the task of strengthening and enlarging our group economy.

Of course some will argue that the group economy theory is fallacious, but few will blink the fact that millions of dollars are still going out of the Negro group into an economically hostile section of the white group; and that if this money were retained in the Negro group—and it could be—the high grade employment opportunities of the group would be increased many fold, and the general status of the group would rise in proportion to the increasing amount of wealth which remained under Negro control.

We congratulate the National Negro Insurance Association on projecting this long range program, and predict that the rewards will be rich, indeed, two or three decades hence.

er upon that of Lincoln. The graft simply will not thrive.

The chief reliance of the reformed GOP rests in the hope that the New Deal may slip up in order that it may slip in. It is entirely possible that some new political organization devoted to economic and industrial reform may come to power by profiteering upon mistakes and mishaps of the New Deal; but it must stem from the same root and thrive on the same substance as the New Deal which it would supplant.

Its keynote must be the welfare of the forgotten man rather than that of rugged individuals else it would be a travesty to appropriate the name of Abraham Lincoln only to prostitute it.

NOT SAME STORY

A Political Party such as that proclaimed by the Lincoln Birthday Orators would certainly not be the party for which Abraham Lincoln lived and died.

As a matter of practical politics, it is difficult to see how the G.O.P. can hope to gain power in 1940 by ignoring its erstwhile black ally.

Through neglect and indifference the overwhelming majority of the Negro vote in the North and West has shifted allegiance and joined the fortunes of the New Deal under the sponsorship of the Democratic party. This new alliance has been confirmed by practical recognition and advantage of incalculable value for which the new Republican Party offers no off-set.

As matters now trend the Negro vote in 1940 will support Roosevelt and the New Deal as overwhelmingly and as enthusiastically as it did in 1932 and 1936.

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

Organized Representation Of Our Army And Navy Interests

Once in a while some individual shows that we need representation before army and navy authorities with regard to the entrance into both branches of the service of a larger quota of colored men. The war clouds continue to thicken.

Daily World

The threats to democracy grow greater from without and the keeping of Negro men out of the army and navy threaten democracy from within. 3-19-39

It would not be a very happy circumstance if we awoke on a not-very-distant morning to find war actually upon us with no settled policies as to the proper representation of colored men in either branch of the service.

NEED IS GREAT

Atlanta, Ga.

What's more, there are no dependable processes of war or ethics of war whereby we may know that the enemy is coming or what he will do when he comes. A part of the process of making war now seems to be that one must show no certainty of time in attacking and he must be as brutal as possible.

This means that if men are to be trained they must not only be trained quickly and thoroughly, but they must be so used to the land, the machines and the individuals with whom they are serving that they can shift from place to place and from even one type of service to another with the greatest facility.

Which is to say that the Paul Revere type of stuff is over and done with. We can no longer expect to see a thousand embattled farmers spring to arms with the clattering of a horse's hoofs thru every village. If the farmer does, he will spring to a rifle or a machine gun, a gas mask or a parachute about which he knows nothing.

WAITING IS DANGEROUS

These facts are true of all untrained men. Surely we of the most sinned-against group do not want to approach the dangerous situation of the soldier without training in a type of war where danger has been intensified. We are also aware of the fact that many prejudiced people would like to see us enter a war unprepared—especially if we keep up a clamor for our proportionate share of the higher places.

Yet, if we wait until real danger is sighted, our position will be all the more dangerous, and will serve all the better to enable prejudiced persons to say, "I told you so".

It would be a good thing for all men of army age to review the history of the Negro soldier's experiences during the World War. The techniques of prejudice have not changed greatly and one can get some interesting points on what he would have to combat in case another war comes upon us at any time soon.

ORGANIZED EFFORT NEEDED

In this connection it seems that organized effort should be brought to bear with regard to the location of aviation schools for Negroes. We cannot wait on future developments for better facilities in general. It is imperative that the schools as they are be used in sufficient numbers to give us our representation in the flying service.

All these things are needed but we cannot hope to have them unless WE go after them.

THINKIN
THROUGH

By FREDDYE HARPER WILLIAMS

An Example of Negro Narrowness

Black Dispatch 7-15-39 Okla City Okla

For the life of me I cannot understand why members of the National Baptist Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Congress, recently convened in Tulsa, flatly refused to visit the Rogers Memorial at Claremore. I remember that sometime before the great humanitarian's death, he was given the finger of scorn for having used the word "darky" on one of his many radio talks.

For an ardent admirer of Will Rogers as I had been since childhood, I was shocked at his careless use of the stinging word that is almost like a slap in the face of a Negro when used by a white man. I also recall that through the press Rogers made an earnest apology for his having used that word and in the course of his remarks said that he had used the word as a friendly, endearing term, because Negroes themselves used the term almost constantly. The humorist cited his love and respect of Negroes and tried to recall to the mind of his public his liberalism in regard to the Negro race.

In the face of such an apology, I do not see how the disciples of Christ, whom He admonished while He sojourned on the earth, "to turn the other cheek," could hold within their hearts this unforgiving attitude toward a great man.

One obvious deduction that can be made from the Baptists' refusal is that white people are not the only Americans who suffer from a disease of chronic prejudice. Negroes, from the leading class on down to the least, are prejudiced in many cases as much as whites. Because they are the oppressed and not the oppressor, their prejudice is a defensive drawn up to ward off the offensive of other races, but in doing this they create more friction than before and are often more nasty than members of other races.

Usually this kind of prejudice is found among the less informed classes of our group who do not understand that the way to extinguish a flame is to pour water thereon instead of fanning it into greater conflagration.

The word "nigger" and "darky" is the fighting piece of the Negro, and yet almost every Negro ferers to his fellows as "niggers.' If either word is so objectionable when it comes from the lips of a white person, why is it so constantly used among ourselves? I am just as angry at a Negro calling me "nigger" as I am at a white person. No matter who says the word it has just as stinging effect.

I would not admonish the Baptists or any other group of Negroes to be spineless creatures who would not resent an insult to their group. The pride of a great race like ours should be so great that it decidedly should make known when someone has wiffully tried to slander them; but if Negroes are not to practice charity, how can they expect others to do so?

The man had publicly apologized and yet they refused to visit the memorial which Oklahoma erected to her favorite son, and for the construction of which Oklahoma school children, white and Negro alike, contributed their pennies that the structure might stand as a fitting remembrance of a man whose homely wit had done much to bridge the gap between peoples in America and had even extended across the waters the hand of friendship.

If Negroes in America are to fight prejudice, just as with charity, they must begin at home. No one can make friends with a setting hen because everyone that approaches to her fowl mind is a potential enemy and she throws up her barrier. That is just as it is with the prejudiced Negro. Until he rids himself of this narrowness, he can never expect others to be liberal toward him.

American Youth Congress

By WILLIAM PICKENS

Black Dispatch 7-15-39 Okla City Okla

There are undoubtedly some Communists in the American Youth Congress, and there are also some Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, and Independents. So what? Undoubtedly also there are some Fascist sympathizers and some Nazi-minded people, altho, we understand the Fascists and Nazis stayed out of this democratic organization, as organizations. We heard one Catholic speak, and he proclaimed that he did not represent a Catholic organization, and that as organizations the Catholics were staying out because Communists were in this American democratic organization. He therefore proposed a resolution to give the Communists, who were members of the congress, a kick, along with the Fascists and Nazis, who were not members of the congress. This resolution was overwhelmingly voted down by the Congress, and very properly so, we thought—for why should a body be so silly as to kick those who are members of it, in a democratic membership, along with those who "proudly" proclaim their scorn against ever becoming members? It was an assinine thing which the Catholics, and Fascists and Nazis, through their sympathizers, were asking this group of sane American youth to do.

As we saw it, this youth congress is not a political organization, but an organization of human beings, who are Americans and are young. Well, American Communists are also human beings. They even have all the rights of American citizens, so long as they behave themselves—just like the rest of us. This is a democratic country yet, and we can disagree in this country and still live together in it.

We spoke for these young people and looked on during part of their battle. It is a plain old-fashioned lie that the resolution to insult the Communists was defeated by Communists. It was defeated by the honesty and the good American sense of these youth. It would have been defeated, had it been a kick directed at any other minority: at Jews, who were a minority, or at Negroes, who were an ever smaller minority. The congress of "American Youth" simply did not wish to stultify itself.

We cannot forcibly change another's religion or politics or opinions, and it would not be right to do so if we could. In a democracy our problem is: How to get along with each other—and not how to get rid of each other.

The congress, we note, did pass a resolution condemning all "dictatorships," which did not satisfy the radical conservatives. Dictatorship is necessarily the main feature in the Italian and the German systems, but is perhaps not even necessary in the Russian system, or in Communism, as usually interpreted.

Men learn nothing, certainly very little, from history. In the poor Middle Ages humans were like that: each wanted his own religion to have the full right of way, and none other to have like privileges, or even the right to exist. Each sect (and, oh Lord! there were sects aplenty!) wanted and demanded what it was unwilling to grant. And they were each and all as baroque and rococo as was the society in which they flourished, and as hard-willed as Martin Luther himself. Listen to a few of their names, as recorded by Van Loon: Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Baptists and Anabaptists, Supralapsarians and Infralapsarians, Latitudinarians and Limitarians, Trinitarians and Ubiquitarians. They not only hated each other, but they all together hated all the plain everyday everywhere "Nothingarians." They had a "Thirty Years' War" and fought each other like wolves—or as wolves never could fight one another—and they settled exactly nothing. They have gone right on ever since, disagreeing and dividing, as they might have gone on even if they had never stooped to murdering millions of each other.

It is often disgusting to see American conservatives, who are much in the majority, showing fear at placing their ideas along side the ideas of non-conservatives—as if the conservatives doubted their own strength and convictions. We, the majority people, cannot win out by suppressing or persecuting those who disagree with us. We make the laws, under our constitution, and when others by their acts, not by mere words and opinions but by acts, disobey those laws, we have the right to punish and compel. It is so clear that every really good American citizen should understand it. For the Thirty Years' war of the religious sects, we do not want to substitute a hundred years of war of Democrats, Republicans, New Dealers, Townsendites, Communists, Socialists and Independents. Our governmental policy is a rule of the majority, subject to the limitations of the constitution, which limitations are especially for the protection of the minorities. Even the majority, therefore is not a "dictator," not an absolute tyrant.

Let us keep America American by supporting the principles asserted by these youth who resisted this resolution and "revolution" to oust or destroy a minority group. It was not comforting that so many of the Jewish mem-

The NAACP and Interracialism

By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK

(Associated Negro Press)

THE closing scenes of the closing session of the 30th annual meeting of the NAACP brought to a close a mighty day in Richmond, Va., "down where the South begins.' With the Mosque theatre, seating 5,000 jammed, and with other thousands milling about the streets, the scene was set for the fitting climax of one mighty occasion, one that will be riveted upon the memories of those present through all the coming years.

DR HANCOCK

Walter White was wonderful as he made one long and sustained plea for interracial cooperation. The new spirit of the NAACP was epitomized in Mr. White's overt and covert appeal to the South's better self. The NAACP has come a long way during these 20 years, and Mr. White's address was one ringing vindication of the interracial movement throughout the nation.

Journal and Guide

For a long time interracialism has been suspected and even accused of cringing tactics. At times vitriolic attacks have been unleashed against it, but the more recent attitude and spirit of the NAACP is a commendation and corroboration of things interracial.

8-12-39

This is as it should be, for common sense shows unmistakably that without interracial cooperation, social advance of the country is slowed down and the social advance of the Negro race is impossible. That the moving spirits of the NAACP see this and have courage to acknowledge it, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

Norfolk

Strangely enough, in all the discussions no reference was made to any "demands" which the Negro was making on the powers that be. Gradually, the Negro is facing the ugly fact that demands without means of their enforcement are oftimes ridiculous. We are getting somewhere when Negroes see this fact clearly.

The deck is cleared for action now, and the plan is laid whereby the NAACP may be changed from an exclusive organization to an all-inclusive movement.

Representing all the interests and creeds and ambitions of the race, the NAACP annual meeting should be the largest meeting of Negroes of the country. There ought to be at least 10,000 delegates. The NAACP should be turned into a movement for its program is sufficiently conservative and sufficiently liberal to be all-inclusive. This great organization should not only be the largest, but it should be the most adequately financed.

Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance in the closing scenes marked the climax of the occasion and of the session. That she observed caution in dealing with the problem of the Negroes was quite in keeping with the sagacity that has made her an idol of the nation. Mrs. Roosevelt is without doubt the most imposing figure in the nation—there are no exceptions.

Although her appeals in the Negro's behalf were cautiously worded and although the sensitiveness of the white South hung over her like the sword of Damocles, she came through with flying colors as she always does. Negroes are under great obligation to this wonderful woman who took the Constitution hall incident and made of it a lever to lift Marian Anderson and the Negroes to unexpected heights.

On this mighty day when thousands were assembled to see her make the Spingarn award to Marian Anderson, it was not necessary that she should make her address too racial in its appeal. Her being present and her task of making the award spoke more eloquently than words ever could have of her keen interest in the Negro race. Marian Anderson is today more than a great artist; she has become the leader of the Negro race and one of the nation's greatest benefactors.

She is easily the most outstanding figure in the Negro race in all the world, and that she wears her honors and responsibilities with such becoming grace is a blessing for which the entire race should thank God.

Marian Anderson is where she is not by reason of arguments but by reason of able performance and by reason of cooperating white friends. She, too, is another convincing proof that interracialism has endless possibilities that need exploiting.

Thus, not only the wonderful message of Walter White and the magnificent and hallowing presence of Mrs. Roosevelt, but also the beautifully mannered Marian Anderson vindicate the interracial cause. Thus was the day made mighty by a mighty interracial appeal by Walter White, by the mighty presence and spirit of Mrs. Roosevelt, and by the mighty spirited and magnanimous Marian Anderson—all representing the mighty cause of Negro advancement.

The Georgia Negro

Journal

8-18-39

, Ga.

By Asa H. Gordon

The Log Cabin Center Streamlining A Rural Community

Most intelligent Negroes in Georgia and a great many people, white and colored, in all sections of America and a few in foreign countries have heard of the Camilla-Zack Log Cabin Center of Hancock County,- Georgia. One visiting the Log Cabin Center for the first time is usually asked to sign his name or "register' in a large book and if he or she is curious enough to turn back the pages of this book the visitor will find the names of distinguished people from all parts of America from Maine to California. This is rather significant when one knows that this log cabin stand out in a clump of pine trees quite off any great national or state highway, seven miles from the nearest railroad and United States Post Office. It is widely known that this Log Cabin was built as the physical center around which a great dream of "more abundant life" for rural people was to be builded. It is also well known that the dreamer who first conceived this idea was one of the famous Hubert brothers of Hancock County, one of the remarkable rural families of this or any other modern country.

As a visitor is shown around the Community Center he begins to realize that he is seeing a unique experiment in modern life—a rural community center with something of the vision and program of the great urban community centers of the modern world. The thing which makes this project unique is the fact that it is an attempt to fit the community center idea which was born in urban ceners to the rural environment and requirements.

Activities and program at the Camilla-Zack Community Center justify our subtitle "streamlining a rural community"—partly because of the particular projects which we hope to briefly and inadequately describe in this release today.

First, one will notice that the Log Cabin building itself is a streamlined building as to architecture, construction and equipment. Although the "cabin" is built of logs as to the outside walls one finds that it is nicely finished on the inside with appropriate but modern inside, insulated wall materials. One finds a modern suite of sleeping rooms, a fine living room with an open fire-place, and a modern bathroom with running hot and cold water available at all times. One finds electric lights burning when needed and electric current for radios and other electric appliances. This house contains modern kitchen, refrigeration, and dining facilities. Then there is a library with a goo dsupply of books with emphasis on books of particular interest to rural people.

Outside the building one is attracted by the landscaping, shrubbery and a very attreative and unique fish pond. The grounds show what can be done in the way of making the rural landscape attractive, inspiring and healthful.

At this particular season one would be attracted by tents under which are meeting classes of student-teachers enrolled in the famous Log Cabin Summer Session a part of the summer quarter of the Georgia State College near Savannah. The visitor might step into the tent nearest the ""Cabin" and find Prof L. . Dominis teaching art by having his pupils learn to draw the beautiful picture of the surrounding country-side.

Across the street from the main cabin one observe a building which indicates that the religions, moral and spiritual life of the community is being streamlined as well as the physical environment. The building we refer to is a beautifully designed modernly constructed bungalow planned as the home of the pastor of the community church and the spiritual leader of the community. By all means see the Log Cabin Community Center and thrill this idea of happiness for rural people when you can.

England's Chamberlain—A Modern Nero

Journal and Guide 7-29-39 Norfolk, Va.

By GORDON B. HANCOCK
(Associated Negro Press)

IT makes all the difference in the world where the accent on a word is placed. Take the word "object," to accent the first syllable makes it a noun; to accent the second makes it a verb, and what is more the two different words have two widely different meanings. Where we place the accent, then, is important.

DR HANCOCK

On scanning the papers of the 11th instant, the most striking news account deals with Chamberlain's deliverance on the Danzig crisis. The weary world was waiting for the words that meant war or peace in the world, and words upon which may hang the fate of western civilization; and this is what we read: "For half an hour before he spoke, Chamberlain was slouched on the government front bench with his feet on the treasury bench level with his head."

If I had to single out some one thing in the news of the day as most important, I would single out the position of Chamberlain's heels in this crisis. Nothing could give clearer indication of his appeasement attitude than the position of his heels on this grave occasion. Here was a world in waiting, with bated breath, to hear the fateful or gladsome tidings; millions of mothers were anxious to the point of heart-breaking; the fate of millions of young lives were supposedly quivering in the balance; the war hounds were straining at the leash, and Chamberlain sitting with his heels on a level with his head.

It is hard to avoid the conclusions of many close students of international affairs that not only does Chamberlain understand the ambitions and aspirations of Hitler, but that he is in full accord with him. The sacrifice of Ethopia and Czechoslovakia were sad chapters that Hitler and Chamberlain wrote in secret collaboration. If as some contend Russia is withholding her support from the Paris-London axis until Chamberlain has been removed, she is doing the world a mighty favor.

SEEN AS PRO-HITLER

From the position of Chamberlain's heels we can judge the attitude of his heart and head. Chamberlain is pro-Hitler in his sympathies and his every maneuver these many months is corroboration of this thesis. This writer is beginning to wonder if the munition manufacturers of the world are not in some measure behind this constant war-scare. And he is further wondering if Chamberlain is not aware of this fact. The jitters with which the world of today is afflicted may be genuine and then they may be the result of some concocted plan of the international diplomats and munition manufacturers to sell munitions.

When a key man is too complacent in times of supposed crisis, there is something wrong somewhere. Chamberlain's heels talk far more eloquently than his tongue. When Louis went back to his corner after the third round with Galento, he did not prop his heels up; business was too serious for elevated heels, and incidentally neither did Galento prop up his. When Patrick Henry made his Liberty or Death speech, he did not rise from a heel-cocked position. We have elected in the premise to accent Chamberlain's heels, and not his words.

Negroes can get a mighty lesson from this incident. In speaking of loyalty to the race, it makes all the difference in the world what we accent. Too many of us accent words when we should put the accent on the dollar and on the ballot. The Negro who boosts Negro business with his words and carries his trade elewhere is doing the Chamberlain act. Negro newspapers and the deserving Associated Negro Press and Negro business and the Negro intellectuals and professionals want accented dollars and not merely accented words. A few thousand accented votes could do wonders for Negro deliverance. Let's accent our dollars and votes!

Man-Made Lightning and Thunder

Journal and Guide 7-29-39 Norfolk, Va.

By WILLIAM PICKENS
(Associated Negro Press)

IN STEINMETZ HALL, at the New York World's Fair, in the General Electric company's exhibits, one can sit quietly in a seat, near hundreds of others, and look and listen, while the lightning strikes and the thunder rolls only a few feet away from him. But this lightning of a million volts, or of five million volts, and sometimes of 10 million volts is controlled, directed and strikes where man aims it.

DR. PICKENS

Man sits in his little screened cage half way up one side wall, where he pulls levers and presses buttons and out jumps a bolt of lightning with many times the power of all Niagara Falls. The timid shiver in their boots, but the bolt strikes where it is aimed to strike.

Jupiter Tonans! Zeus the Thunderer! Only the great god was supposed ever to be able to perform that feat, not only in Greek and Latin days, but until a few years ago. Steinmetz was the first to lighten and thunder as a man—at his laboratories of the General Electric company a few years ago. In this World's Fair hall there are 12 great storage batteries, in layman language, in two sets of six each, and looking to be about 100 feet high—like great stove pipes or sewer pipes, black with silver joinings.

These two sets of batteries are the two CLOUDS of the heavens, which, when charged by the generators and when little Mr. Man presses the right button, let go at each other the devastating blast of 10 million volts. Only one million volts will split a stick of wood as long and as thick as a man's arm into splinters. The piece of wood is hung up in a cage so that the splinters cannot reach spectators. The 10 million volt strokes are made to pass from cloud to cloud, from one set of batteries to the other—or to points on each, as the real lightning of heaven often does. Fortunately for the earth, the clouds are generally shooting at each other, and only let go at some prominent point of earth once in a while.

HOUSE OF MAGIC

There, near the thunder house is the House of Magic—where light and electricity are shown in much of their miracle working. A tray of metal, about a yard in circumference, is kept supported in air, about one foot above certain electric table, riding on nothing but a repellent electric field. Until five months ago, they could not keep that tray from sliding off that field, as a tray would slide off the top of a continuous jet of water, but five months ago the experimenters learned how to create a second field of electricity which acts as a fence all round the tray and holds it in on all sides, while the other field holds it up.

The old magicians would have given a million dollars to be able to do that—suspend something in air, just dangling there, with a slight motion, as if being propelled up by some fluid. The platter can be taken hold of and whirled around; and without any friction save that of the air under it, it will whirl for a long time. What use can ever be made of this interesting achievement of pure science? who knows? Some day it may serve to create frictionless bearings, so that great machines will almost never wear out.

Then there are lights, and radio control and the "electric eye." Some lights reduce all colors to two (really none); to dark and light. Reds, blues, green and all the brightest hues become only dark blots. Those non-glare lights may serve the highways of the future.

GOP Gesture to Recapture Negro Vote

Journal and Guide 7-29-39 Norfolk, Va.

By KELLY MILLER

The Honorable John D. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has announced the appointment of Dr. Emmett J. Scott as assistant publicity Director in charge of Republican publicity in the Negro press.

Dr. Scott's long service in public and semi-public capacities eminently qualify him for this task.

Dr. Scott has become an adept in public and political persuasion. By nature, suave, tactful, diplomatic, and debonair, his pleasing personality give him easy approach to men of all ranks and stations in life. Dr. Scott has remained loyal to the ideals and traditions of the Republican Party while the majority of the most outstanding and influential members of his race have been enticed away from their traditional political mooring by the allurement of the Democratic Party and the New Deal. Chairman Hamilton could not have found a colored man better, if so well, qualified for the difficult task assigned.

During the past ten years the Negro voter has switched his allegiance, all but enmasse, from the Republican to the Democratic side of the equation. This is especially true of the effective Negro vote of the North and West, which alone constitutes the concern of both the Republican and Democratic parties in the approaching 1940 election. The Democratic drift of the Negro vote has constituted perhaps the most remarkable phenomenon of recent political history. To reverse this tendency and to re-align the Negro with its political first-love the responsibility imposed upon Dr. Scott—is a task whose difficulty of accomplishment renders it all but impossible.

The Grand Old Party of days gone by is now in the state of moral and intellectual bankruptcy. There is not today a single outstanding Republican leader whose name takes rank with Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, James G. Blaine, and Theodore Roosevelt. Its most virile statesman, like LaFollett, Borah, Norris, and Hiram Johnson are in revolt against the present day reactionary tendencies of the Grand Old Party.

During the seven years of its minority, not a single commanding Republican statesman has been forthcoming, with the requisite acumen and resourcefulness to initiate or revive a political principle as a battle cry about which the shattered forces might rally. Indeed the Grand Old Party has fallen on evil days. It is without power prestige or patronage in the national, state, or city government. Its sole reliance rests in the hope of profiteering upon the mistakes of its adversary. It is hoping and praying that the New Deal might slip in order that it might slip in. It has no appeal to make to the Negro voter to off-set the advantages of the New Deal, and relies upon the gullibility of the Negro voter to be eternally duped by roseate pre-election promises. The record of the last four Republican Administrations in comparison with that of the past seven years of the New Deal is certainly not alluring or attractive to the intelligent Negro voter.

Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Scott must devise some new appeal to the Negro voters which will be more pursuasive and convincing than the long record of broken promises during the past fifty years.

Genuine American statesmanship of both parties has always depricated the baleful influence of the solid South and the solid Negro vote upon national politics. His best friends, north and south, Democratic and Republican alike, have urged the wisdom of the division of the Negro's vote. In former years this division meant a judicial distribution between the parties so as to avoid the risk and danger of putting all of his eggs in the Republican basket. But today the situation is reverssd. Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Scott can only hope to persuade a minor fraction of the Negro vote to desert Roosevelt and the New Deal for their former Republican allegiance.

THE NEGRO PRESS

In observing the 91st anniversary of the Christain Recorder the following excerpt from "Views and Reviews" by George S. Shuyler in the Pittsburgh Courier two years age is reprinted by permission:

The Negro press is now 112 years old, having begun with FREEDOM'S JOURNAL in 1827. This paper was edited by Rev. Samuel Cornish (who supplied the money) and John B. Russwurm, first Negro graduate from an American College (Bowdoin). Many such newspapers, almost all of them anti-slavery agitational sheets, did much to solidify opinion against chattel slavery and to unify the free Negroes during the hectic period prior to the Civil War. Best known of them were Walker's Appeal, New National Era, Rights of All, The Elevator, The People's Press, The Genius of Freedom, The North Star, The Paladium of Liberty, The Christian Recorder (still published), The National Reformer (our first magazine—1833) and two other high-class magazines, The Mirror of Liberty and The Anglo-African. Although these publications had very small circulations and brought no financial return to speak of, they were very ably edited and extremely influential.

* * *

After the Civil War when politics was uppermost in the minds of Negroes, most of the Negro newspapers were political rather than reformist, but many of them were ably edited. Despite frequent political venality (of which white papers were equally guilty), this post-bellum Negro press made a distinct contribution to cultural progress and racial unity. Without the Negro newspaper and magazine, American Negroes would have remained as divided and provincial and as burdened with inferiority as Negroes elsewhere in the world who are just now beginning to learn what we have known for decades.

To the misinformed who think Negroes were ignorant of labor problems until the Communists came along, it may be interesting to know that right after the Civil War, New Orleans Negroes managed and edited a daily and weekly newspaper, **The New Orleans Tribune,** which was devoted chiefly to the problems of labor and had a press run of 10,000 copies. **The Colored Citizen** of Cincinnati, with 2,400 circulation, was pre-eminently a labor organ, while the National Labor Union, a nation-wide organization of colored workers, had as its mouthpiece, **The New Era.** They were militant fighters for Negro labor and interracial labor unity.

* * *

Space does not permit a listing of the hundreds of newspapers that have helped enlighten our people since Reconstruction and welded them into a national solidarity the potentialities of which only a few Negroes realize. Suffice to say that some papers founded in the '80s are still with us: the Cleveland Gazette, the Philadelphia Tribune, the Savannah Tribune, the Richmond Planet, the New York Age, the main well-edited and newsy. Few white-ownd newspapers of the time were better-edited or survive to this day. In the period prior to the World War there came the Afro-American, the Boston Guardian, the Chicago Defender, The Pittsburgh Courier and others too numerous to mention. Every one of them broadcast the achievements, problems and struggles of the colored people, giving them strength and confidence to carry on in changing times. They were critical of the World War and its alleged objectives, critical of the Peace and the pious pronouncements of Wilsonian visionaries, and sharp in their denunciation of post-War savagery visited upon their people. They helped to give Negroes balance, objectivity, understanding and a critical appraisal of the passing scene, here and abroad.

* * *

Newspapers are the eyes, ears and mouths of nations and groups. Any modern nation or group without newspapers is hopelessly outdistanced. Neither Negro business, the Negro church, Negro social work or any of our other group activities would have grown to their present stature and influence without a press.

Where else would we learn what is going on among us? Where else would we get the analyses enabling us to understand present-day trends? Where else would our people, struggling against malicious malignment and constant libel find encouragement and glorification? Certainly not from the white-owned press. Certainly not from the white-owned radio. Certainly not from the white-owned motion picture.

For this reason the Negro press has become the most potent agency in Negro life in America, not barring the Negro church. Certainly there can be no denial that it is the most business-like and efficient agency, along with our insurance companies, that we possess. Not only is it a great educator of Negroes but also a great educator of white people, which is equally important. Likewise is it a great manufacturer, making and selling its product weekly wherever black people live.

The horizon

Courier

7-22-39

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By P. L. PRATTIS

The Negro Doctor . . The White Doctor . . The Federal Government . . And the Negro, Sick and Well

One does not need to be a trained observer these days to see cause to wonder at what is taking place all around us. For better or for worse, the Federal government has entered our private lives. We entered upon a period of bad times and in stepped Uncle Sam. The "forgotten man" is still in a terrible mess. We've had WPA, NYA, CCC, FERA, and a score of other agencies emanating from Washington, all designed to help the common man. Mr. Roosevelt started off with ten million unemployed, left to him by Mr. Hoover. Mr. Roosevelt, himself imbued with social vision, and members of his administration, likewise imbued, have splashed a lot of water around since they first leaped into the ocean of despond to rescue the drowning "forgotten man." This [illegible] another plan has been tested, this combination of letters and that. We have advanced to "social security." Today there are twelve million unemployed instead of ten. Out of the many schemes which have been called, few have been successful. One sure lesson we've learned: the Federal government doesn't just have to be right. Another is, that although the immediate effect of a Federal (or State) aid plan may be good, the "end result" may be tragic.

For example, there are twelve million persons out of work. They, young and old, are the victims of varied forms of relief—direct relief, WPA, NYA, etc. Perhaps six millions of these people once knew how to work. They no longer know how. They have lost the habit. The other half is made up of young people who have never learned how to work. Each year that number is added to. If things keep on as they are, we are destined to become a nation supporting vast millions of idlers who do not know how to work and do not want to learn how. The vitality of the nation's manpower is thus threatened. The future will see such a nation rot away at the core. Relief in the present emergency is necessary, yes, but what is the "end result" going to be?

* * *

Now the Federal government proposes to promote a vast health program throughout the 48 States. Its aims and terms are to be found in Senate Bill 1620, introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York. It is designed to provide medical care for the low-income groups in the nation. It is a vast program involving millions of dollars. The aim of those who promote it is certainly to help the poor.

Under the term of socialized medicine, the program is dubbed. European countries, Germany, France, Austria, England, Denmark, Belgium, others, have all tried some scheme of widespread social insurance to protect the low-income, if not the indigent, sick. Now we have our own scheme of "socialized medicine." Our government, through its health service, members of Congress and other interested agencies, has worked out its plan. The plan is at issue now with antagonists and protagonists lining up.

* * *

You might consider it singular that "organized medicine" opposes the Federal government plan as now drawn up, is practically opposed to "socialized medicine." The term "organized medicine" as used here specifically refers to organized whites. The opposition of organized whites, as represented in the American Medical Association, to the Wagner bill is almost violent. No quarter is being given in the fight between the Association and the government over this bill. Reasons for the opposition of the American Medical Assocation we'll present in a later column. Sufficient for our purpose this week is to remember: first, that the Federal government is trying and has tried many schemes to aid the common man; second, that some of these schemes are good and some are not; third, that white organized medicine is opposed to the present health plan.

* * *

All Negro doctors, of course, aren't together. Many prominent practitioners "pass up" the National Medical Association. Many others "pass up" the American Medical Association in sections where they can join. There are sectional differences, or shadings of opinion. A committee of Negro doctors from the National Medical Association was FORCED to play a humiliating role at the recent convention of the A.M.A. in St. Louis. They submitted to embarrassment to perform their mission. Other Negro doctors, from another section, with nothing to carry on their shoulders, publicly criticized the committee for allowing itself to be pushed around. There is, in all lines, an apparent blindness to the fact that a Negro leader in Birmingham can't open his mouth as widely as one in New York . . and succeed.

* * *

Chief fear among Negro doctors is that the bill may be passed and the Federal government and the American Medical Association will get together to cheat Negro doctors and the Negro people of its benefits. Most of their "reservations" concern reinforcements within the bill to ban discrimination in its administration should it become law.

* * *

If you get the picture of organized white medicine and the Federal government at each other's throats, you're now in a position to see where the Negro doctor comes in. The strongest front of organized Negro medicine is the National Medical Association. The American Medical Association (preponderantly white) and the National Medical Association (colored) do not see eye to eye on many issues. The discriminations practiced against Negro doctors and the Negro people by the American Medical Association are the only reasons for the existence of the National Medical Association. Abolish the color line throughout the American Medical Association and the National Medical Association will die for lack of nutrition. But a time has come when each group is necessary to the other. The National Medical Assocation knows that a national health program for the low-income group, fairly administered, will help the Negro who almost wholly be-

longs to that income group. The leadership of the National Medical Association even knows that a national health program, perfect or imperfect, will help poor Negroes if the administration is on the square. It will even help poor Negro doctors. You just can't help the poor without helping Negroes. Some Negro doctors know the demerits of systems of "socialized medicine" as they have been tried out in other countries, but these demerits are scarcely of as much concern to them as their own, and their people's, relationship to a program in this country.

Thus the president of the National Medical Association appeared before a Senate committee holding hearings on the Wagner bill and said, "We (I) approve it with reservations." The American Medical Association does not approve the bill, with or without reservations. Of course, the president of the National Medical Association did not speak the considered opinion of his entire organization, but he did reflect the tendency of organized Negro medicine to think more kindly of the Wagner bill than organized white medicine.

* * *

Next week the writer will describe the Wagner bill in some detail and give a fuller description of the Negro doctor's attitude toward a national health program.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Plain Dealer

FAREWELL, SOUTHERN WORKMAN

8-4-39

Kansas City Kansas

It is sad, indeed, to read in the current Southern Workman that the July number is the last. This 61 year-old publication is to be discontinued. Dr. Isaac Fisher, the first colored editor, writes his farewell editorial in the current number.

The Southern Workman, in its more than half century of life, rendered fine service, filled a great need, and contributed much to paving the way for better racial relations and more equitable treatment of the Negro in the South.

President Arhtur Howe of Hampton Institute, where the Southern Workman is published, simply says that: "Hampston Institute regrets to announce the discontinuance of the Southern Workman with the edition of July. 1939. The action taken is part of a serious retrenchment program necessitated because of curtailed income for annual operating expenses."

No doubt, next year, we shall hear from our Republican friends, that the New Deal killed the Southern Workman. The New Deal, with its broad humanitarian program has made the very rich pay more taxes, which means there has been less money available for contribution to institutions like Hampton and Tuskegee, Tuskegee, too, has done some serious retrenching.

We still think the New Deal is all right. What we have lost on the philanthrophic front we have gained a thousand fold elsewhere. When the time comes for another popular test vote, we believe the New Deal will be sustained again.

EDGAR G. BROWN

We wish to congratulate Mr. Edgar G. Brown of Washington, D. C. for quick thinking and quick action during the WPA crisis, in advising his group to be careful not to defy Federal authority in the upheaval. The Negro is sometimes criticized for not standing solidly with organized labor, but it must be remembered that almost nowhere does organized labor stand solidly with the Negro.

Mr. Brown is correct in urging his group to be loyal to a great Federal agency that has as its aim the giving of sustenance to persons unable to sustain themselves otherwise. Personally, we have not been able to see the logic of persons on relief calling a strike. If the strikers are not careful, the WPA might be abolished. Then what?

INSURANCE GAINS

Reports from the 19th annual meeting of the National Negro Insurance Association, held in Los Angeles. California, indicate that the insurance business is still coming up rapidly. It is heartening to see that our economic life is being reinforced, even in these times. Negroes insurance men now control more than twenty million of dollars, and at the rate gains are being made each year, in another ten years our group will control between forty and fifty million dollars.

Every Negro can do his bit toward making his group more self-supporting by placing his insurance dollars in one of the many companies. These companies are safe, as insurance examiners in the several states (all of whom are white) readily testify. It can no longer be said, even with the semblance of truth, that Negroes cannot handle large reservoirs of money safely. Support your own insurance companies, and let your own insurance companies in turn be able to support you by employing your well trained boys and girls.

VIEWS of the NEWS

Call 8-4-39 Kansas City Mo.

By William Pickens

'Caucasians Only'

We have seen clippings alleged to be from a report by the chamber of commerce of the state of New York, proposing that only Caucasians be admitted to immigrantship and citizenship in the United States. Such barbarous "race ideas" are, of course, to be found in America and in all other nations, even among all the savages. But it is a bit interesting to find them invading the "report" of so-called hard-headed business men.

Let us see: "Caucasian" is a conventional term, usually applied without discrimination to all the paler peoples, who are low in the under-skin pigmentation. These peoples do not belong to the same "race" at all, in the loose sense of that word, and the paucity of pigmentation is often all that they have in common. Most of the United States population has come from Europe, and the next largest descent is from Africa. But all south Europe is plainly Negroid. Don't be shocked: that all began to happen many generations before Caesar met Cleopatra and has gone on for ages. The Negroid element is often very visible, even in the color, as you journey southward in Italy and in Spain and in the Balkans. That is the reason why our tongue sought our cheek when Mussolini joined the "Aryan" parade. The Mediterranean was once a valley, not a sea, and the best science of man has it that the Nordics are only bleached-out black people from Africa,—which accounts for Nordic curley hair and long heads, and other physical traits. Our present North American population is only incidentally Eurafrican: because the European discovered and exploited the continent and because the African was brought here to work it. And now the New York chamber of comerce would have us to shut out not only all the rest of the world but also the relatives of these Afra-mericans who have done more than their proportionate share of the hard work here.

When Bilbo, of Mississippi, says something just like that (Let us send the Negro "back" to Africa!), we laugh and say, "What a silly man!" But when such ideas emanate from a business report of our most cosmopolitan state, it calls for a different response. Of course, only thoughtless people could ever advocate sending anything "back" where it has never been: practically all the 15,000,000 "Negroes" of America were born here and none of them have been to Africa, even on a visit. (There are many millions of our lighter-skinned citizens who could really be sent "back" to Europe, but wo do not advocate it.)

Let's look at the morals of this exclusion idea,—not that morality had anything to do with its conception: There is the American Indian, whom we all found here. No one knows when he came here, or from what other part of the world. Most likely he came from Asia, as he has color and characteristics that point toward such origin. But this Bilbo-istic idea would even shout out all Mexicans, who are nine-tenths Indian, and practically all the other Central and South American peoples, who are large mixtures of African, Indian and European, with often much Oriental.

And look at the Negro in relation to the morals of this idea: There is much evidence that the blacks of Africa, who by the way, were civilized at least 10,000 years before any European was civilized, had come to this western hemisphere long before Columbus or the Norsemen. They had crossed the Atlantic, or some now lost Atlantis, and they have left their marks most clearly in the civilizations and the monuments from Mexico to Peru.

But suppose we do not try to go so far back but just take up with this Negro who is here now: As a group he is the oldest of all the immigrant Americans. His immigration into the United States closed at the opening of the Civil War, so that the Negro is American for 80 years on back to over three hundred years. On the other hand, most of our whites have come to America, in one ancestor or another, since the Civil War closed,—SINCE THE NEGRO QUIT COMING! Consequently the blacks, who were nearly half the total (non-Indian) population in many of the colonies (more than half in some), and who were nearly 14 per cent of the total population, Indians and all, at the Civil war, are now only 10 percent of the total. With the rawest of raw deals he has made the very best of our loyal citizens, although not in the history books, he was in the Revolutionary War. He was a "Minute Man" and a soldier of George Washington. We did not know until after we had graduated from Yale university, long after, that Negro soldiers stood about five thousand strong with George Washington at Yorktown, when he overcame Cornwallis,—and the D. A. R. does not know that yet,—and if we had stayed at Yale we would not now know about it.—The American Negro has done his share of the pioneering work, of the fighting and dying, and of all the building of the country. Certainly there can be no more morals in wanting to shut out him and his kind than in wanting to shut out the aboriginal Indian.

The few "foreign Negroes" in the United States are only from British America, from Canada, Bermuda and Jamaica, —and they are about all in New York City. But these are the people who worked and died and built our Panama Canal for us, and who are now guiding our ships safely through it. (Go and look for yourself).

Besides, there is no statesmanship in these narrow proposals. They create in all the colored peoples a sympathy for Japan,—for a stand against "white" arrogance. For there can be no more sense in trying to make the western world white than in trying to make all the world white,—and perhaps there could be no less success in it.

By P. L. PRATTIS

A Column For "White Folks Only"

This week's column is written by an 18-year-old high school boy, a black boy, if you please. He lives in Aliquippa, Pa., a steel mill town dominated by persons of European abstraction. This boy, Abie Miller, was in America long before most of these aliens came. Abie's people helped to make America. But most of these foreigners, and many other white Americans, choose to forget that Abie is an original, native American. They call him a Negro, which doesn't exactly mean that he is an American in good standing. So are all Abie's people regarded. Abie is an American and he wants the world to know it, as do his people. There is reproduced here an essay, written by Abie, on why he prefers democracy. We suggest to our white friends that a reading of Abie's essay, a prize winner in high school, should convince them that young Black America has something which this nation needs. Black boys and girls are starting life as patriots, democrats and Americans. We call upon fair-minded white Americans to halt the purveyors of hate in American life who would crush black boys and girls in America spiritually before they get started and prevent them from making their contribution to American life. Take it away, Abie:

Courier

* * *

WHY I PREFER DEMOCRACY

By ABIE MILLER

6-17-39

There comes a time in every man's life when he must weigh carefully those ideals and principles, those sentiments and opinions by which he is governed, to determine whether or not they be sound. The time has come for everyone living under a democratic government to ask himself whether that is the form of government which he prefers, and if so, why? Democracy has long been taken for granted by the average American, but, now, when other forms of government are arising to challenge it, we must examine it carefully to see whether or not its virtues outweigh its defects.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Democracy is essentially government with the consent of the governed. It is based on fundamental concepts of liberty, equality and fraternity; liberty of person without dictatorial restrictions, equality with the absence of political, social, or economic castes, and fraternity in the sense of social solidarity with due respect for the rights of others. Democracy, however, goes beyond the mere political sense; it aims to give each of its citizens opportunity to develop to his highest capacity. It recognizes the dignity of humanity and respects that dignity, while the dictatorial regime ignores it. Democracy recognizes each person as an independent individual whose rights, desires, and opinions are to be respected. It glorifies such qualities as initiative, perseverance, courage and leadership. The individual not only supports the government, but in a greater sense is the government. His opinion is the factor that causes the rise or fall of the officials in power. Because the rich are not allowed to exploit the poor, nor the strong the weak, democracy makes for a greater degree of freedom, justice, and, ultimately, happiness for all. It brings about the greatest good for the greatest numbers irrespective of race, class or creed.

* * *

I prefer democracy because it gives me freedom to express myself in any manner that my conscience dictates. If I dislike the party in power, I may criticize it; if I disagree with the government's policies, I may write about it; if I desire a certain reform, I may petition for it. I do not live in mortal terror that I might say something that might anger my rulers. I am at liberty to express my thoughts and opinions about what I please, when I please, and as I please.

I prefer democracy because it grants me unbiased, unprejudiced justice. My property cannot be seized or destroyed, nor can I be incarcerated without the proper legal recourse. My person is inviolable, my home is my castle and my property is my domain, all immune to seizure or destruction without due process of law.

I prefer democracy because it grants me tolerance in all spheres of activity. Because of its religious tolerance, I have religion and am not forced to abandon my spiritual ideals and religious convictions because the government thus dictates. Because of its political tolerance I may belong to any political group that I desire. The government does not dictate what party I must follow nor what political beliefs I must have. Because of its tolerance I have an opportunity to develop my qualifications as far as I am able. My ambitions and aspirations are not thwarted and destroyed by political, social and economic restrictions. My acquirements, my success and my attainments are ultimately dependent upon the development of my own native ability. The democratic equalitarian social ideal allows each individual to rise as high as his energy, ability and character will carry him. Because of its tolerance in a multitude of other ways, I have a greater fullness of life, a greater degree of individual freedom, and a chance in my pursuit of happiness.

* * *

Courier

I prefer democracy because it grants me cultural freedom. Neither the art that I may create, nor the music that I may compose, nor the literature that I may write is regimentated and circumscribed by the government. Just as my creation of these is free, so is my enjoyment of them. I face no ostracism because I read Dumas in preference to Irving, or listen to Wagner in preference to Friml, or enjoy "Grimm's Fairy Tales" better than I do "Paul Bunyan." My cultural life is free, free for its own superior development, free for my enjoyment, and free for my greater happiness as a result of its freedom.

I prefer democracy because it allows me an intellectual freedom. It does not force me, through ignorance, to remain all my life an automaton, a blundering cog in a military machine, an ignorant, twentieth century barbarian with a frenzied devotion to state and an intense hate of all others. I am not bombarded and deluged by government propaganda designed to distort my thinking, blind my sight, and destroy my visions of peace and security. I am not forced to become a fearful, suspicious creature with the dictator as my God, nationalism as my religion, and force as my ideology. I can read anything I desire abcut any subject that I desire so that my opinions are the products of my own intelligent thinking. This assimilation of knowledge enables me to create my own ideals and principles and helps me to become a broadminded, thinking individual "with malice toward none and charity to all."

6-17-39

Democracy is not a passing whim, not empty fancy, but a form of government that has stood the test in those countries that have used it consistently. Some explain that it is too slow, but is not slowness with deliberate judgment preferable to blind haste which only precipitates disaster? "It is inefficient," cry others, but faults which are ordinarily attributed to democracy are faults of human weakness rather than faults in the form of government. Still others complain of its expense, but what of the Italian government which costs approximately five times as much as that of its democratic neighbor, France?

Democracy is a goal toward which the progress of humanity is directed. Man has struggled up from barbarism, from unscrupulous tyranny, and from the rule of brute force to a higher spiritual, intellectual and moral plane. The progress of humanity has always been upward toward the light of liberty and freedom. Democracy is more than just a form of government; it is a way of life, a spirit of liberty and freedom that is being slowly diffused throughout humanity, and the advent of totalitarianism is only a brief, barbaric interlude in this progress.

By P. L. PRATTIS

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There comes a time in every man's life when he must weigh carefully those ideals and principles, those sentiments and opinions by which he is governed, to determine whether or not they be sound. The time has come for everyone living under a democratic government to ask himself whether that is the form of government which he prefers, and if so, why? Democracy has long been taken for granted by the average American, but, now, when other forms of government are arising to challenge it, we must examine it carefully to see whether or not its virtues outweigh its defects.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Democracy is essentially government with the consent of the governed. It is based on fundamental concepts of liberty, equality and fraternity; liberty of person without dictatorial restrictions, equality with the absence of political, social, or economic castes, and fraternity in the sense of social solidarity with due respect for the rights of others. Democracy, however, goes beyond the mere political sense; it aims to give each of its citizens opportunity to develop to his highest capacity. It recognizes the dignity of humanity and respects that dignity, while the dictatorial regime ignores it. Democracy recognizes each person as an independent individual whose rights, desires, and opinions are to be respected. It glorifies such qualities as initiative, perseverance, courage and leadership. The individual not only supports the government, but in a greater sense is the government. His opinion is the factor that causes the rise or fall of the officials in power. Because the rich are not allowed to exploit the poor, nor the strong the weak, democracy makes for a greater degree of freedom, justice, and, ultimately, happiness for all. It brings about the greatest good for the greatest numbers irrespective of race, class or creed.

* * *

I prefer democracy because it gives me freedom to express myself in any manner that my conscience dictates. If I dislike the party in power, I may criticize it; if I disagree with the government's policies, I may write about it; if I desire a certain reform, I may petition for it. I do not live in mortal terror that I might say something that might anger my rulers. I am at liberty to express my thoughts and opinions about what I please, when I please, and as I please.

I prefer democracy because it grants me unbiased, unprejudiced justice. My property cannot be seized or destroyed, nor can I be incarcerated without the proper legal recourse. My person is inviolable, my home is my castle and my property is my domain, all immune to seizure or destruction without due process of law.

I prefer democracy because it grants me tolerance in all spheres of activity. Because of its religious tolerance, I have religion and am not forced to abandon my spiritual ideals and religious convictions because the government thus dictates. Because of its political tolerance I may belong to any political group that I desire. The government does not dictate what party I must follow nor what political beliefs I must have. Because of its tolerance I have an opportunity to develop my qualifications as far as I am able. My ambitions and aspirations are not thwarted and destroyed by political, social and economic restrictions. My acquirements, my success and my attainments are ultimately dependent upon the development of my own native ability. The democratic equalitarian social ideal allows each individual to rise as high as his energy, ability and character will carry him. Because of its tolerance in a multitude of other ways, I have a greater fullness of life, a greater degree of individual freedom, and a chance in my pursuit of happiness.

Courier

I prefer democracy because it grants me cultural freedom. Neither the art that I may create, nor the music that I may compose, nor the literature that I may write is regimentated and circumscribed by the government. Just as my creation of these is free, so is my enjoyment of them. I face no ostracism because I read Dumas in preference to Irving, or listen to Wagner in preference to Friml, or enjoy "Grimm's Fairy Tales" better than I do "Paul Bunyan." My cultural life is free, free for its own superior development, free for my enjoyment, and free for my greater happiness as a result of its freedom.

I prefer democracy because it allows me an intellectual freedom. It does not force me, through ignorance, to remain all my life an automaton, a blundering cog in a military machine, an ignorant, twentieth century barbarian with a frenzied devotion to state and an intense hate of all others. I am not bombarded and deluged by government propaganda designed to distort my thinking, blind my sight, and destroy my visions of peace and security. I am not forced to become a fearful, suspicious creature with the dictator as my God, nationalism as my religion, and force as my ideology. I can read anything I desire about any subject that I desire so that my opinions are the products of my own intelligent thinking. This assimilation of knowledge enables me to create my own ideals and principles and helps me to become a broadminded, thinking individual "with malice toward none and charity to all."

6-17-39

Democracy is not a passing whim, not empty fancy, but a form of government that has stood the test in those countries that have used it consistently. Some explain that it is too slow, but is not slowness with deliberate judgment preferable to blind haste which only precipitates disaster? "It is inefficient," cry others, but faults which are ordinarily attributed to democracy are faults of human weakness rather than faults in the form of government. Still others complain of its expense, but what of the Italian government which costs approximately five times as much as that of its democratic neighbor, France?

Democracy is a goal toward which the progress of humanity is directed. Man has struggled up from barbarism, from unscrupulous tyranny, and from the rule of brute force to a higher spiritual, intellectual and moral plane. The progress of humanity has always been upward toward the light of liberty and freedom. Democracy is more than just a form of government; it is a way of life, a spirit of liberty and freedom that is being slowly diffused throughout humanity, and the advent of totalitarianism is only a brief, barbaric interlude in this progress.

"Land of The Noble Free"

By LAYLE LANE

Age

6-24-39

St. Louis and Memphis, both river port cities, invite one to linger along the Mississippi and watch the boats chugging along and at intervals sounding their raucous whistles. Gone is the romantic picture of show-boat revelries, lusty swearing captains and sun-loving stevedores.

The stevedores still remain but most of them are organized now. At Memphis, cotton is still king and more than 2,000,000 bales each year are sent out to all parts of the world. Each May, Memphis holds a cotton carnival which is as widely heralded as Philadelphia's Mummers' Parade or San Antonio's Fiesta. Our folks, too, celebrate the carnival with the Cotton Makers Jubilee which, under the able direction of Nat Williams, is quite as original an festive occasion as that of the whites.

A number of incidents happened in Memphis which completely destroyed any tendency to romanticize about "Ole Man" River.

I wanted to look up the primary law of Tennessee to find out how an opposition party could enter the primaries and break down the one party control of the Democrats. To avoid any constitutional challenge, the laws are so worded as to recognize more than one party; but so worded as to make it difficult for any but the majority party to function. A copy of the Tennessee statutes was not available in the colored library so I went to the main library — a tax supported institution. The librarian secured the book for me then led me aside to a small room where books were placed for repair.

"Is there any other place where I can use the book?"

"There's a Negro library."

"Yes, but it does not have this material."

"It's alright to use the book here" — this in a tone of doing me a great favor.

There was the choice of satisfying my pride or my curiosity about the primary law. I chose the latter; yet as I sat reading I had vicious desire to tear up every book in the place — not an unusual reaction among people of color to the discrimination shown them. Yet Southern whites think there is only good-humored simplicity behind a calm exterior.

The same choice between pride and curiosity was encountered in attending the conference — rather a session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association which held its 32nd annual meeting in Memphis. The local papers announced the program of the meeting, also an exhibit of historical literature, to which the public was invited. One of the sessions was devoted to "New Light on the Abolition Movement" and especially interested me. There were three papers in this session — "A Critical Analysis of Abolition Literature, 1830-40", the "Virginia Slavery Debate of 1832" and "Cassius M. Clay, Militant Emancipationist." The meetings were held in the Hotel Claridge where I was informed colored people were welcome only at the back door.

The local chairman, over the telephone, was very courteous in assuring me I could attend but when I informed him that I was a Negro, he was doubtful. He advised me to call up the association secretary in the morning. In the morning I decided to go in person and make my request.

The secretary, a westerner, evidently felt that she must respect the prejudices of Memphis, for while she assured me that it was alright for me to go to the meeting, she suggested that I should not register nor attend the luncheon. As far as the luncheon was concerned, I had neither the desire nor the intention to go, yet the suggestion made me furious. The only sensible thing to have done was to have walked out but instead I said, "I'm sure many of the local teachers would be glad to attend the sessions, though like myself I don't think they're interested in the luncheon. Is it possible for them to come?"

"They might try," she replied not very encouragingly.

Becoming apologetic, the secretary explained that she felt no prejudice herself, thought it unreasonable, but of course the South was different.

"And they're planning to have a discussion on democracy!"

I stayed to the session but was hardly in a mood to listen attentively. Instead I read and re-read a paragraph about Beale street in a booklet on Memphis distributed to the delegates.

BEALE STREET

"Hate to see_____that evening sun go down."

Most famous Negro thoroughfare in the world, Beale street struts on Saturday night, seldoms sleeps on any night. Its dinizens imbibe love potions, carry luck charms, revel in crowds, barbecue, hot music and fancy steps.

"Here the 'blues' began when W. C. Handy about 1909 improvised his first tune, 'The Memphis Blues.' In Handy Park the Cotton Makers Jubilee holds sway as the Negro section of the Cotton Carnival.

"The Beale Street Palace offers a 'ramble' (burlesque) show each Thursday at 11 p. m. for white patrons."

* * * *

No wonder the Historical Association gets no idea that any colored people have any interest in its proceedings or could contribute to them.

The other incident concerned the president of the Negro local of the International Longshoremen's Union — Thomas Watkinz. Because he wrote a letter to William Green protesting the high capital tax of the Memphis Central Trades (25 cents per month per member), the president of the Central Trades, Leo Loring, went to Watinz's place of work, picked a quarrel with him and had him arrested on four counts, one of which was assault with a hammer.

In addition the Central Trades expelled the Longshoremen's Local "until such time as Thomas Watinz_____is removed as an official, because he is undesirable, unreliable and a disturbing element in the Memphis labor movement."

On the contrary, Thomas Watinz is physically powerful, intelligent and unusually c[illegible]ous.

Memphis needs many more Tom Watinzes!

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

Daily World 6-18-39

Walter White, Doctor Of Laws

Atlanta, Ga.

IT IS WITH great satisfaction that true friends of American justice regard the honoring of Walter Francis White, dynamic secretary of the NAACP, with a Doctor of Laws degree by President Mordecai W. Johnson at Howard University's recent commencement. No more fitting recognition of extraordinary service and understanding could have been bestowed on any one in our country, and in these days of crooking and bending the knee that thrift may follow fawning, Doctor Johnson has, as a Negro college president, done an extraordinary thing.

Walter White is a doctor of laws of human brotherhood. He could not have charted the course he has followed for the last twenty-one years if he had not been such. He knew definitely what he wanted for Negroes and altho his accurate reports of dozens of lynchings, and his narrow escape from furnishing the victim for the mob's entertainment more than once constituted his approach to the question of brotherhood for Negroes, only his deep understanding could have given him the courage and patience to fight on until the FACTS of lynching were brought into the open as a menace to human brotherhood.

Walter White is a doctor of laws of progressive technique. Some shallow thinkers would have him hammer less on the abstract principles of justice and look after "Negro business", "Negro education" as it is understood by those who have a sorry philosophy of compromise, and still others would have him turn over matters to Moscow.

But this doctor of laws would have us make our fight within the constitution of the United States. He does not see how we can flout the law and enjoy its protection at the same time; nor can he see eye to eye with those reactionaries who would develop "business" without first seeing that the law is safe for the lives of those who would develop anything.

He is a doctor of laws of ultimate results. He knows that we have placated and bowed and cringed and compromised and wheedled and cajoled—only to find out that to measure up to the stature of a man in this country we will ultimately NOT be able to stay out of the field of conflict.

He uses good judgment in his procedure for, altho individual intelligence is the first requisite of sound progress, he tackled the lynching evil first because we had to have some live people to give a better education. No need to give schools to men whose lives may be taken any minute and who live in constant dread and fear. Walter White, doctor of the laws of ultimate results, is the ONE man who has put the fear of the law, if not the fear of God, into the hearts of the lyncher and his milder but effective defender in Congress, like Senator Reynolds, and like the would-be Supreme Court Justice Parker, who wanted to come from North Carolina but was effectively stopped by Walter White's superb lobbying tactics.

Walter White is a doctor of laws of American politics. Never before has any organization but the NAACP effectively put the fear of the Negro vote in the hearts of those senators and representatives who voted in favor of Judge Parker and who come from states where Negroes hold the balance of power. These politicians have good memories and will not soon forget the retirement of many of their colleagues who incurred the disfavor of the NAACP in the Parker episode.

Here is one college degree justly EARNED and graciously bestowed; and our hats are off to the giver and the receiver, Doctor Mordecai Wyatt Johnson and Doctor Walter Francis White, apex of physical and moral courage.

I WRITE AS I SEE

SOUTH STREET RECLAIMED

Fauset

Tribune 6-15-39 Philadelphia, Pa.

IN LESS than ten minutes, Saturday night, I counted more than 60 Negroes entering a South Street tap room. Most of them were women. There are dozens of these places on South Street. Is this to continue indefinitely?

What impresses me most of all about South Street is the possibilities of this thorofare, if Negroes would proceed in earnest to reclaim it. Do you realize the amount of business conducted in this single street? Are you impressed by the thousands of Negroes who jam its narrow sidewalks, particularly at the week-end, and who spend millions of dollars annually with the South Street merchants?

But practically not a penny of this comes to us. Not even the money for the filthy rot-gut whiskey which the Negroes swill by the gallons weekly.

I have no objection to any of the people who do business on that street, but God help us! Is it not time that we get down to ourselves and conduct some of our own business ventures?

A SOCIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT

Most important still, it is necessary that we take over this street, and having cleaned it up, given it a new dress, revamped it completely,—work out for ourselves the sociological experiment which is so necessary in this horrible slum area. Let a new South street proclaim a completely revamped Negro area!

I have visions of a new South street, extending from 20th to 10th, almost solidly Negro, with hundreds of shops of all kinds. I see old buildings torn down and rebuilt, newer buildings hulled out and remodeled. In place of the greasy, filthy, disease-ladened, disgraceful meat and grocery shops, grog shops, bake shops, barber shops and ugly little booths, I see up to date, attractive, clean shops replete with marble trmmings, stell furnishings, grand mirrors and counters, and manned by alert, eager, intelligent and well-trained Negro men and women.

LAW OFFICES, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.

I see law offices, a medical center, publishing houses, secretarial schools, refreshment counters, restaurants, theatres, and at least one large center capable of taking care of forums, concerts, receptions, etc., to meet most of our social and educational needs.

In a nutshell, I envision a South street, model for all America, where Negroes by the hundreds have their businesses, study their business, attend to their business, and work constantly to improve and expand their business.

A small group of conscientious, farsighted, intelligent business men could begin this process at any time they wished. It will take vision, fortitude, application, and above all fidelity to high standards—but it can be done. South Street should and must belong to us!

Would that a beginning might be made at once. (Major Wright has shown how to begin.)

POLITICAL POWER WOULD FOLLOW

I tell you, if we Negroes had some such sight to inspire us, some such achievement to fortify us, some such evidence of power and affluence to support our strivings,—it would be impossible for either Republicans or Democrats to vote in whole City Committees with practically no Negro representation for our 250,000 black citizens. Check with Italians, Irish, Jews and Germans and see if this is not so.

Our present situation simply does not make sense. We are in the gutter. Negroes, South Street is a good place to begin pulling ourselves out of the muck of this gutter.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

SOCIAL STUDIES

WE wish to call to the attention of our educators and social workers the splendid research monographs now being issued by the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, Washington. We have recently perused such volumes as "Farming Hazards in the Drought Area," "Rural Families on Relief," and "Rural Youth: Their Situation and Prospects." These are exhaustive studies, directed by trained sociologists, and they have both current and permanent value.

For instance, in the 167 page work on "Rural Youth" we learn in the chapter, "Marriage of Rural Youth", that: "Color and residence both influence the proportion of youth of the various ages which is married. In 1930 relatively more Negro than white youth were married in all segments of the population—urban, rural-farm, and rural non-farm. While more Negro young men in rural-farm than in rural-non-farm territory were married, the reverse was true for Negro young women with the exception of those 24 years of age."

Bee
6-18-39
Chicago
Def

We also note that where photographs are used in the government publications, photographs of Negroes are used.

We congratulate the W. P. A. on this Division of Social Research, and Mr. Howard B. Myers, the director. In this instance, as in so many others, the tax money is being spent wisely and fairly.

—o—

NEW YORK NEGRO

The New York World's Fair will draw thousands of people to the metropolis of America, and it is well that the Negro of New York let it be known just what he has accomplished in the prize city of our country. The current Crisis Magazine very appropriately carries photographs of three New York Negro judges on the front cover—Judge Charles E. Toney, Judge Myles A. Paige, and Judge James S. Watson, all earning $10,000 a year and over, and all sitting in courts where litigants or defendants appear without regard to race or color. Indeed, Judge Paige's photograph was taken in the Women's Court, and this young magistrate has made quite a reputation for individuality and originality in handling cases. That New York is truly a city of opportunity is indicated by the birthplace of the three judges: Judge Toney is from Russellville, Ala.; Judge Paige is from Montgomery, Ala.; and Judge Watson is from Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

And there are several other Negro officials in the service of the city and state of New York. There is Elmer Anderson Carter, a ranking state official, member of the Board of Appeals of the Unemployment Compensation Commission; Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton, member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; Hon. Hubert T. Delany, Commissioner of Taxes; and Mrs. Elise Ayer, principal of Public School No. 24.

The Negro in New York has more to show than his slums and his relief clients. He has some of the best in the city; and he has some of the worst.

KELLY MILLER WRITES:--

A NEGRO ARCHITECT

ON May 25th Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in his capacity as Patron Ex-Offico of Howard University, delivered the dedicatory Address and presented the Founders Library to the Trustees of this National Institution for the bigger and professional education of the Negro race. The Founders Library was built out of W. P. A. funds, under the direction of Secretary Ickes at a cost of 1,106,000 dollars. This library, dedicated to the memory of General O. O. Howard and the other founders of Howard university, is said to take rank among the best libraries of American in appointments and facilities, as regards with utility and beauty. This building will house the "National Negro Library and Museum", containing collections of books, documents, manuscripts, prints and other forms of material by or about Negroes. This collection will constitute its distinctive feature and will give the Howard university building a unique place among American libraries. In his dedicatory address Secretary Ickes, with evident satisfaction, stressed the fact that this building which conforms in every detail to the canons of library technique inside, and out, was planned and constructed by a Negro architect.

Bee
6-18-39
Chicago
Def

The Negro is noted for his artistic feeling and the exuberance, his untutored passion and unregulated emotion. He is highly gifted with a sense of rhythm both of sound and action. The mere beating of time sets his feet a-flying and his body swaying and swinging. But he has never, until quite recently, evinced much aptitude for plastic or creative art. The untutored Negro mechanic under the slave regime could construct imposing buildings by blind imitation and rule of thumb, without ability to read the blue print or to understand mechanical or artistic principles. He possessed the knack without the knowledge.

The higher education of the Negro has developed sundry individuals with a zest for literature, poetry, music and oratory, in an appreciative if not in a creative sense. Secretary Ickes, our P. W. A. administrator, has employed several Negro architects who must measure up to the standards of the department or fall by their own weight.

Albert I. Cassell, a product of the Cornell university's department of architecture, was selected by the trustees of Howard university and approved by the Department of the Interior as architect, planner and builder of the "Twenty Year Plan" of expansion at an estimated cost of $10,000,000, under the joint auspices of the Federal government, the board of trustees and several educational foundations for the higher education of the Negro. Mr. Cassell was entrusted with the supervision of the enlargement, landscaping, the beautification of the campus, and the location planning and construction of the buildings. There have already been erected twelve buildings at a cost of five million dollars, which involve all forms and phases of scholastic architecture, including stadium, gymnasium, dining hall, dormitories, power plant, recitation and lecture hall, science buildings with technical equipment, climaxing in the Founders' Library. All of this work was accomplished under the general supervision of the architectural experts of the federal government and have met with the entire approval of the federal authorities as attested when each building was completed and turned over to the trustees of the university by the Interior Department.

A few Negroes stand out conspicuously in the several fields of knowledge as earnest of what the race may hope to accomplish when it comes to mature intellectual stature. The accomplishments of Dr. E. E. Just, head of the department of Biology of Howard university, and former vice president of the American Biological Society, are recognized and extoled throughout the biological world. Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute, has made valuable contributions in the field of economic chemistry and botany.

James Weldon Johnson, the late lamented Negro poet and scholar, typifies the best results of the higher education of the Negro in the field of literatry culture. In like manner, Albert I. Cassell, the architect of Howard university, exemplifies the highest expression of the higher education of the Negro in the domain of the applied sciences involving both utility and beauty.

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Victory

The world listened to Marian Anderson Sunday, singing from the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. Her appearance represented final and complete victory over the Daughters of the American Revolution, who refused the use of Constitution Hall for her recital.

FLOYD CALVIN

Perhaps it was providential that the D.A.R. refused the hall, for by the refusal, the whole question of bigotry in the D.A.R. and in all phases of our national life came right out into the open. The fact that the Federal Government backed by Miss Anderson by granting use of the Lincoln Shrine, and that 75,000 people turned out to hear her without semblance of segregation, is victory enough for the moment.

Those who were fortunate enough to hear Miss Anderson on Sunday testify with one accord that she never sang better; that her voice moved to tears. The daily press heralded the event, in both story and pictures.

We are still proud to claim citizenship in the United States of America. We are sometimes disappointed by acts of some of our fellow citizens, but on the whole we believe we can always rely on the ultimate triumph of right and justice in this country. May this ever be so.

4-22-39

File Newspapers

*

More Advertising

We are pleased to note the increasing advertising space being given the newspapers by our insurance companies. The latest big step forward in this field has been taken by the Supreme Liberty Life of Chicago.

Some time ago the North Carolina Mutual adopted the policy of being more generous in placing advertising in the press, and the example of this progressive Durham concern, which deservedly is the leader in its field, is bearing fruit with other companies.

But our belief is that the Negro insurance companies, on the whole, are not yet spending money with the newspapers in the proper proportion to their ability, in proportion to the returns they might receive and in proportion to the appreciation they should show for the Negro press, in season and out, advocating such an attitude toward Negro business on the part of the public that makes possible the continued growth of these companies.

Perhaps as time goes on this situation will continue to improve. We hope so, for the press needs the help of the insurance companies.

* * *

Air Pilots

Our thanks and congratulations are extended to Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees of Washington, D. C., who made the brilliant and successful fight to have special provision included in the National Defense Act which directs that Negro air pilots shall be trained for the U. S. Army.

Mr. Brown, with superb tact, faultless strategy, and a persistence which has been demonstrated by few leaders, kept relentlessly on the job until victory was won.

Instead of resting on his oars, Mr. Brown has already launched a new fight to achieve the same victory for the race in the U. S. Navy. He has already appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and received, according to the printed record of the hearings, a respectful audience and made a fine impression.

The new fight is to have the law direct that the Secretary of the Navy order the training of colored pilots at specific locations. Of course we hope that Mr. Brown wins again. It is a race fight, and the race needs this new victory.

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

Recognizing Our Artists And Scientists

IT IS A LONG way that we have come from the days when men of other races debated whether we could master the fundamentals of accepted training, to the present day when we are receiving increasing recognition in the fields of science and art.

Kelly Miller was a curiosity when, about fifty-five years ago, he completed graduate work at Johns Hopkins University and came out to take his place among America's mathematicians. John C. Calhoun's challenge to show him a Negro who could conjugate a Greek verb was "called" when W. S. Scarborough, professor at Wilberforce University, wrote a Greek grammar which was said to have been used as a text at Mr. Calhoun's Yale. Many men and women who have attended the larger American universities have used the books of DuBois, and Brawley as standard reference or text books. The number of works of various kinds produced by our workers in the arts and sciences are gradually on the increase and are finding favor among those from other racial groups, sometimes out of proportion to our numbers.

4-23-39

Just, Nabrit and Turner in biology; Harris in economics; Woodruff, Douglass, Hayes, Anderson, and others in art; Johnson, Chivers, Washington, Hill, Jones, and many, many others in sociology;—these and others are continually widening the indiscriminate breach of progressive thinking which was opened by the older men like DuBois, Work, Miller, Carver, Tanner and others of their day.

Not only can we be hopeful because of the work of these older men in opening the way, but the effort of the University Race Commission, which was the predecessor of the Interracial Committee, coupled with that of the NAACP and also other groups which work in a limited way, has borne real fruit in producing a liberalism outside our group which greatly facilitates the gaining of some recognition by the younger brood. Even before these organizations were formed liberal-minded Southerners like Edgar Gardner Murphy, J. L. M. Curry, Dr. James Hardy Dillard sought to show the value of recognizing achievement in science and art among all men.

Even men like Albert Holt Stone and some pseudo-scholars of the South did some negative good by calling attention to the works of DuBois. These pseudo-scholars were not scientific themselves, but they thoroughly established the scientific nature of Dr. DuBois' work by seeking to discredit it. Much of this is removed from the path of the younger scientists and artists. They often have to prove only their own standards of achievement to other scientists and that is their "Open Sesame". Geenral acceptance of our older men at the age of those who now enter the ranks of their kind was either totally taboo or, at best, they were regarded as prodigies, to be looked at curiously but not to be taken seriously as equals.

It is gratifying to see that the star of science and art makes its way southward, that men and women of purely scientific and artistic minds can seek their peculiar information—No matter when it comes. "There is nothing that succeeds like success," so we may confidently look to the ranks of art and science to so leaven its particular group as to greatly aid the leaven of tolerance throughout the mass of American humanity.

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

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Kelly Miller was a curiosity when, about fifty-five years ago, he completed graduate work at Johns Hopkins University and came out to take his place among America's mathematicians. John C. Calhoun's challenge to show him a Negro who could conjugate a Greek verb was "called" when W. S. Scarborough, professor at Wilberforce University, wrote a Greek grammar which was said to have been used as a text at Mr. Calhoun's Yale. Many men and women who have attended the larger American universities have used the books of DuBois, and Brawley as standard reference or text books. The number of works of various kinds produced by our workers in the arts and sciences are gradually on the increase and are finding favor among those from other racial groups, sometimes out of proportion to our numbers.

Atlanta

Just, Nabrit and Turner in biology; Harris in economics; Woodruff, Douglass, Hayes, Anderson, and others in art; Johnson, Chivers, Washington, Hill, Jones, and many, many others in sociology;—these and others are continually widening the indiscriminate breach of progressive thinking which was opened by the older men like DuBois, Work, Miller, Carver, Tanner and others of their day.

Not only can we be hopeful because of the work of these older men in opening the way, but the effort of the University Race Commission, which was the predecessor of the Interracial Committee, coupled with that of the NAACP and also other groups which work in a limited way, has borne real fruit in producing a liberalism outside our group which greatly facilitates the gaining of some recognition by the younger brood. Even before these organizations were formed liberal-minded Southerners like Edgar Gardner Murphy, J. L. M. Curry, Dr. James Hardy Dillard sought to show the value of recognizing achievement in science and art among all men.

Even men like Albert Holt Stone and some pseudo-scholars of the South did some negative good by calling attention to the works of DuBois. These pseudo-scholars were not scientific themselves, but they thoroughly established the scientific nature of Dr. DuBois' work by seeking to discredit it. Much of this is removed from the path of the younger scientists and artists. They often have to prove only their own standards of achievement to other scientists and that is their "Open Sesame". Geenral acceptance of our older men at the age of those who now enter the ranks of their kind was either totally taboo or, at best, they were regarded as prodigies, to be looked at curiously but not to be taken seriously as equals.

It is gratifying to see that the star of science and art makes its way southward, that men and women of purely scientific and artistic minds can seek their peculiar information—No matter when it comes. "There is nothing that succeeds like success," so we may confidently look to the ranks of art and science to so leaven its particular group as to greatly aid the leaven of tolerance throughout the mass of American humanity.

Dr. DuBois In "Post Depression" Speech At Georgia State College

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

"THE AMERICAN NEGRO AFTER THE DEPRESSION"

"What has happened to the Negro in the United States? In the latter part of the nineteeth century, Negroes were buying homes to a large extent. Every Negro wanted to own his own home. This was partly forced upon him, and it was a mark of distinction that a colored man should own his own home. Negroes also wanted to own their own farms. Moreover, there was no money for Negroes but for whites. It was felt that there was something wrong with a man who didn't buy his home. The Negro was then beginning to accumulate capital in small amounts. At that time, there were a larger number of banks, insurance companies and small businesses in many parts of the country. The Negro was going along the path that the country had pointed out, and they were going to be a part of that organization. Today, that has changed. It is a little difficult to know just what that change is, because one of the curious things about our modern organization is that while income and industry and wealth and ownership of land is of prime importance to everybody, the methods of finding out are very difficult, so that oftimes we are guessing about the unemployment situation.

"A great many studies have been made about this situation here and there. In the United States in 1930, there were nearly three million American Negro families. About one-third of these were unemployed. Not taking into account as unemployed, but as part of the general number of normal circumstances, there are about three hundred thousand families among Negroes who are now receiving less than $250 a year.

"There are some eight hundred thousand that are receiving between $250 and $500 a year, or in other words, there are 1,000,000 who are getting considerably less than it takes for a family to live decently in the United States. There are perhaps 60,000 families who are getting $2,500 or more a year, who could be put down among the well-to-do among colored people. Between 1,000 and 2,500 are left who live according to their circumstances. There are about one million families receiving meager amounts who are poor and struggling, and who are having a difficult time. There is among the American Negro a poverty-stricken group who are not able to earn a living. The reason that they are not making a living is not a racial reason at all. This is because agriculture is attacking people all over the world who depend on the farms for a living. The farmers have been separated from each other, and are not able to organize. Agriculture effects the whole world, and not simply the Negro. They are having a hard time because they started with it.

"Business today is entirely a matter of world-wide control and of integration into the hands of powerful people. There was a time when a single individual could start out and buy a store and hope for thrift and success, but his hope for thrift and success depends now upon who controls the larger industries and those who control the credit of the United States. It simply isn't a matter of the individual. It is a good deal deeper than that. With every great triumph of an invention there is a mass of laborers turned out, and the Negro has suffered more than any one else.

"What is there that we have to face in this new change? First, the Negro must change his attitude toward poveryt. Poverty is usually not the fault of the individual. The result of poverty is always crime and disease. There is absolutely no way this can be avoided except by stopping poverty. The only united action must come from the government. Today, we have the government doing a great many things that it did not use to do. How far is it necessary for the United States to spend large sums of money? Every civilized country is doing exactly the same thing that the United States is doing. It doesn't make any difference whether or not it is a democratic country, a fascist country or a communistic country—they are all doing the same thing. They have tried to change it into something else as we have in the United States, and there has been an attempt on the part of the government to furnish employment. There isn't anything else to be done. Mussolini and other leaders of Europe are in power because they put the laborers to work. Every government must take care of those people who are out of employment. Beyond that, the government has furnished capital for certain things. Capital is being furnished to house people. This is what the government needs to do in order to keep civilization on its par. Every government has had to tax its people. Taxation is simply a matter of rasing money. It is, and should be a matter of raising it equitably, and making those who have the possibility of paying most, pay most for the upkeep of the government.

1-30-39

"It is exceedingly difficult to attempt such a plan of economy. The first thing that comes to the mind of any one who thinks of its being done, and the disaster that we are trying to cure is, that we've got to have a new sort of government and a new sort of citizen.

"When Negroes were taking the matter of voting seriously, Negro leaders were forced to believe that there was nothing but selfishness and graft in politics and the ballot. This attitude towards voting has made large numbers of people in the United States careless of their right to vote. The young men and women who are being taught have not learned a lot of things that are prerequisites to teaching. We have got to take the vote seriously in a number of respects. When we vote, we-ve got to know for what we are voting. We do not know the persons we are voting for usually, and very seldom is there any attempt made to put before the people any clear-cut issue on which they might vote.

"Then too, we've got to pick out talent. We've got to get over our personal likes and dislikes and put in places where work is to be done the efficient person who can do the work.

"The vote doesn't merely consist of dollars that you put in the box. The most effective vote that a person has today is the dollar that he spends."

Dr. DuBois stated that if a number of citizens are trained in the ethics of spendling a dollar, a new industrial program of systematic buying will be put into effect. "The vote of the spending dollar is going to be the most effective vote in the long run towards saving us from that which has been defeating us in the last few years."

The Plight Of The Jewish Minority; Can It Happen Here

Atlanta World- Atlanta, Ga.

By KELLY MILLER

The barbarious outrages which the German people are heaping upon their Jewish minority has startled the civilized world to protest and indignation. Vehement denunciation is but a natural reaction against such inhuman atrocities. Condemnation of wrong doing in others effects both moral and intellectual economy. It is easy to magnify the mote in our brother's eye while oblivious of the beam within our own.

It is easier to condemn the wolf for making the "Ewe Bleek for the Lamb" than to psycho-analyze the ferocious nature of the beast of prey. America leads the chorus condemning Germany's mistreatment of the Jew as if smuggly oblivious of her own accusatory record of dealing with her own racial minorities—the Indian and the Negro.

SEEK THE CAUSE

It is now high time for the thoughtful world to seek the deep-seated underlying cause of this sudden outbreak of "Furror Teutonicous" whose arousal according to Tacitus might well cause nations and races to tremble. Sober analysis will not overcome righteous indigination but will furnish a more rational understanding of the emotion which it awakens.

May not the nations now cast a reproach in Hitler's teeth be but condemning their own conduct under a change of circumstances and conditions. The racial intolerance of Nordic nations is a well established fact. The passionate dogma of white supremacy in some parts of this country is but American rendition of the Aryan mith which Hitler invented to conjure with.

The frequent emergencies of the secret orders in America based on racial and religious intolerance should at least put our country on caution. The suddenness and swiftness with which the Hitler dogma has spread to other nations indicates that the anti-semitic germ had already infected the soul. It spread like wild-fire throughout Poland, Roumania, Hungary, and strange to say Czechoslovakia. Even Italy whose Catholic doctrine is the moral and spiritual unity of mankind instantly approves Hitler's formula, which Mussolini puts into instant operation by the fiat of his power.

NO REFUGE OFFERED

While other nations loudly denounce Germany for making the Jew a vagabond on the face of the earth yet none of them are willing to give the Seed of Abraham a home and hospitality. But Germany's Teutonic racial intolerance is re-inforced by dread of over population.

It is the iron law of self preservation which excluded alien reinforcement "lest there be not enough for you and us." The great nations of the earth have reached the point of saturation with a population which cannot be increased without detriment. For fear of destiny the white nations have estopped non-white re-inforcements from other lands.

Black, brown and yellow peoples are not permitted to enter the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and to all intense and purposes Europe or South America Non-white contingents already living in these countries is subject to pressure of increasing severity to prevent competition with white masters and over-lords in the battle for bread. When the pack of wolves is confronted with a shortage they kill and devour each other. In the last extremity the law of the Jungle re-asserts itself.

Germany ruthlessly over riding the moral code seeks to stamp our competition by beginning at the top. Cain killed Abel because he offered the Lord a more acceptable sacrifice.

NEGRO ELIMINATED

America on the other hand eliminates the Negro from the arena of competition because of his inferior capacities. Race prejudice does not look to reason logic or religion for its ultimate sanction. This country is now reaching the point where there are more workmen than work to do. Ten thousand unemployed seem to constitute an irreducable army, to whose ranks the Negro contributes a disproportionate number, which condition will not continue indefinitely. The New Deal which President Roosevelt devised in behalf of the forgotten man is the Negro's soul hope for industrial and economic survival.

Of all men the Negro must view, the lamentable plight of the Jew in Germany with sober if not somber reflection lest it forbode the day, when he too will be "battered with the shocks of doom."

The horizon

Courier 4-15-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By P. L. PRATTIS

The "Death and Transfiguration" of Oscar DePriest—Footnotes On An Era

Death, of a sort, has finally come to Oscar DePriest. Last Tuesday, running as a candidate for alderman in Chicago's Third Ward, the veteran political campaigner was given the "coup de grace" by Benny Grant, a youngster of the up-and-coming generation. There is a feeling that the man who eventually will take the measure of Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis is yet a boy, puttering around where the work is hard. Certainly, Benny Grant, as a brash kid in Philadelphia, never could have dreamed that circumstance would some day grab him by the nape of the neck, place him athwart the path of Oscar DePriest and summon an era to its end.

But such is the case. De Priest has lost his struggle against political death which began when the fortuitous demise of one Harry Baker sent Arthur Mitchell to Congress. During the past 10 years Mr. DePriest must have heard death knocking ominously at the door. Gone were the old days. Passing were the old friends and enemies. The stuff from which his former triumphs had been fabricated, rock-ribbed Republicanism, vanished from his bailiwick. But sweet was the music of the past to Oscar. Bright sunlight filtered through the trees to the greensward where he gamboled to success. Now brave, now petulant, he fought off his own political death, ever knocking louder and louder at the end of his day.

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Not for such a man as DePriest was there comfort in the thought of surcease from action after deeds well done. Not for such a man as he could there have been satisfaction in contemplation of the rewards which had come to those with whom he had worked and won. Edward H. Wright, by whose side DePriest had fought for the political emancipation of the Chicago Negro, lay a-mouldering in the grave, transfigured into a legend in the people's mind. Gone, too, was Adelbert H. Roberts, of gifted tongue, and Shadrach B. Turner, a fervent manipulator. In the ranks with these men, DePriest had marched away from the 19th Century, 40 years ago. One by one, they had dropped from the ranks, either to eternal rest, or to the sidelines, pushed out by younger men and a new day. Back off the stage went Louis B. Anderson. Only a month ago, Robert R. Jackson joined him in the wings, left with little but memories. Last Tuesday, DePriest fought what must be his last fight on the field of action. He stands with Anderson and Jackson and, though we all hope the day to be long postponed, Wright and Roberts and Turner can be seen in the distance, beckoning to their old pals, DePriest and Anderson and Jackson, to "come on over." It would be just like Anderson to declare that he never knew them, especially if his own "transfiguration" were involved.

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It is fitting that Chicago and the nation should pause to pay tribute to these men and to take stock of the dead era upon which they set their stamp. No accident of history was responsible for the fact that in the first three decades of this century, Chicago's South side set the pace for political achievement among American Negroes and the consequent economic emancipation of the Chicago Negro. One may still debate whether great times make great men or great men make great times. But there is no room to question cause and effect when great men and a great age meet on common ground.

Forty years ago, these men, Wright, DePriest, Roberts, Turner, Jackson, Anderson, marched into a new century, met a new age and shaped it to their own ends. They were young, ambitious men of remarkable talent then, come from all points of the compass. Cursory study of the achievements of this gifted group hallows their names. Moodily, Chicagoans will today shake their heads, saddened because there will never be another Wright, another Roberts, another Turner. For the "living dead," DePriest, Anderson and Jackson, there is compassion also. These men were the stuff that all peoples in all times have made their gods from. They people the dawn of history in every land and clime.

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The record of this sextette is studded with "firsts" and "onlies." Forty-three years ago, Wright FORCED the appointment of the first Negro assistant State's attorney in Chicago, perhaps the first in a northern State. Forty years ago, Wright made himself president of the Cook County board of commissioners. Thirty-three years ago, DePriest was a Cook County Commissioner. He moved on to become Chicago's first Negro alderman in 1915 and its first Negro Congressman in 1930. In the twenties, Wright was the first Negro to be named a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission. Adelbert H. Roberts was the first Negro to be elected to the senate of a northern State. Turner was doubtless the first Negro politician in Illinois to die and to leave behind him 100,000 cash dollars. Chicago, through the influence of this coterie, was the first northern city to promote a Negro regiment of the National Guard, officered from top to bottom by Negroes. Under the aegis of the leadership of these men, Chicago Negroes lifted up their heads and beckoned to their fellows in the Southland. Plough handles were turned loose and the trek north began. Poured into the crucible were the might and main of these newcomers, fighting it out on more or less even terms with the enemy. The forest had been cleared for them by the Wrights, the DePriests and others.

Soon, the nation began to look at Chicago, saw what Chicago Negroes had done. Chicago became the pattern for New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland. The leaven spread. But credit is due chiefly to those few men of an era now gone who led their people in Chicago through the fog.

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The Horizon

4-15-39

By P. L. PRATTIS

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BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

Atlanta Needs A Clearing House

WE HAVE so many organizations in Atlanta, some of which are seeking to do the same thing that others are doing. It is but natural, in the growth of a group such as ours, that this should be true. But we should be artful enough to get the most out of our organizations by creating and maintaining a center which would acquaint all organizations with details of the work of each other so as to prevent so much duplication of effort and stimulate to greater activity those ambitions to serve the community to the best of their ability.

Daily World.

Not many of us have learned to respect the special abilities of organizations to do some things better than some others. But community service would be more efficient if we could learn that not everyone can do a given task as well as every other one.

It would be a fine thing if the various community organizations would seek to make some city-wide, organized effort to maintain a clearinghouse for community work by designating a central organization as the representative of all the organizations. This should be taken seriously enough to contribute funds to the upkeep of the central office and look to it for the propagation of ideas.

4-16-39

No effective work could be done without a paid staff of workers; so, instead of creating an office for such work, a better method would be to give financial support regularly to the Urban League with its established organization, its trained leader who is in sympathy with a multiplicity of public efforts, and its equipment which can serve excellently until greater cooperation made it obsolete.

Atlanta Ga.

This is no new or original idea. In the state of Virginia Negroes have what is known as the Negro Organization Society. It works the whole state of Virginia, acquainting organizations with each other and their special work and bringing in progressive ideas which otherwise may not occur to the local organizations. This Virginia effort is almost thirty years of age and was organized by Major Moton before he became principal of Tuskegee.

A clearing house of ideas such as this would prove itself beneficial in more ways than have been mentioned. It would make the various heads of organizations better acquainted. It would serve as a testing ground for proposed organizations. It would establish a reason for existence for some organizations which do not now possess one. It would make campaigning easier for the Tuberculosis Association, the NAACP, the Civic League and kindred organizations, and it would make clearer to an apathetic public the very good reason for existence of such organizations like Parent-Teacher, Hi-Y, Boy Scouts and other perfectly fine but too much unknown to the public in the sense of active interest in their welfare.

Community development is a matter of constant hammering for better results. But the community must not be so willing to work a zealous servant to death. Large numbers of our best workers pass on too soon because they are often called to do too much without consideration for their personal welfare. As in other respects, the answer to too much working of willing horses to death is closer organization, and the clearing house is ONE way out.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of the First District of Illinois, native of Alabama, and who served here a number of years as an educator, delivered the Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday.

Perhaps no man today is better fitted to deliver the message than Arthur W. Mitchell. He was a student at Tuskegee Institute years ago, and an office boy of the founder, Booker T. Washington. As time passed on Mitchell took the advice of the founder and developed fine character and intellect, learning above all how to get along with people.

Age-Herald

Maybe about 25 years ago there was a studied effort on the part of certain interests to have the Negro return to the farm as the urban centers were becoming congested and there seemed to be more of the race group in these places than was necessary for their good and that of the community and state. But a quarter of a century ago tenant farming was not thought to be as helpful to the Negro as it should be, and the kind of resources necessary to his civic development and economic comforts were not available. The appeal had little or no effect, and Negroes continued to migrate to urban centers.

4-9-39

The situation has been materially changed during the last 25 years, educational advantages are growing better, and the white people in the farming section have become more tolerant, sympathetic and considerate of the race group.

The burden of Congressman Mitchell's address at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday, as the writer understands it, was that the Negro should find his way to the farm. He made explanation of the advantages on the farm and the disadvantages in the cities and with the government supporting the Negro's activities on the farm and with a guarantee of economic protection, nothing could be more profitable to him at this time.

Birmingham Ala.

The message of Congressman Mitchell, if accepted in any substantial degree by the American Negro, will prove a benediction to the race such as we have not had in the last half century.

The farm is not like it was 25 years ago. The national government through the present administration is giving definite and substantial attention to the farmer.

Where people must work with their hands for livelihood, it is necessary and proper that they locate in places where their services can be employed with the least amount of expense and friction.

* * *

Valuable letters, papers and other documents shedding more light on the life and times of Frederick Douglass, are being assembled, classified and filed for public use by a historical records survey project of the Works Progress Administration. Seven Negro research workers are employed on the project. The work is being done at the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home at Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D. C.

This project has brought to public attention many little known facts concerning the anti-slavery movement, the War Between the States and Reconstruction Period. One letter in the collection bears the signature of Abraham Lincoln. Among other correspondence is a series of letters that passed between Douglass and the War Department during pre-war days. These documents, formerly stored in dust-laden boxes in the attic of the Frederick Douglass Home, had been treasured for posterity through the years by Mrs. Julia W. Davis, supervisor of the project.

* * *

Martin L. Harvey, Jr., national director of Christian education of youth for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, received notice last week of his selection as one of the five persons who will preside over the general sessions of the World Christian Youth Conference which will be held at Amsterdam, Holland, this Summer.

One person from each continent will be a member of the conference steering committee and preside at the general sessions of this world meeting of Christian youth which will bring together 1,800 young people from all countries in the world. Harvey will be the person from the continent of North America. He has recently returned from a trip around the world, and was one of the American delegates to the World Missionary Conference at Madras, India.

* * *

Richard Wright, young Negro newspaper man, poet, short story writer and novelist, has been awarded a Guggenheim scholarship of $2,500. Wright was born on a plantation near Natchez, Miss., and has worked at many jobs, including farm labor, street sweeping, dishwashing and as a porter. He is on the staff of the Federal Writers' Project in New York City. He has won other literary prizes including the Story Magazine award for WPA writers. His most recent novel was "Uncle Tom's Children," which has been widely acclaimed by critics. The Guggenheim award will take care of a year's study in creative writing.

* * *

The Conference of Southern Branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is scheduled to hold its fourth annual meeting in Birmingham April 21-23.

The conference will consider problems of the Negro group in matters of education, politics, civil rights and labor. Among those who will address the conference are Atty. A. T. Walden, and Forrester B. Washington, of Atlanta; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, and Atty. J. E. Perkins, of Baton Rouge, La.

* * *

The Pearson Health Camp and School, through the president, J. J. Pearson, wishes the many friends to know they appreciate kind remembrances at this Eastertime. Friends remembered the school and health camp during last week with donations of cash and gifts for the children and patients. Among the outstanding ones President Jim Pearson mentioned the Peter Pan Club, Mrs. Gussie Robinson, president, which cheered them so much with a generous gift toward the work.

The clubs are working hard in an effort to see the camp has electric lights, and it is believed that soon this will be a reality.

* * *

Jones Valley Lodge No. 14, Elks, has some busy days ahead during April.

Large preparation is being made for the anniversary services to be held Sunday, April 23, and this occasion always attracts wide attention.

Other activities for April include the district oratorical contest to take place Thursday night, April 13, and the meeting of the Alabama Association of Elks which will be held in Tuscaloosa, opening there Sunday, April 30.

Let Us Beware of Umbrella Ideals

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

Associated Negro Press

MANY years ago I heard an illiterate but wise man say, "Common sense is the only thing that will mix with religion." Through the years I have pondered the saying, and more and more the conviction dawns upon me that the man was right. Faith in God is no substitute for common sense or hard work. The Irish general saw this clearly when he exhorted his soldiers, "trust in the Lord, but keep your powder dry."

DR HANCOCK

Haile Selassie trusted God and the league of Nations, and today he is an exile with sad reminders of better days behind. It was not the trust in God that proved his undoing, but his failure to supplement the trust with adequate defense of his kingdom.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
5/13/39

Had Selassie been less idealistic and faced the ugly facts that men are human and will be for millenia yet to come, he would have spent more time equipping and training an adequate army, and less time with his white trousers, his golden goblets and umbrella. While his white trousers and golden goblets may have been harmless, we have begun to suspect that his umbrella carried dire implications.

After Great Britian and Chamberlain betrayed Ethiopia, Chamberlain's umbrella came to the fore, and now he, and Great Britian with him, are on the run before the powerful threat of the Rome-Berlin axis. No wonder Hitler called Chamberlain's threat to conscript the youth of England a measure for an "umbrella army" of which he and Mussolini are not the least afraid.

BETRAYAL AND DIPLOMATIC MISTAKE

Chamberlain will go down in history as the "hugest joke" of the 20th century. Great Britian has sat supinely by and invented an "appeasement policy" that means the downfall of France and the demise of the British empire. France is realistic and has faced the facts, and is now prepared to defend her integrity. Great Britian, under Chamberlain, is committed to the umbrella philosophy of trusting without preparing and depending on the other fellow to do her fighting; and a great empire is lost.

Had Ethiopia been saved, Czechoslovakia would have been saved and France and Great Britain with them; but history will show that the sacrifice of Ethiopia was not only one of the basest betrayals known to history, but one of the mightiest diplomatic mistakes ever made. Selassie with his umbrella failed; Chamberlain with his umbrella failed. Umbrellas without something behind them and somebody under them, are worse than useless!

More than once have I thought that when a man like Chamberlain persists in "taking the lead" in discussions with men who know he is not prepared, he is having delusions of grandeur. The tragedy of the umbrella ought to drive home to the Negro race the futility of depending upon somebody to fight our battles. Negro education was passed to the race on a platter by Northern philanthropists and Christians whose ideals in many cases the Negro of today spurns.

The philanthropists handed out and the Negro received, and this put the Negro in a "receiving" frame of mind. Today we are still looking for some hand-out. There will be none in the future. Unless the Negro resolves upon a co-operation that provides business; unless he builds up a strong confidence in the race and its possibilities, the race is doomed.

UMBRELLA PSYCHOLOGY

It is true the Negro cannot lift himself by his bootstraps, but he can lift somebody and something else just as important. He can lift up his business men and movements; he can lift up his church and use it; he can lift up his newspapers and a hundred other things that need lifting if he can be weaned from his umbrella ideals. The Negro graduates are emerging from our institutions of learning by thousands with their "umbrella psychology," that is, they are depending upon somebody to make room for them. They are either going to "trust" their way like Haile Selassie, or "talk" their way like Chamberlain; but unless they are determined to make their own places, they are just as surely lost as our "umbrella king" and prime minister.

The umbrella-minded Negro is lost in the competitive world of today, and he will be doubly lost tomorrow. Vote-consciousness, dollar-consciousness, land-consciousness, job-consciousness and character-consciousness, constitute the ideals of the Negro salvation. To cast an intelligent ballot; to make the dollar do double-duty; to own some land and to be somebody, is our only way out. We cannot umbrella our way out; then let us beware of umbrella ideals!

Urban League

By

JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, has been nominated by Governor Arthur H. James, as one of the 11-member Allegheny county board of public assistance. This board, which supervises the work of 1,300 persons carrying on the state's public assistance program, is considered one of the most important welfare bodies in the county.

Constitution

For the first time in the history of Monmouth county, New Jersey, which includes many summer resorts such as Asbury Park, Long Branch and Red Bank, a negro served on a grand jury recently. He was Dr. James W. Parker, of Red Bank, who has practiced in that city for 22 years. He is a graduate of the Howard University School of Medicine.

5-4-39

For the first time since the Pennsylvania legislature began meeting late in the eighteenth century, a negro presided over a session of the house on April 12. He was Representative Homer S. Brown, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Brown was invited to the rostrum by Speaker Elwood J. Turner to handle the gavel while the house heard preliminary readings of 19 bills pending on its calendar.

Atlanta Ga

Paul Hortman, negro president of the New Orleans Longshoremen's Union, which has a membership of 2,300, has been approved by the Louisiana State Federation of Labor as a member of its state executive board. He was nominated for this position by the members of the union, and is the second negro to be so honored in a southern state. Last year Cornelius Maiden was made an executive board member of the Alabama federation.

Clarence Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has served as assistant United States attorney since 1934, recently was made assistant district attorney on the staff of District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan. Wilson was born in the British West Indies in 1893, and moved to Brooklyn with his parents 27 years ago.

The annual convention of the International Association of Railway Employes will convene in Atlanta May 15 and 16. The convention proper will assemble at the auditorium of the Butler street branch Y. M. C. A. Registration will follow. The meeting will be opened with the welcome address by Attorney A. T. Walden; response, F. C. Caldwell, and the main address by J. W. Dobbs, president Civic and Political League. The afternoon session will be given over to reports of the president, secretary, treasurer, attorney, chairman executive board and the auditor. J. C. McMorries, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, will address them at the evening session.

Tuesday's meeting will be held at the assembly room of the Auburn avenue branch Carnegie library. The morning session will be given to election of officers the afternoon session to reports of committees and installation of officers. It will end with a banquet at Morris Brown College dining hall at 8 p. m.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

BILBO'S PLAN

There is quite a bit of comment going around on the proposal of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi to make it possible for certain citizens of the United States to leave this country permanently and settle in Africa. This is, of course, a "back to Africa" scheme.

Senator Bilbo has taken the trouble to personally acquaint many Negro leaders with his scheme. The writer has even received the senator's literature.

Plaindealer

We are not in favor of Senator Bilbo's proposal, for we are most heartily opposed to any scheme which would rob the American Negro of his hard won and well deserved citizenship here. The fact that Negroes might have come originally from Africa is no reason why they should give away their preferred position which now obtains in the fundamental law of the land, and is no reason why they should delude themselves into believing that they would not face terrific odds in trying to carve for themselves a racial career in a new or another country. We do not believe the Liberian scheme would work, even with American reactionaries like Bilbo behind it; nor do we believe Negroes here could make reasonable progress in a foreign land if attempted from the motives advanced by Senator Bilbo.

5-12-39

We do not think the Negro's position in American life is such that he stands at an impasse if he does not pull up and leave these shores. We think the Negro is getting along very well indeed in this country. All we have to do is recite statistics in education, economics, health, and general progress, and we will be forced to the conclusion that the Negro is coming along in complimentary shape.

Of course what Mr. Bilbo is worried about is the close proximity of the races. We think the white and colored races in this country have worked out a very good practical plan of getting along together. While it is true that race mixing was begun by force of the dominant race during slavery, it is also true that since Emancipation the races have worked out a very amicable plan of cooperation, with due regard for the civil rights and the essential dignity of the individuals of each race. Because of this solution of the Bilbo bogey through interracial cooperation, we do not thing the Bilbo strictures or necessary separation sound or imperative in order to get along racially in America. We believe the white and colored races in this country will continue to get along together with due regards for the rights of each, so long as the racial policy of each group is directed by individuals who love America, and who love all the people of the United States, and who want to see the democratic experiment in America succeed.

So we say to Mr. Bilbo, leave the Negro alone. His name is written into the Constitution, and he is just as much a part of American history as Mr. Bilbo's own people. Therefore let the Negro work out his destiny here; and let persons speak out on racial policy who want to see the Negro succeed in American life. Let us not have so much discouragement, of the kind that Mr. Bilbo brings. The white American people have really needed the Negro American in the past, and there is a possibility that they will really need him again. Let not the Bilbos do so much talking that when the new time of real need comes, there can be any doubt as to where the Negro himself stands.

MARIAN ANDERSON MURAL

We think the Hon. Harold L. Ickes Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior, is to be commended for his public spirit in promising that if money for a Marian Anderson Mural is raised, as is proposed under the auspices of Edward Bruce, Chief, Section of Fine Arts, Treasury Department that he will see to it that the mural, when completed, will be accepted and installed in the Department of the Interior. This is what we call constructive statesmanship for anything that will bring the white and colored people together on a high plane is certainly constructive statesmanship.

The mural, as proposed, is to "capture for posterity, the solemnity grandeur and challenge of that moment, that Marian Anderson sang before the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday. The statement on the proposed mural says further: "Because Miss Anderson in her person and in her art is a symbol of what can be done in America despite racial discrimination and other handicaps, and because as a person and as an artist she is worthy of emulation by our youth, the committee is appealing to young people of America to contribute through their varied organizations, pennies, nickels and dimes to the Marian Anderson Mural Fund."

A fine and worthy proposal. A devastating answer to Senator Bilbo. Always, we can expect some sanity to be left on the racial problem in America, no matter how scatterbrained a proposal gets in the public eye.

BEST EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

Plaindealer

9-14-39

SEGREGATION IS ANTI-AMERICAN AND DESTRUCTIVE

The greatest challenge facing democracy — not only in this country but wherever the system is employed — is the undermining destruction of SEGREGATION.

Clear and impartial minds have long since realized that keeping a growing and increasingly aggressive people in economic and social ghettoes requires staying right there — or in the immediate neighborhood — with them. The greatest example of this, I believe, is the unfortunate southland which has let its hotheaded prejudices rout reason in their race relations and attitudes.

The great energy ~~they could~~ have devoted to development of their section has been unwisely turned to "keeping a minority group in its place." So great were their efforts in this endeavor that they had little time for anything else. Consequently the garden spot of the nation was beggared through neglect and for want of intelligent direction — and it stands indicted today by President Roosevelt and a study commission as the country's number one economic wreck. Short-sighted social and economic policies led to this lamentable situation.

In this city the march of segregation and prejudice has trampled the school system, poisoned recreational facilities, set housing zones and thus prepared the perfect stage for vice, crime, disease, wrought bitterness and misunderstanding rotted the economic structure and wreaked hell in general. Because the short-sighted prejudiced people have fought the exercise of American citizenship by colored members of this community, there has been left a wide swath into which foreigners and thoughtless others have come with their Anti-American theories, divorcing labor and capital, striking and destroying property and geneally smashing the industrial system of this country. In giving jobs to the foreigners instead of the loyal colored Americans, this country has developed a headache it will not soon forget. Spies were given jobs which colored veterans or citizens could never hold.

Whereas the argument can not be advanced that formal problems would not arise for a time, when segregation is outlawed, it must be stated from the record that wherever opportunity has been won cultural, political, economic, social and other contributions have been made in a relative scale.

—Indianapolis Recorder

horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

God Must Have Loved the "Uncle Toms," He Made So many of Them

At the risk of incurring the wrath of the scoffers, I take exception to reported excerpts of a speech recently made by Lieut. Lawrence Oxley of the United States Department of Labor in Philadelphia. If published reports are true, Mr. Oxley added the weight of his influence to that of those who are continually inveighing against the "Uncle Toms" within the race. I, for one, am grateful for the existence of the "Uncle Toms" and "Handkerchief Heads." I think they have been unjustly vilified, and, for the most part, by their inferiors. Buck privates in the rear rank of American citizenry as we are, our lot would be considerably worse had we not had, during the last two or three centuries, the help of the "Uncle Toms." In the aggregate, they have probably done more for the race than any other class within the group, and there can be no gainsaying that the "Uncle Tom" class has produced some of the race's most distinguished and able leaders.

Courier
4-1-39

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Obviously, there is a misunderstanding about "Uncle Tom." Several re-readings of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have failed to reveal to me the perfidious, traitorous character which it has become good sport to dub "Uncle Tom" in these days. The Uncle Tom of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a noble, courageous, strong character who was willing to suffer even unto death rather than to see pain inflicted upon his fellow slaves. He tried to live the full life, as a slave, and sought the happiness of himself and others, but he never sold out. He protested vigorously against the mistreatment of slave blacks and free whites. I am going to read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" again to be sure, but I am rather well convinced that we have made the egregious blunder of confusing Uncle Tom with the character Sambo. We do have a bumper crops of Sambos in high places.

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I am for the entire class of "Uncle Toms" because it serves as a life-saving buffer in interracial relations. We, as a race, boast that we have been able to exist alongside the white man, whereas other races (Lo! the poor Indian) have succumbed before the virulent spread of the white man's prejudices and vices. We would have long since been on the way out had we had only courage on our side. I thank heaven for the Denmark Veseys, the Nat Turners, and others of heroic mold, but I shudder to think of what would have been our tragic lot had we not had the cheek-turners and "pregnant knees" as allies. Valor has belonged to some of us, but the "Uncle Toms" have romped away with discretion. They have been our superior diplomats. There may be some question as to whether the "Uncle Toms" or the "Stand-Up-Like-Menners" have done the more for the race, but there is room to question that we would be much further in the rear if the "Uncle Toms" had not made their contribution. Sure, they have mollified the white man. And why not? Most of the "Uncle Toms" have been close to the slave-drivers and have had to make the most of it, which they have done. I'd like to sentence some of the critics of the "Uncle Toms" to a few years in the Deep South, with no vacations.

Courier
4-1-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

As a matter of fact, all races have these so-called "Uncle Toms" and their policy of "appeasement." There is no reason to doubt that the foremost "Uncle Tom" in the world today is England's prime minister, Neville Chamberlain. He may have lost Czechoslovakia, but he has saved London and Paris. And, whether he wins or loses in the long run, it can be wagered that he will GET SOMETHING for his cheek-turning. England likes the straight-thinking Anthony Edens and the choleric Duff Coopers, but it entrusts its welfare to Neville Chamberlain. Not that there isn't a role for both classes of men to play. The time may come when England will be forced to change its face and to call to the front men of different character, but "Uncle Tom" Chamberlain will do until that time comes along. And so with us. There are times when we need Negroes who will talk into the teeth of our oppressors, but there are other times when we must have what the oppressor has got. Uncle Tom usually brings home the bacon.

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Not only is this a sturdy, healthy, progressive "Uncle Tom" leadership, but its followship is "Uncle Tom" as well. The masses of the people want bread and butter. They are grateful for the set of principles which advance their cause, but they want some ground to stand on while they're moving forward.

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Investigation would doubtless disclose that the only real traitors to the Negro race are educated, dishonorable scoundrels in high places who miss no opportunity to ADVANCE THEMSELVES. Some of these are the loudest yelpers against the "Uncle Toms," even as Sambo in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" belabored and belittled Mrs. Stowe's memorable and valorous character. It is ironic indeed that we should pay tribute to some of these notorious Sambos while we do all within our power to disown and demean our forward-moving army of "Uncle Toms," led by that greatest military leader of them all, Lieut. Lawrence Oxley.

The horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

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Courier 4-1-39

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Birmingham, Ala. News
April 9, 1939

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of the First District of Illinois, native of Alabama, and who served here a number of years as an educator, delivered the Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday.

Perhaps no man today is better fitted to deliver the message than Arthur W. Mitchell. He was a student at Tuskegee Institute years ago, and an office boy of the founder, Booker T. Washington. As time passed on Mitchell took the advice of the founder and developed fine character and intellect, learning above all how to get along with people.

Maybe about 25 years ago there was a studied effort on the part of certain interests to have the Negro return to the farm as the urban centers were becoming congested and there seemed to be more of the race group in these places than was necessary for their good and that of the community and state. But a quarter of a century ago tenant farming was not thought to be as helpful to the Negro as it should be, and the kind of resources necessary to his civic development and economic comforts were not available. The appeal had little or no effect, and Negroes continued to migrate to urban centers.

The situation has been materially changed during the last 25 years, educational advantages are growing better, and the white people in the farming section have become more tolerant, sympathetic and considerate of the race group.

The burden of Congressman Mitchell's address at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday, as the writer understands it, was that the Negro should find his way to the farm. He made explanation of the advantages on the farm and the disadvantages in the cities, and with the government supporting the Negro's activities on the farm, and with a guarantee of economic protection, nothing could be more profitable to him at this time.

The message of Congressman Mitchell, if accepted in any substantial degree by the American Negro, will prove a benediction to the race such as we have not had in the last half century.

The farm is not like it was 25 years ago. The national government through the present administration is giving definite and substantial attention to the farmer.

Where people must work with their hands for livelihood, it is necessary and proper that they locate in places where their services can be employed with the least amount of expense and friction.

* * *

Valuable letters, papers and other documents shedding more light on the life and times of Frederick Douglass, are being assembled, classified and filed for public use by a historical records survey project of the Works Progress Administration. Seven Negro research workers are employed on the project. The work is being done at the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home at Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D. C.

This project has brought to public attention many little known facts concerning the anti-slavery movement, the War Between the States and Reconstruction Period. One letter in the collection bears the signature of Abraham Lincoln. Among other correspondence is a series of letters that passed between Douglass and the War Department during pre-war days. These documents, formerly stored in dust-laden boxes in the attic of the Frederick Douglass Home, had been treasured for posterity through the years by Mrs. Julia W. Davis, supervisor of the project.

* * *

Martin L. Harvey, Jr., national director of Christian education of youth for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, received notice last week of his selection as one of the five persons who will preside over the general sessions of the World Christian Youth Conference which will be held at Amsterdam, Holland, this Summer.

One person from each continent will be a member of the conference steering committee and preside at the general sessions of this world meeting of Christian youth which will bring together 1,800 young people from all countries in the world. Harvey will be the person from the continent of North America. He has recently returned from a trip around the world, and was one of the American delegates to the World Missionary Conference at Madras, India.

* * *

Richard Wright, young Negro newspaper man, poet, short story writer and novelist, has been awarded a Guggenheim scholarship of $2,500. Wright was born on a plantation near Natchez, Miss., and has worked at many jobs, including farm labor, street sweeping, dishwashing and as a porter. He is on the staff of the Federal Writers' Project in New York City. He has won other literary prizes including the Story Magazine award for WPA writers. His most recent novel was "Uncle Tom's Children," which has been widely acclaimed by critics. The Guggenheim award will take care of a year's study in creative writing.

* * *

The Conference of Southern Branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is scheduled to hold its fourth annual meeting in Birmingham April 21-23.

The conference will consider problems of the Negro group in matters of education, politics, civil rights and labor. Among those who will address the conference are Atty. A. T. Walden, and Forrester [illegible] B. Washington, of Atlanta; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, and Atty. J. E. Perkins, of Baton Rouge, La.

* * *

The Pearson Health Camp and School, through the president, J. J. Pearson, wishes the many friends to know they appreciate kind remembrances at this Eastertime. Friends remembered the school and health camp during last week with donations of cash and gifts for the children and patients. Among the outstanding ones President Jim Pearson mentioned the Peter Pan Club, Mrs. Gussie Robinson, president, which cheered them so much with a generous gift toward the work.

The clubs are working hard in an effort to see the camp has electric lights, and it is believed that soon this will be a reality.

* * *

Jones Valley Lodge No. 14, Elks, has some busy days ahead during April.

Large preparation is being made for the anniversary services to be held Sunday, April 23, and this occasion always attracts wide attention.

Other activities for April include the district oratorical contest to take place Thursday night, April 13, and the meeting of the Alabama Association of Elks which will be held in Tuscaloosa, opening there Sunday, April 30.

GEORGIA NEGRO

BY ASA H. GORDON

The Twilight of our Inferiority Complex

A few weeks ago when I received the following letter from the Acting President of Allen University I was encouraged because I saw in it an indication of the passing of the infamous inferiority complex among Negro college administrations:

"My dear Professor Gordon:

We here at Allen University consider it a part of our function as one of the leaders in the field of higher education for Negroes to call attention to and honor members of our group who have honored us by making some outstanding contribution in whatever field of endeavor such persons happen to be engaged. Our method of honoring these persons is to confer appropriate honorary degrees upon them as opportunity may be offered.

I have the pleasure to inform you that upon my recommendation the faculty of Allen University voted unanimously to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature (Litt. D.) in recognition of "the literary skill and craftsmanship of your published works", especially your SKETCHES OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA and your recently published history, THE GEGRGIA NEGRO.

If you accept our invitation please be present at our commencement exercises at the ollege auditorium, June 1, 1939. 5-21-39

Respectivefully yours,
Therman B. O'Daniel,
Acting President.

We may leave out of consideration the question whether we deserve the honor offered by Allen or not and still make the point I wish to emphasize at this time, namely, the fact that Allen University is independent enough in its thinking to offer an honorary Litt. D. to a Negro whom that institution thinks deserves it regardless of what white schools (or Negro colleges sponsored by white people) think of it, shows independent thought and confidence in the validity of its own judgment which is refreshing. As Doctor Carter G. Woodson has pointed out in his book on the MIS-EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO, too often our Negro colleges are afraid to do any independent thinking in reference to honoring their own people—they have merely honored those approved by the white people.

[illegible] often in the past our Negro colleges have rushed forward to honor with degrees and invitations to deliver commencement addresses, etc. only those persons upon whom white people have first put their stamp of approval. In the meantime Allen comes forth to honor one regardless of what the white people may or may not say of him because Allen believes that he has done something worthwhile.

Another statement I wish to make in this connection which doubtless will surprise many of my friends and some of them may think that I am not speaking seriously. I am however fully conscientious when I say that I appreciate the offer of an Litt. D. coming from Allen University, A Negro College, more than I do the A. M. I have recently received at Columbia University and the Ph D. that I have earned there (except dissertation and oral examinations) because Allen's honorary degree means that a Negro institution which knows me well thinks that I deserve high honor for the work I have done as a Negro and for Negroes whereas the earned degrees I have received or may receive from Columbia or any other great white college in America is merely a recognition of the fact that I have met certain stipulated requirements in formal training which signifies nothing in terms of the usefulness of my "education" as an inspiration to Negro young men and women to whose service my life is dedicated.

I therefore deem it a high honor and a great privilege to be present at Allen University, as I plan and hope to be, on June 1, and receive the honorary Litt. D. from a great Negro college because this incident heralds the twilight of the inferiority complex in our colleges.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939

NO TRIBUTE

Negro Labor Wants A Chance To Earn A Living Without Necessity Of Paying Tribute

By ROBERT O. GAVIN

THREE WEEKS ago Governor James signed a bill permitting municipalities to make certain wide-spread reductions in delinquent taxes owing on industrial plants. In Philadelphia, it would allow Wm. Cramp's Sons Co., Shipbuilders and Engineers, to re-open. The negotiaitons are clearing the last hurdles in City Council that stand in the way of granting the firm the signal to go. It is now merely a question of refinancing, which the firm can handle through their own fiscal agents without much difficulty.

Tribune

7-13-39

CRAMP'S TO REOPEN

What we are concerned with is this: Cramp's is going to re-open. They are re-opening because of an Act of our Representatives in General Assembly. When they re-open, they will build several Government ships.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Are we going to wait until they have completed their plans for re-opening before we get busy and put in our plea? Are we going to wait until they have set some sort of an absurd quota of employment before we let them know that we have several hundred skilled Negro technicians in need of work and willing to work? Or are we going to profit by past experience and get busy and put our plea in for some of these jobs as quickly as we can do so in an intelligent representative way?

REASONABLE REQUEST

WE have a reasonable right to expect work at Cramp's. They always have been, and will continue to be shipbuilders to the Government. Then again, if the State and City combine to re-open it, and the Government keeps it open by contracts, then surely, as citizens, we should have a right to work on jobs we provide with our own monies, providing we are qualified to discharge the duties of any particular trade.

That is the inherent right of every American; to be allowed to work, in order that he can feed and clothe himself and his family. Certainly he should be allowed to exercise that greatest of all rights, on public and semi-public undertakings. Remember, they are not doing us a favor when they give us work, any more than the Government favors them when it gives them the contract to condition a vessel.

GET IT ON MERIT

THEY get their contracts on merit, and that is how we want our jobs. Stop looking at the color of our skins and begin to look at the quality of our work. We want to live as well as anybody else. We don't want to be servants all the rest of our lives. That is the reason why some of us become lawyers, some teachers, some dental surgeons, some engineers, some bricklayers, some chemists, some of us are in every trade there is, why:

We're human beings and demand the right to live as such. We want to be able to work in our chosen field and live as other people do. We are loyal and dependable, have never been called traitors in the history of this country, and we shouldn't be forced to pay tribute.

NO TRIBUTE

We want a chance to make a living without being forced to pay tribute. Is it that easy to abrogate an American's right?

First they said we would have 5 per cent Negro skilled labor on the James Weldon Johnson Housing Project. Next thing I know, the politicians had gotten in there and figured out a way to get some money from needy Negroes, so they told us we had to join the union. These unions want from $50 to $300 entrance fee. Moreover, the whole thing has been an imposition from start to finish. However, since it has happened, we can at least profit by the knowledge gained in that instance. There will be other Federal projects erected here.

We must make direct contact at Cramp's and sell ourselves there on our merits. They must give jobs there because it is Semi-Public, working on Federal contracts; and the first politician that says that we must pay from $50 to $300 tribute for a job there should be taken to the highest point on the Delaware River Bridge and dropped off, with all of his plans and specifications wrapped around his neck.

NEGRO COLUMNISTS

T-N-T

For High Brows!!! Lows Brows !! And No Brows at All!

?!? 5-24-39 !?

A certain Montgomery St. young man is about to lose his swing on a certain young East Waldburg street school teacher. Watch out brother, someone else is too proud to get your place.

Fat sister made a rake at a certain young fellow's neck some night ago. He reached up and felt some red stuff on his fingers, boy how he did yell. He swore that he was off that Jane forever and ever. He was see n a few days later with a big banana in his hand talking very sweetly to her at the corner. You had to go back for some more scratches around the neck.

Savannah Ga.

Certain little [illegible] guy is all up in the [illegible] over who's TNT. Listen [illegible]nny T. N. T. is with you ev-ry dav and even sports up the roadster with you.

Certain dame can't get the dope on who went to the dance with her friend. Maybe its the one you least suspect sister.

Certain brown skin baby can be seen sitting in a chair on the edge of the side walk on W. B. street near Congress lane, giving all the "Ofay" men a welcoming smile. What's your game sister. Be careful you don't "bow-up."

Two fellows were seen one night last week standing on oppoite corner watching a certain dame's house, each wonders which was which? Well, if you don't know——
Here is the droy ps.he s oi
Here is the drop, se doesn't live there anymore.

The ',Juice Hounds' made made a clean sweey on a popular 'cut rate' joint across town the other day. Certain West side guy was almost got caught in the round up. Boy, Oh boy, you should have seen hi mscale a fence.

Frogtown gal living on W. Boundary street is 'going out' in the big way with a big shot "Ofay" man. You had better throw your years in reverse and back up from that jive—because it won't be long now.

Certain West side fellow (very popular) is playing those two east-side peaches jam-up. Now he manages to keep them apart, nobody knows. It won't be long now though. They know about each other, and a battle is in the making.

What's wrong? Haven't seen him splazzing in the School Marm's bus recently. How come?

Well everything is quiet on the "Western Front." Hubby begs pardon, begs to be forgiven and all that kind of stuff that goes to make peace and of course the dear wife accepted them at face value, but not at heart because she knows that he is likely to break out in another spot any time, so she "burned the hatchet but left the handle sticking way out.

The OBSERVATION —POST

—By—

DAVID WARD HOWE

PLAN TO RENEW FIGHT ON RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

Defender

During the past few months Race members of the Illinois General Assembly worked diligently to secure the passage of legislation which would halt the practice of confining Race citizens to jim-crow residential districts.

7-22-39

Chicago Def

Shortly after the legislature convened last January, Senator William A. Wallace introduced a bill prohibiting the use of restrictive covenants based on race in contracts for the sale or lease of real property. After considerable lobbying by the N.A.A.C.P. and the Urban League, this bill was passed by the Senate. The real test, however, came in the lower house, and unfortunately in spite of brilliant work by Representative Charles H. Jenkins, the measure was defeated. Although they were defeated, these representatives and those citizens who worked loyally with them deserve hearty commendation for the splendid effort they made to end jim-crow housing.

Restrictions as to areas in which Race citizens may live are not peculiar to Illinois. They exist in almost every American city where there is an appreciable Race population. Anyone who travels about the country will note that in every city there are distinct communities in which we live. Further than that Race citizens do not inhabit these communities by choice, rather they are confined to them.

Today we find that in almost every city Race persons cannot purchase or lease property except in areas already inhabited by the group to which they belong.

It seems logical then to say that Race urban citizens live almost entirely in black ghettoes.

* * *

EXPLOITATION ACCOMPANIES JIM-CROW

This situation permits many kinds and types of exploitation, and more important it has disastrous economic and social implications. It is encouraging to note that we are alive to the dangers inherent in this situation. It is heartening to see that more and more people are joining in the fight to correct these conditions.

Perhaps the most obvious abuse arising from jim-crow residential areas is that of over-crowding. With the demand exceeding the supply, landlords may exact exorbitant rentals without regard to the condition of their properties. In New York or Chicago it is impossible for an average Race work.r to obtain decent accommodations for his family. As it now stands the Race worker must pay twice as much as his fellow white worker and still receive inferior accommodations. It may, of course, be argued that many white citizens also are subject to over-crowding and high rents, and this of course, is true. However, the situations are not comparable, in that white persons may live where they please, while every member of the Race is confronted with the barrier of restricted communities.

* * *

HIGH RENTS ONLY PART OF PROBLEM

Excessively high rents, however are only a small part of the picture. In fact it is quite probable that most of us would willingly bear the high rent burden if we could only escape some of the other abuses. If for example, we could live in other than the oldest sections of the city, where buildings are ancient ,outworn, dilapidated fire traps. If we could escape the over-crowding not only in our homes, but in our communities. For if there is over-crowding in the homes, there will usually be over-crowding in the schools, and as every student of housing knows, the streets and alleys will be dirty and filthy, and there will be inadequate recreational facilities.

Then, too, it is in over-crowded blighted communities that anti-social forces operate unchecked. It is these communities that present the highest rates of juvenile delinquency; it is these communities that produce criminals. We all must surely recognize that in accepting restrictions, that by remaining in blighted areas we subject our children, our families and our future to these anti-social influences. For the statistics show that one in every three of the youngsters living in these areas will come before a juvenile court before they reach the age of sixteen.

* * *

IS RACE BECOMING EXTINCT?

Statistics, too, may be used to indicate another abuse associated with these distinct Race communities. There can be no doubt that the housing conditions take a terrific toll on the health of the community. So much so that in almost every large American city—the death rate of Race persons exceeds the birth rate. From an urban standpoint our population is declining and it is doubtful if the natural increase in rural areas will long offset this.

We cannot continue to make progress as a Race unless we correct this situation. For if the environment is bad, the product of that environment will probably also be bad. We should marshall every resource to correct the evils of our present housing situation for it is indeed one of the most important problems that confronts us today.

BEST EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

NAZI - NEGROES A STRANGE AND RARE SPECIES

By William Pickens for ANP

Plaindealer

10 - 39

Believe it or not, but in the course of a week's experiences, but in the to run across a Nazi-Negro—in the United States. Of course there were somt Hitlerite Jews, three of four years ago in Germany. But such Nazi-Jews had the human excuse that they were inside the Reich, in Hitler's power, and had to compromise and maneuver as best they could in vain efforts to save their properties and their skins. Even that was contemptible enough.

But, God of Moses! What new word of contempt can be coined for an American Negro who supports Hitler—an American black, whose skin and property are further removed from Hitler's grasp than of any other blacks in the world?

Kansas City

Kansas

The African blacks, some of whom are this minute fighting between Maginot and the Siegfried Lines, have Hitler as a nearer threat of their welfare: for if Germany overcomes France, goodnight to the Africans—who will be seized by the Germans. In Germany Hitlerism has put a half million Jews down at the bottom of life. If a half million blacks were in Germany, they would be put down under the Jew——under the bottom.

And we are not talking about the handful of Communist Negroes in the United States: they have to make good faces and rationalize in order to support Herr Stalin in his sudden blood-brotherhood with Comrade Hitler. Most of the American Communists will walk that tightrope for a while. Some of them will have the guts to run out on the dirty deal at once.

But now and then, thank heaven, only now and then—we meet a Negro who just does not like England, and whose small brain does not show him any other way for expressing a dislike for England except by supporting something infinitely worse than England—namely, Nazi Germany. "England is bad," he says. Yes, France and England are both bad: Germany is the worst. From the frying pan into the fire has far less folly in it than from the Allies to the Germans of the present regimes. Because a poor fellow does not like root beer, is that a good reason for asking for a drink of poison?—But the African black is in a worse position than that; he must take either the root beer or he poison. We have no doubt of his final choice

Ed Harris:

WILL YOUTH BE SERVED?

WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION clubs going hell bent-for-leather, the most interesting and outstanding fact about the 1939 race, is that the league leading Newark Eagles probably have more young ball players on the team than any other club in the association.

This question of the young player in Negro baseball is an acute one and is widely discussed by fans. No other principal league has shown such a reactionary and conservative attitude towards the young fellow who is just starting out. And in this rather stolid attitude lies one of the greatest reasons for the lack of progress as shown by the National Association.

Tribune

Like all other institutions a baseball league must have new life and new blood if it is to continually grow. If such young influences are left out, the group or association will become more and more lifeless as the years pass by until it presents an appearance of absolute petrification.

6-22-39

On the other hand, the inclusion of new life readily results in new interest, better performances and a continued turn over with the various facets of league baseball receiving opportunity to glow and glisten in what might be called, a polishing-off process.

The best answer to the argument as presented here, at home, is the place of the Newark Eagles, in league standings, and at a distance, the attitude of the big leagues to the new man.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Many, many times, readers of these pages and baseball fans have commented to me on the fact that most of the players they have seen for a decade or more, in individual cases as much as fifteen or twenty years. They ask, "when will the new faces come in, and why haven't they been here before?"

The rather obvious answer to this puestion is the situation will be corrected as soon as the owners of the various ball clubs get away from the idea that they must depend on those players whom they have had for years, and that new players signed to the ball club must be veterans themselves.

For in this take-no-chances attitude lurks the danger that as the veterans age, the time will come when they will not be able to produce the kind of ball that entices the fans, and to throw young, untutored players into the breach expecting them to produce the finest kind of playing, would be diamond suicide.

•●•

CREDIT FOR THE remarkable progress the Newark team is making must go to Dick Lundy, manager for the Manley-owned nine. Lundy seems to have a particular talent for developing new players and he is reaping the reward for the attention he has obviously bestowed upon them.

Another man who can do a lot with a rookie is Biz Mackey, but Biz' duties as a catcher for the Elite Giants kill any chance he might have of giving the younger player a line on just what to do and what not to do.

The young fellow who heads for the Negro baseball team expecting to make a place for himself on such a team is cutting a large order.

He will find in most instances those on the team are men who have been playing for years, whose only livelihood is from the somewhat precarious and financially limited career they have indulged in. Consequently such veterans look on the rookie as someone who is aiming to take their jobs away from them, with the result that not a whole lot of attention is paid him.

On top of this the manager, and in most cases the owner, is loath to give the new man a chance. If he gets out and muffs a play as might be expected, and even the old boys error, all sorts of hell is his and one would think he had committed a cardinal crime. So he goes back to the bench to sit there for a long time.

Then comes an emergency, one of the veterans has been hurt and the only one to take this place is the rookie. Into this rickety situation he goes, his nerves are tense, his teammates expect him to falter and show their expectation. The only person who have any sort of understanding for his position is the fan, who is always willing to give a new man the chance to prove whether he possesses the stuff to make a ball player. He may falter, he may miscue, but if underneath these natural misfortunes the fans detects the spark that signifies here is a ball player, he will always get an even break.

With such a attitude about him, can you blame the young fellow, who sooner than he should, figures maybe there is no place for him in baseball?

•●•

IN THE BIG LEAGUES such things do not apply. First of all, in spite of the big money angle to professional baseball, the player on a team is expected to have the welfare of the team at heart. He is expected to do everything to make his club the "best" in the league and no excuses are taken for failure to come up to those standards. The trouble maker, the indifferent player is soon dispensed with. He may be crude, he may be pugnacious but if he has the will to win and keep winning, to see that his team is made better by his fullest cooperation, then that player stays with the club. If a new man shows up he gets the interest and attention of the veteran player, even though he may succeed him some day.

Of course, in justice to the smaller club with its lack of extensive facilities, it must be said that the big league teams are able to hire coaches who will see to it that the rookie gets a chance at absorbing necessary and vital knowledge. But something more than this is necessary. There must be a feeling of comradeship, of team spirit. This is the difference between a medocre and a good team.

•●•

ON THE OTHER SIDE of the picture may be the indifference of youth to baseball, at least in this section. As a side remark, it will be noted that most of our best ballplayers come from the South, where they really go in for the diamond game.

A friend of mine, the director of a settlement house, told me last week of the experiences he has had with free trips to big league games.

Annually the Phillies and the Athletics make it possible for young fellows, through recognized institutions to go see games free of charge. At such games the young fellows may see the best teams in the National or American Leagues.

This director told me that, allowed to bring as many as 100 or more boys at a time, he frequently found it difficult to get as many as 25 or 35 colored boys with sufficient ambition to take advantage of a free game. Sometimes transportation was provided, other times the lad had to supply fifteen cents carfare. But so downright lazy were the mass of boys to whom the offer was extended, that not even half of the allowed number could be recruited at any given time.

This attitude may be the reason why there are not more young fellows playing baseball

Tribune

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Gum-Rubbing and Strikes—An Appraisal

By GORDON B. HANCOCK
(Associated Negro Press)

Journal and Guide

6-24-39

Norfolk, Va.

THE OLD maxim "God doesn't love ugly" should be re-examined in the light of facts. Babies are about as ugly as anything in creation when they are born, but nobody likes to think that God does not love the babies. Not only is it true that all of us are born ugly; but the sad fact remains, few of us ever fully recover from this infantile shortcoming. The "beauty" that mothers see in their babies is almost a hundred per cent imagination; but this does not detract from its enchantments.

DR HANCOCK

The business of being a baby is very dangerous, for infant mortality is one of the always pressing problems. There are hazards that confront every baby that deal out death to millions. If a baby lives, there are certain infant ailments that always stand astride his little pathway to harass him as he starts on that long journey from the cradle to the grave. Whooping cough is always dangerous for babies, and while teething is not necessarily dangerous it often proves quite disturbing to the health of the child.

Babies become terribly fretful when they begin to teethe and must have special care if they are to cut their teeth without great discomfort. Very often teething begins with an itching of the gums and thoughtful mothers always rub the gums of their babes to make teething easy. Well do I remember seeing mothers in the old time before germs were thought of, with their finger in the baby's mouth rubbing briskly while the little creature kicked vigorously. He cried if his gums were rubbed and he cried if they were not. Unfortunate is that babe without the appropriate gum-rubbing that teething demands.

STUDENT STRIKES

From time to time we read accounts of student strikes in our Negro colleges. The week is dull and prosaic that does not have its press accounts of strikes or near-strikes in some Negro institution of learning. These strikes invariably end so pleasantly and are conducted so harmlessly that we have learned not to take them too seriously. A diagnosis of the various situations always reveals that students have some real or imaginary "grievance" which they would have redressed. Seldom is a professor dismissed without some uprising tacit or overt on the part of the student body.

They have not learned that the fellow who pays the piper not only calls the tunes but always selects his pipers. When these students are "head-knockers" themselves they too will vigorously refuse to delegate to immature students the prerogative of selecting pipers that somebody else must pay. The fact is, most of these "grievances" are imaginary and what is really happening is the intellectual, and moral "teething" of the young Negro students.

It is a healthy sign! Sometime, somehow, somewhere the young Negroes must teethe morally and intellectually and college is as good a place as any. As the diet changes from milk to bread the teeth must come into play. So when the young Negro gets able to digest intellectual and mental bread and must be weaned from the bottle, he must teethe and this teething causes a kind of intellectual gum-itching and this in turn calls for a gum-rubbing which various school situations afford.

It is a perfectly natural, harmless, development and the lack of "casualties" is evidence thereof. In fact it is a good sign for the students to get the notion of standing together; and the way they do this from time to time is heartening. Negroes must learn to stand together somewhere and school is a good place to practice!

PROPER APPRAISAL

So long as they keep these "stands" harmless, it affords a fine system of gum-rubbing for the intellectual babies of the race. These student strikes then should be appraised for what they are, that is, types of gum-rubbing and not as perils to the cause of peace and harmony of our institutions. They are not the perilous things that some are inclined to fear. Students and faculties get over them in short order.

The moral bones the students must gnaw out in the world are hard and he needs teeth for gumming possibilities are limited! It is fitting therefore that this teething should go on. The average school with its gum-massaging situations is a blessing to young Negroes who are learning to stand together. Teething.

Caucasians, Negroes and America

By WILLIAM PICKENS for ANP

8-12-39

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

WE HAVE seen clippings alleged to be from a report by the chamber of commerce of the state of New York, proposing that only Caucasians be admitted to immigrantship and citizenship in the United States.

Such barbarous "race ideas are, of course, to be found in America and in all other nations, even among all the savages. But it is a bit interesting to find them invading the "report" of so-called hard-headed business men.

Let us see: "Caucasian" is a conventional term, usually applied without discrimination to all the paler peoples, who are low in the under-skin pigmentation. These peoples do not belong to the same "race" at all, in the loose sense of that word, and the paucity of pigmentation is often all that they have in common.

Most of our United States population has come from Europe, and the next largest descent is from Africa. But all south Europe is plainly Negroid. Don't be shocked that all began to happen many generations before Caesar met Cleopatra, and has gone on for ages. The Negroid element is often very visible, even in the color, as you journey southward in Italy and in Spain and in the Balkans.

That is the reason why our tongue sought our cheek when Mussolini joined the "Aryan" parade. The Mediterranean was once a valley not a sea, and the best science of man has it that the Nordic curley hair and long heads, and other physical traits. Our present North American population is only incidentally urafrican: because the European discovered and exploited the continent and because the Africans were brought here to work it.

And now the New York chamber of commerce would have us to shut out not only all the rest of the world but also the relatives of those Aframericans, who have done more than their proportionate share of the hard work here.

When Bilbo, of Mississippi says something just like that (Let us send the Negro "back" to Africa) we laugh and say, "What a silly man!" But when such ideas emanate from, a business report of our most cosmopolitan state, it calls for a different response.

Of course, only thoughtless people could ever advocate sending anything "back" where it has never been: practically all the 15,000,000 "Negroes" of America were born here and none of them have been to Africa, even on a visit. (There are many millions of our lighter-skinned citizens who could really be sent "back" to Europe, but we do not advocate it).

Let us look at the morals of this exclusion idea,—not that morality had anything to do with its conception. There is the American Indian, whom we all found here. No one knows when he came here, or from what other part of the world. Most likely he came from Asia, as he has color and characteristics that point toward such origin.

But this Bilbo-istic idea would ever shut out all Mexicans, who are nine-tenths Indian, and practically all the other Central and South American peoples, who are large mixtures of African, Indian and European, with often much Oriental.

And look at the Negro in relation to the morals of this idea: There is much evidence that the blacks of Africa, who by the way, were civilized at least 10,000 years before any European and civilized, had come to this western hemisphere long before Columbus or the Norsemen. They had crossed the Atlantic, or some how lost Atlantic, and they have left their marks most clearly in the civilizations and the monuments from Mexico to Peru.

But suppose we do not try to go so far back but just take up with this Negro who is here now: As a group he is the oldest of all the immigrant Americans. His immigration into the United States closed at the opening of the Civil War, so that the Negro is American for 8 years on back to over three hundred years. On the other hand, most of our whites have come to America, in one ancestor or another, since the Civil War closed,—since the Negro quit coming.

Consequently the blacks, who were nearly half the total (non-Indian) population in many of the colonies (more than half in some), and who were nearly 14 per cent of the total population, Indians and all, at the Civil war, are now only 10 per cent of the total.

With the rawest of raw deals he has made the very best of our loyal citizens. Altho not in the history books, he was in the Revolutionary War. He was a "Minute Man" and a soldier of George Washington.

We did not know until after we had graduated from Yale university, long after, that Negro soldiers stood about five thousand strong with George Washington at Yorktown, when he overcame Cornwallis,—and the D.A.R. does not know that yet,—and if we had stayed at Yale we would not now know about it.

The American Negro has done his share of the pioneering work, of the fighting and dying, and of all the building of the country. Certainly there can be no more morals in wanting to shut out him and his kind than in wanting to shut out the aboriginal Indian.

The few "foreign Negroes" in the United States are only from British America, from Canada, Bermuda and Jamica,—and they are about all in New York City. But these are the people who worked and died and built our Panama Canal for us, and who are now guiding our ships safely through it. (Go and look for yourself).

Besides, there is no statesmanship in these narrow proposals. They create in all the colored people a sympathy for Japan,—for a stand against "white" arrogance. For there can be no more sense in trying to make the western world white than in trying to make all the world white,—and perhaps there could be no less success in it.

Close Ranks And Forget Grievances?

By KELLY MILLER

When the last World War was at its height, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, whom many will remember as the chief exponent of militant Negro opinion of that day, advised the race to close ranks and forget their grievances.

Tribune

Led on by President Wilson's delusive slogan—"A War for Democracy and the liberation of minorities", the Negro acted on this advice and plunged wholeheartedly into the struggle on the side of the Allies. Race, class or group grievances are dangerous to cherish against the running tide of the patriotic current. Any minority which runs counter to the current of National patriotism invites self-distruction.

10-26-39

The Negro with his naturally loyal disposition will never allow his grievances to outweight his patriotism. He will never, like Achilles in the Trojan War, sulk in his tent, nourishing his personal grievances, while the tide of battle threatens his country's cause. We cannot conceive of the Stars and Stripes moving in one direction, and the Negro marching in another.

Philadelphia

GERMAN INTRIGUER FLOPPED

The German intriguer in the World War tried to play upon the just grievances of the Negro Race as excuse for persuading him to turn traitor to his country but to no avail. He did not know his Negro.

During the four Wars of our national history, the Negro, though sustaining aggravated grievances which would cause any other racial variety of our complex population to curse his country and die has, amidst it all, remained loyal and true to the patrotic spirit of America.

He has never been, and I predict, will never be on the wrong side of the patriotic equation. He has remained loyal to his country even though his country has not always been loyal to him. Like the Jew, he attaches himself with the full measure of loyalty to the land and nation in which he resides.

Thus it has ever been; thus it is now; and thus may it forever be. For if the Negro in his dependence and weakness, should falter in his loyalty and patriotism by reason of real or fancied grievances, any fool can readily predict the awful fate which would await him.

HOLD IN ABEYANCE

But it is one thing to forget group grievances in face of national strife, and quite another to prudently hold them in abeyance until the strife is over. For sad experience proves that if the Negro forgets his grievances while the War is on, the American peole will ignore them when the War is over.

The Spanish-American War, and World War abundantly demonstrate this proposition. The race followed the complacent advice of Dr. DuBois during the World War, from which it emerged to find itself enmeshed in a maze of segregation and proscription, only accentuated and emphasized by the war which he had helped to fight and win.

We are now on the verge of another World conflagration in which this nation will possibly, even probably, be engulfed, and will carry the Negro with it. What are the dictates of prudence and wisdom in the present emergency? Shall we forget our just grievances and permit our white fellow citizens to ignore the heavy civil and political disabilities under which we labor and foster the War psychology, simpliciter, as we did in the World War?

Or shall we with a wise and salutary prudence, follow the fortune of our nations wherever it may lead, but at the same time insist, in advance, that the loyal patriotic citizen is worthy to share in full measure, the fruits of victory which he helps to bring to pass?

In a recent contribution to the New York Sun, I stated: "If and when the summons is issued he will respond to the patriotic call as wholeheartedly as any other element of our American citizenry. But when the victory is won, the black patriot will not expect to be deprived of the fruits of victory, as befell his lot in the previous World War. Not withstanding the Negro's inborn sense of humility, long suffering and forgiveness of spirit, nevertheless, his unrewarded loyalty will not last forever. He expects that his patriotic devotion will be requited with equity, and not with iniquity."

H. L. MENCKEN REPLIES

This letter fell under the eye of H. L. Mencken the cynic, caustic and casuistic critic. In response to this suggestion Mr. Mencken wrote me that "I cannot agree with you. The Negro will come out of the next War just as he did in the last." I cannot conceive that the cynic is a true prophet. But even conceding the accuracy of his forecast, I still advise the Negro to do his full patriotic duty in any National emergency and importune his country not to belie its lofty pretentions by denying and depriving any citizen the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness or to deny him the equal protection of the law.

About the time that Dr. DuBois was advising his race to forget their grievances, I indited an open letter to President Woodrow Wilson under the caption of "The Disgrace of Democracy." This document was inserted in the Congressional Record and a quarter of a million copies were circulated in pamphlet form.

This open letter received the widest circulation and most influential repercussion of any article which has ever fallen from my pen. In this letter I urged upon the President of the United States to follow his own advice and to remedy the just grievances of the Negro by removing them.

This seemed to me to be a just recognition of the Negro's claim and a fair consideration for his participation in the World War. After a recent re-reading of this document, I would not alter it by one jot or title, except to bring it up to date in light of impending circumstances.

I was severely criticized for the audacity of this document by many of the over-cautious leaders of my own race. The Intelligence Department of the Government placed the "Disgrace of Democracy" on its "Index Expurgatorious," which was forbidden to be read by soldiers and other impressionable people for fear that it would weaken their military ardor. The Y. M. C. A. was ordered to exclude me from its platform for the duration of the War.

In retrospect of twenty-five years, I must regard my open letter to President Wilson as containing wiser advice than the obliteration of just grievances which might not easily again be revived. I still hold that unfair treatment of loyal and patriotic citizens, in times of Peace or War, is the outstanding "DISGRACE OF DEMOCRACY."

Kelly Miller Says—

Defender

The rallying cry of the Civil War was furnished by the closing line of Julia Ward Howe's Battle Hymn of the Republic—"As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free." President Woodrow Wilson sought to infuse moral idealism and to quicken international patriotism by the slogan—A War to Make the World Safe for Democracy. The League of Nations was devised in furtherance of the same idea. We laud his noble purpose despite its lamentable failure.

10-21-'39

Chicago

Winston Churchill has sought moral justification of the Allies' cause by comparing the issues with those between the North and the South in the American Civil war. But no such underlying moral distinction is discernible as between freedom and slavery. In international disputes as in personal encounter, each party aims to justify his contention and to reprobate that of his adversary. The provocative word proceeds the blow Ugly epithets are bandied back and forth by which each contestant seeks to justify his side of the issue and to condemn that of his adversary.

Shakespeare's aphroism, "Thrice armed is he who has his quarrel just," is abundantly illustrated by the verbal justification of both sides of the quarrel, whether right or wrong.

In the prevailing international controversary the Allies assume

moral superiority by crediting themselves with defense of the weak from the ruthless aggression of their adversary. Had England and France not stood by and winked at the raping of Abyssinia we might be more easily convinced of the sincerity of their avowed altruistic pretentions. Austria, Albania and Czechoslovakia suffered the same fate as Poland, while England and France looked impotently on. When the Apostle Paul stood by and consented to the death of the first martyr he reproached himself as guilty as the murderers who stoned Stephen to death.

Hitler in his adroit letter to Premier Delandier declares that he is fighting to right a great wrong while the Allies are fighting to perpetuate that wrong. To determine the justification of one side or the other requires profound study and analysis of the Treaty of Versailles in its vindictive provision.

The normal moral judgment of mankind prone to side with the allies in upholding in principle the sacredness of international covenants against the attitude of the Germans who, in practice regard such agreements only as scraps of paper.

The League of Nations which President Wilson ordained as the clearing house of international disputes was regarded as the moral zero hour and stablized the map of the world as constituted at that date as fixed and unalterable for all time to come. Although these international boundaries had been drawn by the blood-dipped sword from time immemorial; each culprit was absolved from former guilt, and to retain his booty to the end of days, provided those that stole would steal no more.

It would be embarrassing indeed to require England and France, and even the United States to go too far back into history and to give a moral accounting of how they came by their present dominion The settlement of this day of judgment met with approval of the "have nations" which the lion' share of the earth's surface but was repudiated and bitterly denounced by the "have not" nations who complained of the inequitable distribution

The American people all but unanimously sympathize with the Allies in the present struggle. But sympathy is expressed in the passive rather than in the active voice. President Roosevelt advises the nations to observe neutrality in conduct even though it cannot be neutral in thought and conscience. Here is a tough nut of ethics for the casuist to crack.

Self-preservation is the first law of nations, as of the nature. Whether the United States shall or shall not become involved in a foreign war, of other peoples' making, is not fundamently a question of right and wrong, but of our nation's peace, safety and well being.

Group Grievances

By KELLY MILLER
Howard University

Unfair Treatment of Patriotic Citizens In Times Of Peace or War Is "Disgrace of Democracy"

Journal and Guide 10-28-39

WHEN THE LAST World War was at its height, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, whom many will remember as the chief exponent of militant Negro opinion of that day advised the race to close ranks and forget their grievances.

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DR. MILLER

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Norfolk, Va.

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SAD EXPERIENCE OF THE NEGRO

But it is one thing to forget group grievances in face of national strife, and quite another to prudently hold them in abeyance until the strife is over. For sad experience proves that if the Negro forgets his grievances while the war is on, the American people will ignore them when the war is over. The Spanish American War, and World War abundantly demonstrate this proposition. The race followed the complacent advice of Dr. DuBois during the World War, from which it emerged to find itself enmeshed in a maze of segregation and proscription, only accentuated and emphasized by the war which he had helped to fight and win.

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OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT WILSON

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LOOKING AROUND and BEYOND

By

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

BECAUSE OF THE very definite turn in the tide of our thinking concerning economics and our groups's plight in the modern world, books which deal with Colored labor deserve the attention of as many of our people as possible. Recently, the University of North Carolina Press published "BLACK WORKERS AND THE NEW UNIONS" written by Messrs. Horace R. Clayton and George S. Mitchell. The book also has definite value to all concerned with the future of the labor movement in the United States.

Guardian

THERE ARE FEW men in American life who possess a deeper sympathy and understanding of our problem as a group and whose record of service to the cause of labor has been more consistent than Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis. In reviewing "Black Workers and the New Unions", Mr. Lewis has also once again given public evidence of his many outstanding qualities and his profound interest in our group. Here follows his review.

11-18-39

BLACK WORKERS AND THE NEW UNIONS

a review

By ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

Messrs. Horace R. Clayton and George S. Mitchell in their book (1) "Black Workers and the New Unions" have given us a scientific and yet human interest record, based on painstaking research, of the progress of colored workers in unionization in three industries, steel, meat packing, and the railroad car shops, and one Southern industrial region, Birmingham.

It is the chronicle of a gallant and up-hill fight with surprising successes and one almost complete failure.

The colored worker, in his struggle to organize, had to fight the white employer, of course. In that respect the black and white workers are in the same boat together. This fight by the employers against effective organization of their employees was especially bitter in the steel industry, and pretty determined in the stock yards and in Birmingham. Without the help of the government through the National Labor Relations Act, it is probale that the measure of success which has been achieved would have taken twenty years instead of three.

But there is little to report here with a distinct racial tinge. It is true that the great steel and meat packing corporations, and the coal mines and manufacturing establishments in the Birmingham district, frequently made an appeal to race prejudice to keep their employees from uniting in one union. But even this was not distinctly a race problem. They used the same appeal to build a wall of prejudice between the American born and foreign born workers, and between various groups of foreign workers as well.

Secondly, the colored workers had to fight the prejudice of the white workers. This is a deplorable, but hardly surprising in view of the wide-spread ingrained race prejudice among the white group in America. Under the circumstances, it is only surprising that the working force in the mass production industries proved to be as little afflicted with race prejudice as they were. To some extent, the white workers, as they began to organize into unions in the steel and meat packing industries, found an economic excuse for their prejudice from the fact that employers were in the habit of bringing in colored strike breakers to break strikes. Even in the 1937 strike against the "Little" Steel Companies, colored strike breakers were active in the Youngstown area, to the detriment of amicable race relations between the white and colored employees.

Luckily, in the case of the white trade unionist, a very powerful influence is working to overcome race prejudice, namely, his self-interest as soon as that self-interest is properly understood.

The job of winning concessions as to wages and hours and preventing arbitrary discharge by the boss is a gigantic one whenever the employer is determined to fight the union, as is so often the case in the large scale mass production industries. The employer, of course, starts with financial resources immeasurably superior to anything that the workers can possibly muster, either singly or together. Such resources enable him to comb the country for scabs, to offer especially high pay, temporarily, to such scabs, to influence public opinion, and sometimes to plant spies or agents provocateurs among the ranks of the

workers, as is amply proved by the investigation of LaFollette's senatorial committee on civil liberties. The worker on his part, when he goes on strike, cannot afford to travel afar hunting another job to keep his family fed while the strike lasts; and if he did, he could only find a job at the present time if he were extremely lucky.

Even more important, the corporate or individual owner in industry has the right to hire and fire, the power to promote and demote. At present, this legal right to give and withold employment means in actual practise the right to condemn a man and his family to the tender mercies of the public welfare relief It constitutes a tremendously powerfully economic club in the hands of the owners of industry which is not adequately balanced by any similar club in the hands of the workers, no matter how strongly and completely organized they may be.

Added to all this preponderance of economic power on the side of the employer in any wage contract between the owners of industry and unorganized workers, is the fact that in nearly every case where the workers are trying to establish a union in an industry and locality where unions have not been recognized and dealt with by the employer before, the state and local authorities are on the side of the employer in any economic conflict. The police may, therefore, be counted on confidently to be vigorous in protecting the scabs, and lackadaisical in preserving the right to picket or in forcing upon recalcitrant employers the duty of bargaining collectively.

To overcome all this heaped up economic and political power, the workers can only rely on the solidarity of labor. Unless this solidarity embraces all workers, whatever their race, national origin, or color the chance of union victory in any labor struggle is slim indeed.

(to be continued in the next issue)

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1. Univ. of North Carolina Press; Chapel Hill, N. C., $4.00.

(KELLY MILLER WRITES:-

CAN POLITICS BE ADJOURNED SINE DIE?

According to the well known motto, "politics should stop at the water's edge."

Bee

President Woodrow Wilson, in one mood advised that politics should be adjourned during the emergencies of the World War, but in another mood urged the nation to elect a democratic congress to deal with its aftermath. The people agreed with his first suggestion but in response to his partisan appeal a Republican congress which was chosen greatly embarrassed the second half of his second administration and ultimately led to its undoing.

11-19-39

President Roosevelt has repeated President Wilson's admonition, in face of the critical international situation with which we are now confronted. This advice has met with the concurrence of his political opponents, for the time being at least.

Chicago Bee

In times of national stress political parties in Great Britain are in the habit of forming a coalition government, and have been known to postpone elections until after the conflict is over. But such postponement is impossible in American politics. Our government is controlled by parties and its tenure in office depends upon periodic elections whose time is constitutionally determined. Without partisan activity there can be no election, without election there can be no government.

Since the approaching Presidential election of 1940 cannot be postponed neither can the preliminary partisan activities be much longer delayed. According to our political history and traditions party machinery must be put in order, candidates designated, and issues canvassed at least six months before the nominating conventions and as much as one year before the ensuing election. In many states candidates must be chosen by primaries which must of course take place far enough in advance to admit the intervening campaign.

Now that the neutrality issue is about to be settled in Congress, partisan discussions will force their way to the front without let or hindrance.

The impatience of Secretaries Wallace and Woodridge impelled them to urge the renomination of their chief, at some hazard of its untimeliness. However, as it turns out that their suggestion comes at a time of President Roosevelt's maximum popularity and the overwhelming endorsement of his conduct of our foreign affairs, their lucky strike seems to come at the psychological moment. The gentle slap on the wrist which they received, from inside circles for speaking out of turn, does not indicate a drastic or condign rebuke.

The Third Term of President Roosevelt has been and will continue to be the dominant political question unless and until he voluntarily removes himself from the equation by emphatic renunciation. He cannot eliminate himself by any such Delphic utterance as "I Do Not Choose to Run." Until Roosevelt's position is made positive and decisive, either by open declaration or the golden consent of silence both parties will be at sea, both as to candidates and issues.

Ordinary political prudence has dictated silence until now. It is considered bad political strategy for any President to announce too far ahead whether he will or will not stand for self succession. But to leave the country in doubt of his intention too near the time for the choice of his successor would not be fair to his own party, to his political opponents or to the nation at large. Unless therefore, emphatic declaration of purpose is forthcoming from the White House within the next few weeks the nation will be justified in assuming that silence gives consent, and that the unrestrained cabinet members knew whereof they spoke by inside information.

The renomination of President Roosevelt seems inevitable, both from the standpoint of good politics and good patriotism. During the past seven years Roosevelt has been our only creative statesman who has brought forth constructive proposals and has evinced the resourcefulness to formulate a policy of procedure and the persuasive power to impress them upon the nation as a practical program of action.

During his two administrations the New Deal has been the political thesis while all adverse proposals have only been the antithesis. It is impossible to build up any effective political principles on the basis of negation. Both in relation to our domestic and international affairs, the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt stands out unique and pre-eminent. Besides his name there is no other in either party who would assume like qualities or qualifications or permit his adherence to put forth such claims in his behalf. No other American statesman has yet loomed above the horizon with demonstrated ability to formulate a substitute for the New Deal or to carry out its provisions, to its logical fulfillment.

The nation would stand in its own light if it failed to avail itself of his indispensable services at such a time as this. Who would think of changing a general while successfully prosecuting a war? Lincoln's homely motto about the folly of swapping horses in the middle of the creek never had a better illustration than the case in point.

In view of President Roosevelt's unparalleled popularity, commanding position and masterly grasp upon our domestic and foreign affairs, even if he should preserve a prudential silence and if the politicians should hold their peace, the people would cry out for a Third Term.

OLLIE STEWART PRAISED

Ollie Stewart, former newspaper reporter, is designated by the editor of American Magazine as one of America's most promising young Negro writers

Bee 11-11-39 Chicago

VIEWS of the NEWS

9-1-39

By William Pickens

Denver Tries to Jim Crow Me, But Fails

They failed that time, but they will not always fail, unless the white and colored citizens of Denver do something to break up the devilish trend. Colorado is full of Texans and Oklahomans, who have not (yet) been able to pass jim crow laws for the state, but they jim crow the colored people by custom and without the benefit of law.

Kansas City

Well, I wanted to see "Each Dawn I Die," acted by James Cagney and George Raft. As friends motored me around, I accidentally saw it advertised on Sunday to be played on Monday at the Aladdin theater. In pure innocence I had Secretary Leon Steward of the Glenarm Y.M.C.A. branch take me there Monday at 1:20 p. m., with instructions to call for me at 3:20 when the ticket girl said the show would be over.

When I started for the orchestra, the usher man said gently and with an ingratiating grin, "Upstairs, sir. You have to be seated in the balcony."

I gave back an ungrinning but gentle reply, "Not me." I went on into the orchestra, taking a seat in the row second from back, in the center—a good place to see the picture.

Meanwhile, the usher evidently went to consult some higher-ups, and came in and found me in a few minutes and ungrinningly demanded that I "must go upstairs," that it was the "rule of the theater," "the law," etc.

Again I said simply, "Not me." But this time he persisted in his demand, so that I finally expanded a little: "Can't you understand? I am NOT going upstairs."

Call

"Well," said he sharply, "I'll get the head manager!" "Oh, get anybody you please," said I as agreeably as possible. Five or 10 minutes later an individual slid into the seat beside me on my left, receiving no attention from me as I was busy following the newsreel which was preceding the main feature. He said with a cunning purr in his nice voice, "Can I do anything for you?" (How gently these fellows approach, when they intend to rob or kill you!) "Not a thing," said I, still following the picture. That brought him to the point: "You will have to go upstairs, your ticket calls for upstairs; didn't you read your ticket? I am sorry, but it's the rules," and so on. When he had stopped, I still looking at the screen (but observing him out of the corner of my eye) said, "I prefer to stay here."

9-1-39

Then he continued with a line of perfectly silly questions, trying to suppress his anger, it seemed, and becoming a bit more annoying to me: "Won't you let me see your ticket stub?" "No," said I. "I just want to see if they gave you the right ticket." "It's all right; I got in with it," I accommodated. "Just let me see it. I want to see if the employes are at fault. If so, they will be fired. Won't you let me see it? Don't you see, I am simply trying to be polite to you, your ticket calls for upstairs," until I finally interrupted with: "What's wrong with you? I want to see the show. Do you not understand: I am NOT going to move my seat anywhere!"

Then he got up and went around to the place in front of my seat and stood up, evidently intending to add to my annoyance by cutting off my view of the screen. Kimboing my arms, ready for action, I stood up and began to look over him, remarking in his teeth, with my nose close to him so that nobody else in the house should hear: "You know, I think you are the damnedest fool I have ever met! And you are very annoying to me," and I stepped one step aside to get him out of my view, which action he did not imitate, as he saw I would make a fool of him if he tried see-sawing with me.

9-1-39

"Do you act this way everywhere you go?" he asked, cunningly trying to shift some responsibility on me. "I do not meet fools of this sort everywhere I go," I said, still quietly and only to HIM.

Then, another tact: "I would not raise a disturbance here," he said. In true astonishment this time, I looked him in the eye: "Who the devil do you suppose is the disturbed this time, you or I? I am trying to see the show for which I have paid, and you are disturbing me."

Then his fool questions again: "Can't I see your ticket stub?" "Yes, after the show, when I go out, if you want to see it, I'll show it to you. And now I am through with you and your nonsense, you the 'manager,' and I have no more to say to you."

Kansas City

A few more fool questions, all unanswered, and he went out. In about 10 minutes more there came in a big burly six foot fellow, who sat in the seat beside me to the right, announced himself as a "police officer," saying he had been "called" by the theater, and then asked: "What's wrong?"

I replied, following the screen: "Nothing, at present." He was in plainclothes, and exhibited no star. I asked no questions. He continued: "You had better move to the part of the theater which your ticket calls for, upstairs on the right-hand side. That will avoid trouble."

"What trouble?" I asked. "I am trying to see the show; I refuse to change my seat. If you are an officer and I am violating any law, all you can do is to put me under arrest. Then you could take me out. Otherwise, here I sit to the end of the show."

Call

"That is what I shall have to do," he said, rising. "Do that if you think best," said I. He strode out the door: "I will call the police car and have you taken down."

So I settled back, seeing the picture, as much as possible before the "police wagon" should come. What a time Cagney and Raft and I had, fighting, fighting, fighting man's inhumanity to man—fighting injustice, frame-up and the whole rotten mess. Cagney was a good man, too troublesome to grafters, and framed out of his liberty. Raft was a splendid follow at heart, but a criminal by practice and training.

We all went to the penitentiary—Raft and Cagney at first fighting each other. Raft did not take Cagney for a really honest human, for he did not believe (being a criminal himself) that any other man could be a "right guy." There were prison fights, jail breaks and all the rotten mess of little prison-keepers in charge of the lives of better men than themselves. Finally Raft died, fighting like a man, and fighting to free Cagney from the frame-up which had been engineered by higher-ups whom Cagney's paper was exposing. Cagney was vindicated and freed.

I walked out of the theater. Only Steward of the Y.M.C.A. met me. "How was the show?" "The picture is all right, but the civilization here is rotten," I replied.

As we rode on, I told him the story. He persuaded me to let him take me to police headquarters, see the commissioner of safety and inquire about that plainclothes policeman who had come in to help the theater attempt to oust me. The commissioner was out of town. We were directed to the deputy chief and then to the chief of police.

The chief was full of "No, no's!" The man could not have been one of his officers: "We do not meddle in these theater matters, and we leave it to the management," etc. He told a story: How when he was "on the pavement," a theater manager tried to get him to keep six colored people who held tickets purchased by a lighted skinned one, from coming into the orchestra.

"I told him no, it was none of my business. But I suggested that he meet the people when they come and persuade them, if he could, to go up. He did, and you know, one of the group was a nice preacher and they went upstairs, and were given a nice box seat," etc.

See, reader, we have to fight this out without police aid. All the police do is "suggest," to the management, how they can best cheat you out of your rights. It's up to us, and the courts.

The Jewish People and Prejudice

By WILLIAM PICKENS
(For ANP)

8-19-39

LONG before the dictators of Europe made our American people a bit anxious and nervous about democracy and started the more liberal ones to declaiming against our naive anti-Semitism, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was fighting, and ready to fight side by side with the Jew and with other hindered minorities.

DR. PICKENS

If this association had been in Germany at any time during the last six years, by now every one of its national officers and most of its more than 5,000 branch officers would be in exile, in concentration camps or dead—mostly dead. The articles and editorials written and the speeches made would have left them all absolutely defenseless against enthroned anti-Semitism anywhere.

From the day when Leo Frank, a Jew, was horribly lynched in Georgia in the early years of this association and when the governor of Georgia who made some half-hearted opposition to the mob was practically chased out of the state, from that date the Jews and the Negroes began to see some things in like mood. But even before that time, the more enlightened Jews saw our common interest in the NAACP.

Therefore, Jewish interest in the work of the NAACP was not something born of Hitlerist Germany. Some of them saw eye-to-eye with the association when Hitler was in his 'teens. When the NAACP was an infant of only two or three years, it was our privilege to meet J. E. Spingarn and Julius Rosenwald, the former very active in the association, the latter very generous toward it.

Since those early pre-World war days there have been many others: Arthur B. Spingarn was doubtless attracted to the association by the devotion of his brother, J. E., and has now served on its national legal committee, its really most effective national committee, for more than 25 years, still being chairman of that committee.

Louis Marshall, great American constitutional lawyer, and "Saul" of the American Jewish people, was a member of the NAACP legal committee until he died. He, like others, not only gave his invaluable services in many cases, but gave his very valuable money toward expenses—and never charged for his own contributions.

Charles H. Studin, who has long occupied law offices with Arthur B. Spingarn and served with him for many years on the NAACP national board or directors, is still a member of the legal committee.

Felix Frankfurter, another great American lawyer and teacher, was a national officer of the NAACP until he was appointed to the supreme court by Mr. Roosevelt, and would still be a member of the legal committee, if it were not the custom for supreme court justices to resign from all other organizations.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York is a great American citizen. For years he has been also an honored officer and a devoted member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

For many years, in fact from its very beginning, one of the most devoted and valuable members of this association was the late Martha Gruening. It was she who joined W. E. B. DuBois in some of the early investigations, when the assosciation needed able workers badly and when it could not even pay their expenses.

It is not generally known that Martha Gruening financed out of her personal pocket the presentations of the great Pageant of Ethiopia, written and directed by DuBois; that she assisted him in the investigations of the East St. Louis massacre of coored workers; and that she made the first thorough investigations of lynching in America, published in the NAACP booklet, "Thirty Years of Lynching," about 1919. Her figures and facts gave the association its first start in the long and succeeding fight against that evil

There are many others, whom we cannot mention, who have given of their valuable means and their far more valuable personal services to the objectives of the association, for the entire 30 years of its existence. We have doubtless left out some, whose names and contributions belong in the same class with some of those mentioned, but who do not occur to us in this hasty memory-writing.

There are rabbis and Jewish professional and business people in many of our 400 branch organizations throughout the nation; Jewish students and local Jewish attorneys and modest philanthropists have helped. Fred C. Knollenberg, of El Paso, Texas, was the chief local attorney in two of our great victories against "white primaries" in Texas, and in the interest of the Negro's right to vote—in the interest of real democracy. Many of the Jewish forums, from California to New York, have opened their platforms to NAACP speakers.

As the fundamental law of the United States, and of the states, has been the foundation stone of every constructive effort of the association, the Jew, who is little more than three per cent of the total population, has done much more than his numerical proportion in the work of this most American of American organizations. They have been foreseeing in every such crusade, brave in every fight.

To have known some of these people very personally and very well makes it impossible for one to hold not only any anti-Jewish prejudices but any prejudice at all based on mere "race.' —Of course we have known some other sorts of Negroes and Anglo-Saxons,—but who can either indict or endorse a whole people?

The Georgia Negro

By Asa H. Gordon

The Log Cabin Center Streamlining A Rural Community

8/10/39

Most intelligent Negroes in Georgia and a great many people, white and colored, in all sections of America and a few in foreign countries have heard of the Camilla-Zack Log Cabin Center of Hancock County,- Georgia. One visiting the Log Cabin Center for the first time is usually asked to sign his name or "register' in a large book and if he or she is curious enough to turn back the pages of this book the visitor will find the names of distinguished people from all parts of America from Maine to California. This is rather significant when one knows that this log cabin stand out in a clump of pine trees quite off any great national or state highway, seven miles from the nearest railroad and United States Post Office. It is widely known that this Log Cabin was built as the physical center around which a great dream of "more abundant life" for rural people was to be builded. It is also well known that the dreamer who first conceived this idea was one of the famous Hubert brothers of Hancock County, one of the remarkable rural families of this or any other modern country.

As a visitor is shown around the Community Center he begins to realize that he is seeing a unique experiment in modern life—a rural community center with something of the vision and program of the great urban community centers of the modern world. The thing which makes this project unique is the fact that it is an attempt to fit the community center idea which was born in urban ceners to the rural environment and requirements.

Activities and program at the Camilla--Zack Community Center justify our subtitle "streamlining a rural community"—partly because of the particular projects which we hope to briefly and inadequately describe in this release today.

First, one will notice that the Log Cabin building itself is a streamlined building as to architecture, construction and equipment. Although the "cabin" is built of logs as to the outside walls one finds that it is nicely finished on the inside with appropriate but modern inside, insulated wall materials. One finds a modern suite of sleeping rooms, a fine living room with an open fire-place, and a modern bathroom with running hot and cold water available at all times. One finds electric lights burning when needed and electric current for radios and other electric appliances. This house contains modern kitchen, refrigeration, and dining facilities. Then there is a library with a goo dsupply of books with emphasis on books of particular interest to rural people.

Outside the building one is attracted by the landscaping, shrubbery and a very attrcative and unique fish pond. The grounds show what can be done in the way of making the rural landscape attractive, inspiring and healthful.

At this particular season one would be attracted by tents under which are meeting classes of student-teachers enrolled in the famous Log Cabin Summer Session a part of the summer quarter of the Georgia State College near Savannah. The visitor might step into the tent nearest the "Cabin" and find Prof L. Dominis teaching art by having his pupils learn to draw the beautiful picture of the surrounding country-side.

Across the street from the main cabin one observe a building which indicates that the religions, moral and spiritual life of the community is being streamlined as well as the physical environment. The building we refer to is a beautifully designed modernly constructed bungalow planned as the home of the pastor of the community church and the spiritual leader of the community. By all means see the Log Cabin Community Center and thrill this idea of happiness for rural people when you can.

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

Uncounted Lynchings

THE DISCOVERY by the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching that contrary to reports of Tuskegee listing four lynchings for the first six months of the year, there were actually only three has been given much publicity in the white press.

MACKAY

The fourth lynching attributed to Georgia and the only one listed for the state during 1939 was found to be false. The supposed victim, one Charles Williams, was found very much alive and working in Savannah.

Very little publicity, though, has been given the new style of lynching to which members of your race are more and more daily becoming victims.

WHITE DID NOT LOSE

The number of lynchings by the mob, following the gallant and not unsuccessful fight led by Walter White of the NAACP, for passage of a federal anti-lynching bill, it is true, have been considerably reduced.

Officials of Southern states, not wishing to make liars out of their Congressmen, who argued so loudly that local authorities could take care of the situation, have been taking extra precautions lately to prevent disgraceful mob outrages.

But no extra precautions are being taken to curtail the ever-widening economic and the continued political lynching of you and yours.

No authority gets excited when more and more black men and women are dismissed from employment, merely because they are black, and members of other races, many of whom are alien in thought and practice to America, are given these positions.

Very little publicity is being given by the white press to the economic lynching of more than 500 women tobacco stemmers in North Carolina, whose jobs have been taken and given to whites.

Motive for their discharge is traced by the dismissed women to disgruntled housewives, who during tobacco season find difficulty in hiring $4-a-week maids, while the tobacco factories are paying twenty-five cents an hour.

500 "LYNCHED"

Not a word is carried by those papers who played up the Georgia lynching incident about the "lynching" of 500 shipyard workers in Tampa by the trick manipulation of American Federation of Labor officials.

Where before the "closed shop'" agreement Negroes had more than 600 jobs, most of them in the higher paid skilled labor class, they have today only 113, of which 116 are unskilled.

A skilled hoisting engineer who had worked at the shipyard for 20 years, is now picking up paper in the yards. An expert rivet driver has been forced to accept work in the unskilled labor class at the much lower wage scale. These are all victims of the new "lynching" strategy.

The political "lynching" fever, too, is spreading. While Mr. Dies and his committee are investigating Fritz Kuhn and his Nazi bund, he might well turn his attention to the lesser bunds in the South, who are doing their very best to defeat the very principles upon which American government was founded.

BALLOT "LYNCHING"

In Miami men hooded with bedsheets parade and pass out cards in an intimidation drive to prevent Americans from exercising the American privilege of voting.

In Greenville, S. C., a militant youth, who stirred his people to the necessity of qualifying as voters is "lynched" for political reasons on a trumped up charge that he called a white woman over the telephone!

These are the kinds of lynchings that are now becoming prevalent in America, replacing the brutal work of mobs. The new disciples of Judge Lynch are more subtle and display more finesse than their predecessors. Their work is given, but little publicity and they can carry out their nefarious activities in comparative peace.

FAR MORE HARMFUL

But to you as a group the economic and political lynchers are far more harmful than their cruder ancestors. The mob seldom took more than two at a time. 1939 lynchers would make whole sections of a race their prey. Their kind must not be allowed to grow in numbers.

Progressive and liberal Americans might well see what havoc they will eventually wreak on the whole American system of government, which must forever be firmly based on the golden principles that all have the right to "pursuit of happiness," to the triple freedoms of press, religion and assemblage, and to exercise the sacred right of suffrage if America is to endure as the world's first democracy.

URBAN LEAGUE

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Official announcement that the Federal Theater will be discontinued and all affairs liquidated, rings down the final curtain on 800 negro actors, directors, research workers, playwrights, technicians and other professional, unskilled and semi-skilled workers who found employment on the rolls of the WPA.

Colonel F. C. Harrington, commissioner of WPA, announced recently that employes of the Federal Theater project, which was discontinued by the recently enacted emergency relief appropriations act, will be carried on the rolls for the full periods authorized by the act. These are one month for supervisory and administrative employes and three months for certified project workers.

Termination in August.

However, the employment of a large proportion of the latter class must be terminated on August 31, 1939, due to another provision of the act which requires the dismissal by that date of all relief workers, excepting veterans, who have had continuous employment for more than 18 months. A large number of the employes on the theater project fall in this category.

This action was taken after Colonel Harrington had been assured by Representative Woodrum, author of the provision that was finally adopted, that, although the language of the act permitted discretion, it was the intent of the conferees that the workers should be carried for the full period that was permitted by law.

During July the activities of as many as possible of the workers on the Federal Theater project were devoted to the liquidation of the project and the care and preservation of the materials and supplies which had been purchased for it.

No Activities.

For the two months beginning August 1, during which relief employes will be carried in the rolls, no activities will be carried on. This is for the reason, Colonel Harrington explained, that it is not possible to operate any of the activities of the project without administrative and supervisory personnel.

Every attempt will be made to transfer certified employes of the Federal Theater project to other projects of the WPA. However, it is estimated that an average of approximately 5,500 certified employes will be carried on the theater project for the rest of July and during August and September at a cost of approximately $850,000. The extra cost of carrying administrative and supervisory employes throughout the month of July is estimated at an additional $50,000.

Units Listed.

Federal Theater units which successfully employed negro workers including actors, carpenters, electricians, property men, scenic and costume designers, and others, were located in Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; New York City, Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal. In Raleigh, N. C., negroes were engaged in directing community activities in the theater. A community membership of about 50 colored citizens was built up and plays were presented regularly.

Outstanding productions by all negro or mixed units of the Federal Theater include "Macbeth," "Run Lil'l Chillun," "Androcles and the Lion," "Bassa Moona," "An Evening With Dunbar," "Haiti" and "Swing Mikado."

Several of these plays enjoyed a run of 300 performances. Upwards of 1,000,000 people are estimated to have witnessed the productions of negro units of the Federal Theater.

Farewell Southern Workman

7-29-39

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

It is sad, indeed, to read in the current Southern Workman that the July number is the last. This 67-year-old publication is to be discontinued. Dr. Isaac Fisher, the first colored editor, writes his farewell editorial in the current number.

The Southern Workman, in its more than half century of life, rendered fine service, filled a great need, and contributed much to paving the way for better racial relations and more equitable treatment of the Negro in the South.

President Arthur Howe of Hampton institute, where the Southern Worman is published simply says that: "Hampton institute regrets to announce the discontinuance of The Southern Workman with the edition of July 1939. The action taken is part of a serious retrenchment program necessitated because of curtailed income for annual operating expenses."

No doubt, next year, we shall hear from our Republican friends that the New Deal killed the Southern Workman. The New Deal, with its broad humanitarian program, has made the very rich pay more taxes, which means there has been less money available for contribution to institutions like Hampton and Tuskegee. Tuskegee, too, has done some serious retrenching.

We still think the New Deal is all right. What we have lost on the philanthropic front we have gained a thousand fold elsewhere. When the time comes for another popular test vote, we believe the New Deal will be sustained again.

Black Dispatch

Edgar G. Brown

We wish to congratulate Mr. Edgar G. Brown of Washington, D. C., for quick thinking and quick action during the WPA crisis, in advising his group to be careful not to defy Federal authority in the upheaval. The Negro is sometimes criticized for not standing solidly with organized labor, but it must be remembered that almost nowhere does organized labor stand solidly with the Negro.

Mr. Brown is correct in urging his group to be loyal to a great Federal agency that has as its aim the giving of sutenance to persons unable to sustain themselves otherwise. Personally, we have not been able to see the logic of persons on relief calling a strike. If the strikers are not careful, the WPA might be abolished. Then what?

Insurance Gains

Reports from the 19th annual meeting of the National Negro Insurance Association, held in Los Angeles, Calif., indicate that the insurance business is still coming up rapidly. It is heartening to see that our economic life is being reinforced, even in these times. Negro insurance men now control more than twenty million of dollars, and at the rate gains are being made each years, in another ten years our group will control between forty and fifty million dollars.

Every Negro can do his bit toward making his own group more self-supporting by placing his insurance dollars in one of the many Negro companies. These companies are safe, as insurance examiners in the several states (all of whom are white) readily testify. It can no longer be said, even with the semblance of truth, that Negroes cannot handle large reservoirs of money safely. Support your own insurance companies, and let your own insurance companies in turn be able to support you by employing your well trained boys and girls.

BRASS TACKS

8-25-39

By H. S. Murphy

Southern Organized Labor

Atlanta Ga

According to Mr. Cornelius Maiden, who has been made assistant to Mr. George L. Googe in handling of organization work for the American Federation of Labor in the South, Negro labor quietly makes strides in this field.

Mr. Maiden, a colored labor organizer, was recently in Atlanta and reinstated an organization of colored workers at a local paper company, which started off with a large membership. At the same time Mr. Maiden brought in another group from a local newspaper which will be affiliated with the paper group first mentioned.

It is significant to note that while Mr. Maiden was in Atlanta he was successful in obtaining work for 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) persons in one week.

Through the successful leadership of Mr. Maiden. Atlanta hod carriers were assured work for eight months on one building project. In this Mr. Maiden was greatly assisted by the local leadership of C. H. Howard, representative of the Hod Carriers.

Another group was reorganized by Mr. Maiden for effective functioning at a spring bed works.

Daily World

While here Mr. Maiden inspected the laundries as possible places to build up organizations. Not only have these local points been touched but Mr. Maiden attended a labor convention in New York for ten days, afterward returning to Washington, D. C., to report on Southern labor conditions to the Executive Board of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Maiden has also done effective work in Birmingham District where 90 per cent of the labor is Negro. As he goes about the country he watches the trends of labor. As a result he has been able to place organizations in hitherto unusual places for organized labor to show its head. It is reported that as a result of such work as Mr. Maiden and others are doing seventeen thousand workers in the Birmingham district came into the A. F. of L. ranks. These had hitherto belonged to company unions and other organizations.

Cornelius Maiden has been one of the few to stick it out in labor organization work. Some men who were considered better equipped than he have fallen by the wayside in their attempts to deal with the problems of organized labor.

Here is a Negro labor leader who obviously works under considerable handicaps, yet he is getting results. It seems to us that here is a field in which more men of experience and broad intelligence can find opportunity to express themselves in a constructive way. The surface has not been scratched and the opportunity is great in the field of organizing labor.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Age-Herald

9-3-39

Birmingham Ala

Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kansas City aviator, attending the National Airmen's Association in Chicago last week, was recipient of the Dwight H. Green trophy for "the greatest contribution to aviation among Negroes."

Dr. Davis flew to Chicago in his Porterfield cabin monoplane, accompanied by Ernest Gayden.

The trophy was on display at the Municipal Airport Tuesday afternoon and a large number of persons interested in aviation saw the exhibit.

The occasion was the first annual national air conference sponsored by the National Airmen's Association. A three-day meeting was held during which a national organization was formed, a constitution adopted and officers elected.

The conference was the first of its kind ever held by Negro fliers and attracted some of the nation's outstanding pilots. The organization adopted the name "National Airmen's Association of America," and will hold the next session in Kansas City.

Officers elected are Cornelius R. Coffee, Chicago, president; Clinton D. Walker, Hamtramck, Mich.; George Allen, Latrobe, Pa.; Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kansas City, Kan.; Perry H. Younge, Loraine, Ohio; Joseph Grider, West Virginia State College; Dale White, Chicago, and Pickens Black, Auvergne, Ark., vice presidents; Willa Brown, Chicago, secretary; Abram D. Jackson, Erie, Pa., and Dr. Coburn E. Waldon, Flint, Mich., assistant secretaries; Charles Johnson, Chicago, treasurer; Grover C. Nash, Chicago, sergeant-at-arms; Chauncey Spencer, Chicago, publicity manager; Edward Johnson, Chicago, historian, and Enoch P. Waters, Chicago, adviser.

* * *

A highlight in the Tuskegee Institute Summer School lecture series was an evening of art with Dr. George Washington Carver, who lectured on the fundamentals of art. The lecture was climaxed by the unveiling of Dr. Carver's most recent painting, "The Yucca."

The noted scientist has been working on "The Yucca" more than 10 years. It is done on canvas with colors he developed from clays. The artist has portrayed two yucca plants in full bloom. They are of heroic size and stand out against a background softened sunset light whose tint is faintly reflected on the ivory white bell petals of the yucca bloom. Around the base of the two yuccas sprawls a prickly pear with its spiny leaves and delicate blossoms.

More than 3,000 persons viewed the painting. The lecture was sponsored by the Little Theater, of which Saunders E. Walker is director. Dr. Carver was presented by Isaac Hathaway, instructor of art.

Dr. Carver considers "The Yucca" the best painting he has done. One of his paintings has been requested by the Luxemburg Galleries in Europe.

* * *

A gala day was enjoyed at Camp Margaret Murray Washington Aug. 25, which was observed as Principals Day. This is an annual event at the camp and brought a large number of the principals of city and county schools and instructors in these schools for a day in the open.

Many visitors were guests last Sunday and praised the management for the fine work that has been done. The new hut, gift of the white and colored employes of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, at Acipco, is attracting wide attention and adds greatly to the facilities at the camp.

The 1939 season has closed and the management, headed by Pauline Bray Fletcher, founder and director, expresses appreciation to the public for support of the project and newspapers which have been very liberal in giving space to the activities of this project.

* * *

Miss Annie S. Foster, St. Paul, began her duties as new Girl Reserve secretary, at the Birmingham branch Y. W. C. A. Friday, Sept. 1.

Miss Foster received her education from the Minnesota Business College and B.S. degree in physical education at the University of Minnesota. She has also had extensive study at the University of California where she took a course in principles of group work.

She is interested in the recreational phase of the work and has received a certificate for study under the National Recreational Association of New York City.

* * *

A party of 40 Alabamians was ready to board a special coach Sunday, bound for Los Angeles, for the fifty-ninth annual session of the National Baptist Convention of America. The Rev. G. L. Prince, of Galveston, Texas, president of the convention, will preside.

The Rev. J. H. Magwood, of Birmingham, is president of the Alabama convention and is leading the forces to California.

* * *

Tuskegee is expected to be the first American city in which the new postage stamp honoring Booker T. Washington will be placed on sale by the Postoffice Department.

According to information from Washington, offiicals are awaiting the return from Europe of Postmaster General Farley before making definite announcement of the date and place of the first day sale.

The stamp will be one of a series to be issued soon honoring famous Americans, artists, poets, composers, scientists, educators and inventors.

The educator in whose memory the stamp will be issued was founder of the Tuskegee Institute, largest school of its kind for Negroes in the world. He died at the institute in November, 1915.

Pride Versus Production Is Problem of Race

Norfolk, Va.

Journal and Guide

By GORDON B. HANCOCK
(Associated Negro Press)

THE great disillusionment which came to the Negro immediately after the Great War was depressive. Because of his active and enthusiastic and effective participation in war-time activities, the Negro dreamed dreams of a brighter day. When he returned from the western front with the door of full-fledged citizenship still shut in his face he was disconcerted and dismayed. For a long spell there appeared to be a drought of enthusing events to stir the innermost soul of the Negro.

DR HANCOCK

Then came the rise of the Negro athlete and artist. On the cinder path and in the fistic circles Negroes began to be heard from. The press the nation over withheld not a word of praise but lavishly spread the stories of the Negro athletic prowess and artistic achievements. Then came one of the greatest Negroes of the generation in Oscar DePriest who was the inspirer of a political renaissance among Negroes.

Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes and Paul Robeson stormed the haunts of music and the world listened with awe and wonderment. Then came Joe Louis the pugilistic marvel and not only battered into submission all comers, but actually married a Negro girl, and set at rest the anxieties of those who believe the lie that every moneyed Negro wants to marry white.

TEMPER GRADUALLY CHANGING FOR THE BETTER

6-10-39

The temper of this nation towards the Negro is gradually changing for the better and our pride is being boosted in sundry ways. There can be no doubt about it, it is less embarrassing to be a Negro now than ever in the annals of this nation. Recognition is coming in ways substantial and irrefutable and the Roosevelts have played no small part in this strengthening of the Negro's pride. Pride of achievement is one of the criteria of advancement, for hopes of the future must always he footed in the past. The Negro is fast becoming a proud race boasting of its achievements and possibilities.

Pride hath its place in a people's program of development but it must be supplemented with production, both spiritual and material. Pride must be rooted in economic well being if it is to endure. The great danger today is that our pride as a race will outstrip our economic securiay. The real problem before the Negro is not to prove his capacity for achievement, but to prove his capacity to formulate a program of production whereby he may bolster his pride.

From time to time there are what we term momentous happenings in the life of the Negro, such as the supreme court decisions, etc. When Marian Anderson sings and a nation stands awe-smitten by as consummate an artistic triumph as this generation knows, our pride swells but is there a corresponding swell in our economic production? A race cannot go forward on pride alone; it takes economic planning and the country to increase appro- survival.

Such recognition as the Negro is continually receiving is calculated to beget pride but does it contribute to the race's economic opportunity? It is a fine thing to have a supreme court decision handed down in our favor; it is fine to have the press of the nation adopt the capital "N" in spelling Negro; it is fine to have our Southern newspapers add titles to the names of our women; it is fine to have the press of the nation broadcast our athletic and artistic triumphs and the country to increase appropriations for Negro education.

But sad to say, while these things are fine for our pride, they make little or no difference in our economic opportunities. Unless some way is found whereby this greater recognition is translated into economic opportunity we are still heading for tribulation.

Something must be done for the Negro masses and from this angle the farm offers the greatest hope for succour. The cities of the future will be for the white man and more and more the Negro will be forced out into the rural movement and the few vocational opportunities left will be claimed by the lowly whites. Local and state governments are going to finally evolve a plan of relief that will preclude indefinite reliance upon charity.

Until such time as the Negro is finally driven to the farm, Negro business must hold the fort. Our pride demands that we disdain the farm; our productiveness ordains that we exploit the farm. Our problem is one of production, not pride! Bread is primary; pride is secondary. The bread question is always the previous question. Hunger endangers pride.

URBAN LEAGUE

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Amsterdam

9-24-39

Atlanta, Ga.

The high points of the annual conference of the National Urban League held at Jackson, Mich., recently were a letter of greeting from Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, whose physical improvement has advanced to the point that his physician sent word to the conference that he would be back at his desk in a few months, and the following letter from the President of the United States:

"The White House, Washington.

"August 29, 1939.

"My dear Mr. Thomas:

"It gives me much pleasure to send hearty greetings to the National Urban League with best wishes that its Thirtieth Annual Convention will be fruitful of wise counsels and constructive action to promote happiness, prosperity and amicable relations among all who dwell beneath the flag of our common country.

"Very sincerely,
"(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt."
'Mr. Jesse O. Thomas,
'Acting Executive Secretary,
'National Urban League,
'1135 Broadway,
'New York, New York."

A group of negro social workers from New York city, led by James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, visited Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the President's Hyde Park home recently. Mrs. Roosevelt personally showed them about the grounds and promised to give serious consideration to their request that they be allowed to select a few pieces of outstanding work by negro artists for display in the "dream house" which the President plans to make an outstanding feature of his estate.

Prepare Statement.

Mr. Hubert read to Mrs. Roosevelt the following prepared statement:

"As a group of social workers devoted to the task of achieving a more abundant life for those whom it is our privilege and honor to serve and as representative of those agencies in the city and state of New York engaged in lifting the economic horizon of negroes, we salute you as an exemplar of those principles of democracy which are the kernel of true American tradition.

Praise WPA Projects.

"The Adult Education system and the various cultural projects of the WPA have brought hope to thousands of our young men and women who, for the first time, have been able to secure work commensurate with their training. For the first time negroes are included in a program of better housing. Actors, artists, teachers and those trained for participation in other cultural fields have for years despaired of any opportunity to use the training and talents made possible by our educational system. For the first time negro men and women have reason to believe that their government does really care.

"We cannot but be deeply concerned over the failure of the present congress to maintain and provide adequately for the continuance and extension of these essential services.

Asks Only to Serve.

"We recognize and appreciate the contribution that you have personally made in furthering interracial goodwill. This we appreciate—not only for what it has meant in raising the hopes of negro youth, but in demonstrating to private industry and to our private social agencies that negro workers, if given an opportunity, will demonstrate their efficiency in all types of jobs. Today, as never before, the negro, along with other minority groups, is asking for the privilege of bringing his gifts to the altar.

Use of Negro Art.

"We have been profoundly impressed with the idea of the Dream House. We believe that as a cultural influence it has tremendous possibilities in the promotion of interracial and international goodwill. A group of us felt that in view of all that you have done to foster art, we would like the privilege of selecting a few pieces of outstanding works by negro artists, both in painting and sculpture, and present these to the museum as a token of our appreciation."

Among those who made the trip to Hyde Park were: Cecelia C. Saunders, executive director of the West 137th Street branch, Y. W. C. A.; Henry K. Craft, executive director of the Harlem branch, Y. M. C. A.; Dean S. Yarbrough, president of the New York Conference of Negro Welfare; Samuel A. Allen, supervisor of racial problems, State Department of Social Welfare; Charles M. Hanson, chairman of the Harlem committee on public policy; Arthur Thomas, of the division of state parole; Helena Harper Coates, secretary of the West Harlem Council of Social Agencies; George Cohron, superintendent of the Harlem office, social security; George Gregory, of the Harlem division of the Children's Aid Society; Olive Streator, director of the service bureau for negro children, Children's Aid Society; Lemuel Foster, consultant on racial problems, Works Progress Administration; James E. Allen, president of the New York branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; A. G. Fallings, director of the Harlem office, National Youth Administration, and W. A. Trayham, of Harlem hospital.

KELLY MILLER WRITES:--

Bee 6-17-39

Chicago, Ill.

WILL THE NEGRO VOTE BE A DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE 1940 ELECTION?

IT is now generally assumed and asserted that the Negro vote will be a decisive factor in the next Presidential campaign. The effective Negro votes in the North and West are sufficiently numerous to bear out this assumption.

The potentiality of this vote constitutes the stock in trade of the Negro politician whereby he aims to gain pre-election consideration for his constituents on both sides of the political fence.

The effectiveness of any vote, white or black, consists in the likelihood of its shifting scale from one side or the other in the next election. Republicans and Democrats are equally concerned about the Negro vote in the North. Neither of them gives a tinker's dam for this potential vote in the South where it will have no weight in the election of 1940. The South has under one pretext or another effectively disfranchised this vote while the North has looked on with silent acquiescence. Speculation on the future of this suppressed vote is merely a matter of political ethics, which does not bother the conscience of Republicans or Democrats, North or South.

In the last four Presidential and Congressional elections the bulk of this vote has been cast on the Democratic side of the equation. From all present indications the 1940 campaign will not materially alter this trend. In many of our large cities the Negro constitutes the uncontested majority of voters. In certain segregated districts, in which both parties have pitted Negro candidates against each other, in almost every instance of this character the Negro Democrat has been victorious over his Republican rival. The Republican Party constituting as it does a minority in both national, state, and city governments is without power, prestige or patronage, and can do little or nothing to alter this trend before the next election.

One thing is certain, unless the Grand Old Party can speedily devise some appeal to the Negro voter which shall be more persuasive than anything presented since the days of Theodore Roosevelt, the square dealer, the bulk of the Negro vote will follow the fortune of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the New Dealer. The Republican campaign promises to the Negro during the last half century have become like a discredited promissory note, the more often it is renewed the more worthless it becomes. The gullible Negro voter will not be perpetually deceived by repetition of this half-century old political trickery. However, we can never be too certain of the effectiveness of any minority vote too far in advance of the election returns.

During the past five presidential elections it appeared that the Negro vote held the balance of power in sundry pivotal states. Negro politicians loudly proclaim the potentiality of this vote and based their demands accordingly. And yet the elections showed that Harding, in 1920; Coolidge, in 1924; Hoover, in 1928, and Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, were elected by such a sweeping margin that they would have been victorious had every Negro voted against them. These elections have been affected by landslides which were so overwhelming as to wipe out the effectivness of any marginal minority vote.

William Pickens Writes On 'Educating Race For Democracy'

Defender 6-17-39

Chicago Ill

A Message to Every Student, and to Every Parent, at Commencement Time

By WILLIAM PICKENS

(From Opportunity)

One of the most essential needs of a democratic country, among all of its equalites, is equality of educational opportunity. Last December, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision which said in effect that any American child is entitled to equal educational opportunity with any other child of his state or school district. In the present struggle to save and protect democracy in this country, one of the most important sectors is along the educational front, and especially in the salient for democracy in the schools. Men must be intelligent in order to function in a democracy.

For over 70 years Negro citizens have been handicapped by receiving much less than their just share of public educational funds.

Mississippi is a good example of this human error. To state it generously for Mississippi, that commonwealth allots one dollar for the education of the Negro child to $10 dollars for the education of the white child. That is why Booker T. Washington used to say that nobody, in that state at least, believes that Negroes are inferior: because "they expect the Negro to get as much education off one dollar as the white man can get off ten." In many individual school districts the disproportion is much worse than that.

This mistake is due in part to a failure to appreciate the nature and needs of democracy, and the quality of popular education: that no people can maintain the highest intelligence and live in daily and forced contact with a very unintelligent people. The individual is educated for the sake of the community. Large numbers of unintelligent people in any community will lessen the intellectual quotient of the supposeddly intelligent people of the same community. Mississippi is a shining example of that social truth.

Another misunderstanding is the usual one for the half-educated: the misunderstanding about who pays the bills, the taxes. All the people of a state pay taxes—all who work for wages and buy what they consume. They do not get tax receipts, for receipts are given only to the direct tax payers, who are few—not to the great body of indirect tax payers, who are the multitude. The producer, the transporter, the manufacturer and other processors do not pay any taxes; they only advance the tax money until they can collect it back from the multitude consumer, the last and real paymaster. He buys a pair of shoes for $10, and a steak for one dollar—but that patch of hide and that piece of flesh were not worth ten cents together on the original cow in the west, on which they grow, when the cow was sold for all costs plus taxes. Only the ultimate consumer does not collect back the great accumulated tax from anybody else—he wears out the shoes, taxes and all, and eats the pound of meat, taxes and all. At the same time he pays taxes out of his wages: his wages are lower because taxes are higher, and would be higher if taxes were lower—and without any taxes there would be much more for wages. And yet these people do not get tax receipts, some never even see a tax collector, some do not know that there is a tax collector.

In the ranks of the ultimate consumer, along with the wage-earning and consuming poorer whites—that is where the American Negro stands. Workers and consumers pay everything, and get no receipts. That is why the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were made. That is why the nation's Supreme Court last December handed down a decision that a colored boy in Missouri has the same right to legal education at public expense that any other boy of the state can have. That is why a democracy aims to give the poor the same public consideration as the rich: all of them pay, but the poor, being far more numerous, pay most. Democracy recognizes the fact that the consumer, standing at the end of the economic line, pays almost everything but gets no receipt; the rich, standing earlier in the line, get all the receipts. The public wealth and the public treasury belong equally to all the people. That is democracy. The opposite is tyranny and slavery.

Long ago our Supreme Court ruled that segregation by race, without discrimination, does not violate the Fourteenth amendment—for racial segregation, in itself, does not necessarily mean discrimination. That is true; but it is also true that wherever we see a smaller race being publicly segregated from the larger one, discrimination accompanies the segregation. Some day perhaps, when men are like gods, that will not be so. But at present men are only men. "Separate but equal" treatment of the weak and the strong seems to be more a legal phrase than a social fact. The December decision is important, however, because it indicates that in America **equality** has priority over **segregation**; that the individual citizen has a stronger constitutional right to equality than the state has to segregation; that in an unavoidable conflict between segregation and equality, segregation must yield. For example, if a state has only one institution of a kind and quality for service to its citizens, all its citizens must be admitted to that one institution; and if the state wants to segregate any portion of its people, it must establish another institution of like kind and quality. That is not only the law of the land, but also the law of reason; not only constitutional soundness but sound honesty. Any other decision by the Supreme Court would destroy American democracy.

This liberty in equality is what really makes Americanism. We can have no liberty without equality, nor equality without liberty. For us, liberty and equality are complementary: one cannot exist without the other. If there be inequality, there must be master and slave, and so no liberty for some; or if there be no liberty for some, there must be master and slave, and so no equality.

We have not attained democracy in America, but for 150 years we have been pursuing it. We want to continue the pursuit, for even the democratic trend has made America the best place in the world in which to grow a man and a woman. We have problems to solve, but will solve them. We solved the problem of slavery, and will solve the problems of freedom. We have battles to fight, we Americans of all colors, and we have liberty to fight them. This is our America: we get everything from it, and must give it everything. We made it; we must defend it. And we, all of us, are going to live in it through an indefinite future—in our descendants.

We must serve with head and hand, with mind and body. Thank heaven, the children of this generation do not have to listen to the foolish debate as to whether it is better to train the head or the hand. Nobody can train a hand without training the head: the head is in everything, a part of all body achievement. The human brain made the human hand, and the human hand developed the human brain. A debate about which is the more necessary is like a debate as to whether air or water is more necessary to man, or the right wing or the left more necessary to the bird's flight.

The future is big for the young people of today: they can look forward to 50 years of the world's most interesting history, as they emerge from high school and college. And in America they must be zealous to defend the Great Democracy, which offers them the world's best opportunity for real success and real life.

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Bee 6-11-39

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Defender 6-17-39

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the foolish debate as to whether it is better to train the head or the hand. Nobody can train a hand without training the head: the head is in everything, a part of all body achievement. The human brain made the human hand, and the human hand developed the human brain. A debate about which is the more necessary is like a debate as

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THE SPORTOSCOPE

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

Joe Louis Has A Date With Marva Wednesday Night and Says He Will Not Be Late

I have just heard from a Detroit friend that Marva Trotter Louis, and her illustrious husband, more familiarly known as Joe, have accepted an invitation to attend a closed formal in that city next Wednesday night, and both have promised not to be late. This sounds significant in view of the fact that the Heavyweight Champion (this same Joe Louis) is also scheduled to meet one Bob Pastor in a Motor City ring on the same evening.

Journal and Guide

Two years ago, in Madison Square Garden, this same Pastor succeeded in staying ten rounds with Joe by borrowing heavily on Bill (Bojangles) Robinson's favorite avocation—the art of running backwards. In that fight I saw Pastor grab the ring ropes with one gloved hand and yank himself out of dangerous corners while keeping Joe at bay with a cocked left.

9-16-39

It was probably the first time that Joe had ever been asked to step into a ring and play a game of hare and hound. Before he could catch on, the spectacle was over. As for Pastor he ran a beautiful race that night and covered himself with dubious glory, but as a fit opponent for Joe he was about as good as Shirley Temple.

Norfolk, Va.

I don't believe that Pastor has the slightest notion that he is any more capable today of defeating Joe than on that occasion two years ago; but, after all, a share in a heavyweight championship fight will mean a welcome addition to a bankroll which should be none too thick at present, and there's nothing like a healthy bankroll when it comes to meet the rent man and the grocer.

The public, as usual, will pay handsomely to see this fight in spite of the previous fiasco, for in a sporting sense there is nothing quite as thrilling as the spectacle of two big men throwing sledge hammer blows at one another.

The question at present is whether or not Bob Pastor intends to fight this time or to stage another race. John Q. Public is entitled to a run for his money, but I am sure he doesn't want all that running.

Joe will fight if given half a chance. I don't think anyone will dispute that. But if Pastor decides to run again, then Joe, if he wants to circumvent a mountain of criticism, will have to show the sporting world something more than a pair of fists and good intentions. The Heavyweight Champion of the World should be an all around fighter. In short, his opponent has only a limited space in which to run and he should be able to catch him.

The above last sentence applies particularly to Joe, for the simple reason that he is not a white man. No achievement is quite satisfactory unless your fellowmen pat you on the back and say "well done" when it's all over, and Joe has had to work extra hard for the credit that has been grudgingly bestowed on him.

In his first fight with Pastor there might have been some excuse for his inability to catch up with the New York runner, inexperience perhaps, but the critics couldn't see it, not for a world's champion, and certainly not for a colored one. They were quick to pick this out as a glaring flaw.

Like any other big man with two fists, Bob Pastor will have a chance next Wednesday night to win the championship, but it will be a very slim one. I say this because I am inclined to believe that Pastor is going to be up to his old stunt again, and although a hasty and continuous retreat may be a commendable way of protecting oneself in the ring, it is not conducive to winning championships. To be a champion you have got to stand up to an opponent and slug effectively and take a chance at being slugged. Pastor loves himself too much.

The burden, however, will be on Joe. His reputation will be at stake. He must show that he can catch a running target and quiet his critics for all time. A decision verdict in his favor will be a hollow victory. He must win by a knockout. That is why I am intrigued by the news that he is taking his Madame to a dance next Wednesday night and promises not to be late. Personally, I don't think he is going to be late. I think he will have his hair slicked down and will be putting on his B.V.D.s by the time the sixth canto rolls around.

Is Jimmie McDaniels A Reasonable Prospect For Membership On The Davis Cup Team

I had an interesting chat the other day with the genial Dr. Ivison D. Hoage, president of the American Tennis Association. I learned from him that Ted Wright, tennis coach at Xavier University, hopes to enter Jimmie McDaniels in the white intercollegiates next year. You will recall, of course, that McDaniels is the newly crowned king of the American Tennis Association, and his coach believes that he can sweep the field in the white inter-collegiates if his entry is accepted. If you don't believe he is a cracker jack just ask Dr. Reginald Weir, the Harlem medico who was vanquished in straight sets in the National finals at Hampton Institute last month.

As far as this writer knows, none of our bronze collegiate champions have ever applied for entry in the whites intercollegiates, and that is probably a reason why they have never been accepted. Tuskegee Institute was able to enter a whole track team in the A.A.U. national championships for women, simply by applying, and in the Golf Collegiates. It doesn't hurt to try.

Neither does it hurt to play with the thought that Mc Daniels could trounce next year's crop of white intercollegiate stars. If he did, he would certainly rank as a prospect for the U.S. Davis Cup team and it would then be time to hunt up the officials of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association and put them on the spot. By all means, let's get that application off.

And while I am on the subject of Jimmie McDaniels, I might as well put in my two cents worth in the current debate as to whether or not Dr. Weir was a better tennis player in his heyday than the Mc Daniels who trounced him twice this season. A lot of New Yorkers say "yes," while a few are inclined to vote for the sharpshooter from Xavier.

Taking everything into consideration, Dr. Weir's long layoff and his lack of stiff competition since his college days, I still don't believe that he has gone back on his 1931 form as much as some people think. The score analysis of that Hampton contest, in which McDaniels trounced him 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, shows a difference between them of less than six earned points per set. This forms the basis of the argument of the pro-Weir rooters.

They claim that Weir was way off his 1931 form and still was able to play within six points of McDaniels. To my way of thinking, however, the point analysis simply means that Weir was in superb shape at the Nationals this year but to-date, the New Orleans youngster is the best tennis player

to-date, the New Orleands youngster is the best tennis player

to earn a ranking in the A.T.A. He has everything that Weir has and he has something that Weir has never had—a darn good service.

Can the Negro Survive?

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH JOHNSON

Consultant, North Caorlina State board
of charities and public welfare

Technological Progress Displaces Race Worker and Raises Important Question

RECENTLY in the city of Kinston, N. C., one hundred jobs in the tobacco industry were taken from Negroes and given to whites. This is another basic industry which has traditionally belonged to Negroes even long before the Civil War. It was always beneath the dignity of whites to stem tobacco.

Mr. Johnson

Prior to the enactment of the Wages-Hours law Negroes were paid so much a pound for stemming tobacco. They went about this work cheerfully. No greater singing has been heard in the South than that which emanated from these factories.

In my childhood I would stand outside the Imperial factory at Oxford, and listen to these songs and wait for lunch hour when I would sell peas and butterbeans grown in my father's garden and apple jacks cooked by my mother.

When I grew older, prior to the opening of school each year, with my next oldest brother who is now rounding out eleven years as disciplinarian of the Virginia Manual Labor School for Boys, would stem from twelve to eighteen pounds a day. This money was banked in our names for little necessities at the opening of school.

It took one a long time to learn to stem 25 pounds in a single day. For one to develop such skill does not come over night, not even to Negroes who know tobacco from the fields of the South to the shipping of it to all parts of the world for generations.

Now comes the news that in Wilson, N. C., one of the largest tobacco markets in the world, that machines are being installed to replace 2,000 Negro stemmers and 1,000 other workers. Can the Negro survive?

Other than agriculture, the seasonal tobacco work is the Negro's chief mainstay. There are almost no Negroes in the textile industry in North Carolina save a few janitors and truck drivers.

This and the tobacco industry are the leading industries in North Carolina. There are approximately 1,000 Negroes in North Carolina who, other than domestic service and farming in the main, must look to the tobacco industry for bread.

To knock this prop from under the Negro will mean untold suffering among North Carolina's minority group. North Carolina has always pointed the way for the South and in more recent years has been a very definite example for a large number of states above the Mason and Dixon line.

To me as a welfare worker with the cares and desires of this large group of people at heart, I take occasion to appeal to those in charge of factories not to desert so loyal a group at a time like this.

The Negro desires to work. We know that there are those who are shiftless and unconcerned. These are found among all races, creeds and colors. The Negro desires to live decently and to train his children under normal conditions. To pay him a living wage for his work raises his morale in general.

In addition to this he is going to spend his money in the locality in which he lives. Where he once bought one pair of shoes a year, one suit of clothes, two dresses for his wife, and one change of clothing for his children, he now can double all purchases.

Does this money not make the merchants richer and does not the bank do a greater business? Does this not mean more home ownership; and wherever one is able to own a home in which to live, is there not more civic pride? Further does it not mean a more stable community? A better community?

Not even the Negro cares for the shiftless migratory individuals who come into our communities and create problems in addition to those we already have. The native white man and the native Negro know each other better. In spite of many unpleasantnesses that have arisen from time to time there still exists a common understanding. It is the desire of the Negro that this continue.

The South has been pointed out as the Nation's Economic Problem No. One. The majority of Negroes are still in the South and are a very definite part of that economic problem. This thing must be worked out by Southern whites and Southern Negroes; again North Carolina can point the way. Can the Negro survive?

In the final analysis this great cut-off of people will mean untold burdens to society, for there is no place for them to turn but to the welfare department. Today money appropriated for general relief must be spread very thin.

With the more than 4,000 dropped by WPA, plus those being let out by the tobacco industry, it makes one tremble when he thinks of the incurred burden that must rest upon the welfare department along the "Black Belt" with so little money and such small staffs to work with. Surely the State cannot afford the great set-back that must follow in the wake of these thousands who must go without bread.

Surely this group represents the common people, and it is impossible to achieve any progress unless the underdog is cared for.

It is a fine thing to talk of the Negro's contribution in art, literature, science, and education but I predict a breakdown all along the line if the little fellow is left out. He needs shelter, food and clothing as a result of the work of his own hands. We do not want a dole It takes something out of a man to place him where he must beg.

From the very beginning of the South the Negro has by the sweat of his brow contributed to its upbuilding and he desires to continue in spite of all his hardships. He still remains loyal to the old South and asks none the less from the South itself.

It was in the cotton fields of the South that such songs as "Steal Away," and "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," were born and are living monuments unlike brick and stone, never to be destroyed.

From the fall of Crispus Attucks, the first soldier to die in the Revolutionary War, a black man whose monument stands on Boston Commons, to the loyalty of the slave to his mistress and young master during the Civil War, to Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba, to Colonel Haywood's Hell Fighters in the World War, many who lie in Flanders Field, that the world might be safe for democracy, thru the depression which followed the great catastrophe until the present time we sing, "America the land of the free and the home of the brave," the Negro is still loyal.

Can the Negro survive?

Journal and Guide
9-9-39
Norfolk, Va.

A NEGRO'S VIEW OF THE WAR

Dean Pickens Sums Version

(By William Pickens for ANP)

Yes, it is our war. In spite of all our sophistries, we all know that we can not afford to have Britain and France lose against Nazlism. Some say that Great Britain has been a great sinner among history's nations. The answer to that is: Yes, but in the present conflict the worst possible sinner is the German regime. No nation is without sin and crime; so that we have no choice between the sinful and the sinless. We can only choose among the sinners. And one must be foolish indeed not to find the choice easy between present Britain and present Germany — between imperfect democracy and almost perfect dictatorship.

What can we do? If congress can see straight we shall make munitions, guns, gun-carriages; we shall raise food and weave cloth, and we shall stay within our national rights and say, Come and get it, any of you! Of course, we shall know that only England and France can come and get it, for the present, and we shall not pretend that we are not glad of that. Indirectly, we shall help these two nations.

The British empire is standing by: We expected Canada and Australia and New Zealand to stand straight and to realize that the destruction of Britain would be their enslavement, the enslavement of all except Canada. for after Britain only the United States can have Canada, unless the United States is first destroyed. But we were doubtful about South Afrcia—South Africa, one of the lowest civilizations of human history. But, behold, even South Africa has come through—after a fight with Herzog. That old race-hating leader wanted to favor the Germans, it seems. but Smuts, who always seemed to have more sense and more humanity than Herzog, took up the battle for Britain and swung even South Africa into line. If Britain should set South Africa adrift, how long do you suppose Capetown could hold out against a victorious or an unimpeded Hitler? India might hold back,—but even India cannot wish that Hitlerism would defeat Great Britain: for without a navy and without a great army, India would lie open to any marauder. And what a marauder Hitler would be if he could get Britain out of his path!

And we of the United States —let us not kid ourselves; we are not going to see democracy lose this fight. We shall furnish supplies and credits, and if that does not suit, we shall furnish men, guns and money. It cannot be otherwise—if it becomes necessary. At the very start of the war, we are madder at Hitler than we were at the Kaizer even after the first World War had gone on for three years. One great victory Chamberlain's seemingly foolish patience achieved: It made it clear to all the world, outside of Germany, that Hitler and his minions have caused this war. Our sympathies are with England and France. Even Mussolini and Japan have seen straight, so far. We do not believe that Soviet Russia is so foolish as to do anything except guard her own frontiers.

Democracy and freedom and liberty—that is what we want in America and what we will die to keep or try to keep. Those Frenchmen and Englishmen now lying on the borders of western Germany are our front line. We know that. We hate war, but if war is there, and there by no will or wish of ours, we shall not be such fools as to take no account of its existence or of its sure consequence. If the present allies should lose to Germany, we should have to fight her alone — economically, politically and physically. Who doubts that? Our hearts and our interests are with Britain and France... Long live Democracy!

Age
9-23-39
N. Y. City

Calvin's Digest

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

LINDBERGH AND NEGROES

Only if WHITE CIVILIZATION is threatened with doom should the United States get into the war abroad, said Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in a radio address recently. Col. Lindbergh simply said publicly what thousands of white leaders all over the world are thinking and discussing more or less privately.

Foreseeing it with a deadly terror that white civilization is on the decline, the whites may be expected to do all in their power against dethronement.

Tribune 10-26-39

"Nations and races like individuals," says Marie Harlowe, "follow the cyclic law of birth, youth, maturity, and decline and death. In spite of the civilizations of Chaldea, Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, and later, the grandeur that was Egypt, Greece and Rome, having disintegrated, the modern white man finds it difficult to believe that his own civilization is in a precarious condition."

Philadelphia Pa.

PERSISTENCE WINS

Frank R. Crosswaith, for years a persistent Socialist candidate for one or another political office, is this season a Manhattan candidate for the office of the City Council on a Fusion plank under the banner of the American Labor Party. Crosswaith, who has given his life in organizing Negroes into trade unions, has come up the hard way believing in the Confucianism idea that "there is nothing which cannot be obtained by persistence." He began his political career when he had not a ghost of a chance of winning. Crosswaith deserves to win.

The sly Tammany Tiger recently set up New York's second Negro District Leader in the person of Assemblyman Daniel L. Burrows. Burrows' case resulted from an agitation among Negroes in his District against white leadership. It is more evidence that PERSISTENCE WINS.

LEADERSHIP PROBLEMS.

Tomes have been written about or around the problem of Negro leadership, race consciousness and the race problem in general. The problem is simple in its solution, but very complex in its execution. It is a problem of the evolution of human character.

We live largely in a vicious circle which we have created by silently or openly pointing at each other, at the race, saying: "He's no damn good!" By the law of suggestion such a mental outlook upon ourselves creates defeatism and futility. For in the final analysis the CAUSE of ALL our ills lies WITHIN ourselves!

Above all, the Negro needs to be sold to himself! While we are forging ourselves against odds, into SUPERIOR individuals, a SUPERIOR RACE—approaching nearer and nearer to its past glory—let us "sell" ourselves the idea and ideal of successful living, mutual confidence in each other, square dealing with each other, and realize NOW, before the storm breaks over us, that WE MUST get along WITH each other.

Facts and Fancies

EUSTACE GAY

NOTHING TO OFFER?

THE All-Philadelphia Conference on Social Work met on Tuesday of this week at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Two sessions were held, with a luncheon meeting sandwiched in between. Four round table discussions were held at the morning session and two in the afternoon. Listed on the printed program as participants were physicians, dentists, nurses, industrial workers, public assistance officials, representatives of labor, public health officials, hospital executives, housing experts and representatives of the general public. Nowhere on the discussion program as printed is the name of a colored man or woman in any of these fields.

Eustace Gay

Tribune 10-26-39 Phila

Why? I do not know. Who is to blame? That, too, is difficult to say. I can hazard only guesses. In answering the reason for this omission, it can only be that those who formulate the program did not know of any colored man or woman in Philadelphia in any of these fields competent to offer anything constructive to the discussions. This is the best reason I can give, since it is a fact that leading white Philadelphians are woefully ignorant of colored Philadelphians who are doing anything worth while in this city. This guess is somewhat negatived by the fact that Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, who ought to know the competent Negroes in the local social service fields, was a member of the program committee.

Who is to blame? The answer is the same as given above: namely, the program committee. Self-respecting Negroes can not always be pushing themselves to the front. I certainly would not want to ask to be put on a program. I am a member of two interracial boards—and I never sit in on the planning of a program without offering the name of some colored person or persons to take some part on the program. With the number and variety of trained colored social workers in the city, not to have programmed any one of them to make any specific contribution to the discussions of the All-Philadelphia Social Conference on Social Work, with its slogan of "Better Health for ALL (caps mine) Philadelphia," was a serious omission.

Of course, this failure on the part of public leaders in Philadelphia and elsewhere to really integrate the colored citizen in the programs of this kind is altogether in keeping with the American policy to relegate colored citizens to an inconsequential and inferior status. There is going to be no "Better Health for ALL Philadelphia" until all of the facts regarding the health of more than one-tenth of Philadelphia's citizens are known. And it is impossible for all of these facts to be known, when those who know them best are not asked to contribute of their knowledge.

Some idea of the serious mistake made by the program in not having at least one informed social worker listed to participate in each of the discussion groups may be gathered from reading this list of the topics discussed.

Maternal, infant and pre-school health; Health of the school child; Health and social problems in syphilis and gonorrhea prevention and control; Health of the industrial worker; How may the benefits of modern medical knowledge be made available t the medical needy; and How can w safeguard the welfare of citizens Philadelphia by improving housing an the sanitary control of water and foo

Colored citizens are vitally intere ed in each of the above topics. "Bet Health for All Philadelphia" will remain merely a nice sounding slogan **until both the surface facts (easily obtainable by white social workers), and the underlying facts about more than one-tenth of the city's population are taken into account.**

I Write As I See

ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

FOR WHITES ONLY

AND now the cat is out of the bag. We have it from leading oracles that this war is not a "war for democracy", and not simply, even, war to preserve England's imperialism, tho it is that for the most part — it is a war to uphold European, that is, "white" supremacy.

Fauset

Here is what Dorothy Thompson says: "This war... is not at all perplexing to the average French poilu or to the simplest Englishman. He knows... it....is not a war to maintain the status quo of Versailles or British imperialism..He knows it is the war of the European spirit against the alien spirit....This war is a civil war to force Germany back into Western civilization."

Tribune

10-26-39

Phila. Pa.

By "western" Miss Thompson means pretty much the same thing that Germans mean when they say "Nordic". By "alien" she refers to such phenommena as "oriental" Russian Communism, Japanism, Hinduism, Sinism, and Africanism.

SPARE WHITE CITIES

"THE ALLIES", continued Miss Thompson, "DID NOT BOMB GERMAN CITIES, BECAUSE THEY ARE CITIES OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION." In other words, it may be all right to bomb Addis Ababa or Jerusalem or Tokyo or Moscow, which are "alien", but white folk must never think of bombing London, Paris, or Berlin.

Let us go on to Walter Lippmann. This erudite spokesman reiterates Miss Thompson's stand by stating, "If they (i. e. the countries of Europe) now have to fight for their independence against Russian Bolshevism, they will certainly be resisting the advance of another Ghengis Khan (that is, against an "alien", this time a yellow man.) There can be no safety for Germany or for Europe except through a Germany capable of becoming the protector of the European borderline." That is, Germany must protect Eastern Europe from Russian Bolshevism, Japanism, Hinduism, etc.

But Colonel Lindbergh is most outspoken. "Our bond with Europe", he says, "is a bond of race and not of political ideology . . . It is the European race we must preserve . . Racial strength is vital . . . If the white race is ever seriously threatened, it may be then time for us to take our part in its protection, to fight side by side with the English, French, Germans."

Then to sum up the conclusion of all this logic, and incidentally the logic of western civilization, Miss Thompson cries out to the white world to forget and forgive Nazi Germany for her past malice, dirt and wrath, if only Germany will come back into the fold. "The cry of Europe to Germany," she pipes sweetly, is, "Come back to us, be one of us, work with us for a new Europe." (The new Europe to be, of course, one in which white nations fortify their claims to rule and suppress Asiatic and African peoples). In one final outburst she cries, "Come back, Germany, come back, come home!"

Now could anything be clearer to such a one as the American Negro?

Do Negroes imagine that India, China, Malayia and Africa have any real hope of "democracy" from imperialist England, Germany and France? Is it not perfectly clear that what the Dorothy Thompsons, Walter Lippmanns, Colonel Lindberghs, and millions of their kind fear more than anything in the world is that the "half-white" Communist Russia will get serious in her intention to see colored India, China, and Africa truly free? Is it not as clear as the skies?

Tribune

10-28-39

That is why all western Europe was waiting for Germany to pounce on "oriental" Russia. But Russia gave them all a dose of their own medicine. There is a great lesson in all this for the subject peoples of the world and especially for the American Negro.

Calvin's Digest

Back To Black

(By L. Baynard Whitney)

The "high yallers" have had their day; blacks and slow browns are coming up now. Skin bleaching is due for a plunge into oblivion and dark powders shall take their place. In short, the trend is toward the day when it will be good to be born black.

Black Dispatch

First signs of this trend appeared in the movies: Hollywood has invariably demanded natural Negroid features and a black skin, when producing Negro features and shorts. The exceptions have been a few musical shorts and educational shorts.

Oklahoma City Okla.

Now the trend to black has hit the theatre full force. Talented high-browns and almost-whites are having the proverbial Dutch fit. The coming swing version in black; there is weeping and gnashing of teeth and dentures. Other Broadway creations are doing likewise.

Art of Prejudice

11-4-39

United States' race prejudice in the North, especially in States with Civil Rights and Anti-Discrimination Laws, has developed into an art; sometimes a crude art. Some one who attended a super-swank reception for Contralto Marion Anderson at a downtown white hotel, declared the white waiters began to solicit large sums from the guests before the dinner was served. A more insulting gesture could scarcely be thought of. The Hotel New Yorker's insult to Scientist G. W. Carver is another modern reminder of "our place."

It is foolish to have the whole white race on account of these things. Observe: Outstanding achievements on our part have won to our side thousands of influential whites, many of whom often brave the wrath of their brothers in the cause of Justice. Observe also: It is NOT true, as many Negroes believe, that we must lie down and "take it" because "the white man has everything"; but look around and discover that we have many things that HE DOES NOT HAVE! Figure it out for yourselves.

The Jew's Money

Jews with money have invariably made us the beneficiary of employment, especially in the entertainment field. Naturally he always gets the gravy because he runs the show. That is okay, but why continue to allow our chronic disunity stop us from doing the same things with black money? Harlem's latest ultra-modern ballroom, The Golden Gate, is a case in point. A Negro manager is fine; a Negro OWNER is best. I've been told that the Joe Louis Negro management was finally obliged to take on a white "trouble shooter" who operates behind the scenes.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

LIBERAL PRESS

We cannot overlook the liberal gestures being made by the daily newspapers of New York toward the Negro group. One of the latest and by far the most outstanding, was the publication in the New York Post on June 22, a society feature article by Ted Poston, Hopkinsville, Ky., youth and former student of Tenn. A. and I. State College whose rise in New York journalism has been rapid. On the front page of The Post, in the summary of contents, appeared this legend: "Harlem Cafe Society agog as uptown glamour girl makes her bow to society in formal debut at Renaissance Ballroom, Page 3."

Plaindealer

And on page 3, over a two-column cut of the very charming society editor of the New York Age, appeared the caption: "Glamour Girl No. 1 Makes Her bow to Harlem's Elite," while beneath the cut ran the legend: "Wezlynn Margaret Develle Tildon, Harlem Debutante; Physician's Daughter, 18, Has Debut....600 Attend Party."

07-14-39

Then followed quite a long story, excerpts from which read: "Harlem's own Brenda Frazier, the No. 1 glamour girl of Dark Manhattan's exclusive Four Hundred, made her formal bow to uptown society last night —in a much livelier, if less costly, coming-out party than her famous predecessor downtown.

Kansas City

"The outstanding Negro debutante of the season....eighteen-year-old Wezlynn Margaret Develle Tildon... was presented to more than 600 socially-prominent guests at the Renaissance Ballroom in the largest affair of its kind in the history of the Negro community.

"And her formally clad guests, politely but firmly shielded from the cameras of two national picture magazines, took the party in their stride, although it was a landmark in the social life of the weapon section.

"Demurely clad in a white silk mousseline-de-sole gown of Victorian model, Miss Tildon, the great-granddaughter of a Reconstruction legislator, calmly greeted the community's most eligible young bachelors in the receiving line within the ballroom, which for once was closed to its customary jitterbugs."

A story that was truly a news feature, packed with color and human interest, and remarkably well written, which "saw the light of day" in a great metropolitan afternoon paper, not in a special edition for Harlem, but in ALL editions. Now, what do you make of that? There must be a real reason why Negroes of intelligence love New York.

Congratulations Miss Tildon; congratulations Mr. Poston; and congratulations to the New York Age, the veteran leader of the Negro press of the East, for giving to the group such a charming society editor as Miss Tildon. The Age is still a leader, as this incident definitely proves. And last but not least, congratulations o the New York Post for rising above race and color and printing the NEWS.

"DENOUNCE RACISM"

"Catholic Editors Denounce Racism," was a welcome headline in the New York Times last Sunday. The pledge against racism, contained in resolutions drawn up by a committee, had as one of its members, Richard Reed, editor of the Augusta Ga.) Bulletin.

This news came out of the closing session of the Catholic Press Association at the Hotel Commodore in New York. But more pertinent to the Negro's inerests was the statement by Rev. John LaFarge of New York, which thanked the Catholic press of the United States for its "forthright cooperation in the cause of the disadvanaged American Negro and in support of the Catholic interracial movement."

The Catholics seem to go all the way in their fight against prejudice. We appreciate this spirit.

POSTSCRIPTS

By C. E. Chapman

JACKSON, Tenn.—This city is the Mecca City of Colored Methodism. It is the birthplace of the youngest major daughter of Methodism. It was here back in December, 1870 that Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, were setup as a separate and distinct Negro Methodist body in order to more adequately and effectively conserve and serve the spiritual interest of the former slaves.

Plaindealer

It was just five miles out from Jackson that Prince in Israel, great preacher of the Word, the peerless Isaac Lane, was born a slave boy. He of humble and obscure origin became ene of the most widely known and most highly respected, loved and esteemed man of his day and age.

The Isaac Lane tradition lingers here in Jackson. Seldom does the writer let go opportunity to cross the threshhold of his home when visiting in Jackson even for two or three hours.

07-14-39

Back across the years the writer looks: Isaac Lane, venerable revered and respected bishop in the church that he was, once spent a day with the writer when he was serving St. Luke, Nashville.

Kansas City

Although at that time he was retired from actual Episcopal supervision, he had a keen mind 19 years ago, nor was his voice and poise lacking.

The Nashville people will ever remember his visit and his messages. Stalwart, fundamental and unwavering in his devotion to what he deemed true and right, Isaac Lane left a rich heritage which will prove....as it is proving....a benediction to countless generations.

His 103 years of life; his more than 64 years as a bishop in a great Methodist church; nearly 70 years as a minister, proved so fruitful that one speaker remarked of him: "Isaac Lane has died nowhere and lives everywhere."

THE SLAVE BOY BECOMES BENEFACTOR TO COUNTLESS PEOPLE

Isaac Lane was born amid pomp and splendor except it was enjoyed by others, by those who owned him as chattel, as a piece of property. Although he was born a slave boy; although he was for years mere chattel and a piece of property, it is the undisputed and indisputable testimony of those who benefit from the heritage which his life bequeathed, that Isaac Lane, the piece of property; Isaac Lane, the mere chattel, rose from obscurity to a place of prominence such as to command attention not only of his immediate community in which he lived; not only of his county, state, section and nation, but he became a renowned world figure.

For one thing: He who had no light at first himself, has left an educational light....Lane college.... which has been and still is a veritable benediction to several thousand young men and women who have come to dear old Lane in quest of the Light of Knowledge. Fortunately, Lane college has not been a disappointment to them.

Truly, it can be said of him: Isaac Lane, the Slave Boy, has become a Benefactor to countless people!

ISAAC LANE, TYPICAL CONSERVATIVE OF OLD SCHOOL

It can be said with accuracy that Isaac Lane was a true, typical conservative of the old school. He could not have been the success which he was, had he been otherwise.

There were two alternatives facing the freedmen, which represented two schools of thought among Negroes following the Emancipation or freeing of the slaves:

1—One school of thought deemed it wise to break entirely away from pre-Emancipation ties, spiritually, economically and otherwise,....and strike out poverty-stricken and ignorantly and attempt to make it not only MINUS the aid or good wishes of the former owners....slave owners....but even to get along and ahead with the downright opposition and antagonism of the white people of the South.

2—The other was that it was wiser to maintain close relationship with the ruling class in the South, holding that being poverty-stricken and ignorant and without any type of security, it were foolish to break away, but better, even best, to hold on to former ties, insofar as possible without surrendering manhood, work out the Negro's problems cooperatively with the white man's aid.

Isaac Lane and a few outstanding Negro leaders in that early day were of the latter school of thought. He was among the delegates attending the first General Conference at Jackson when his church was formally setup in 1870 by mutual agreement between the white leaders of the M. E. church, South and the Negro leaders among the newly emancipated slaves who then held membership in the white church.

Incidentally, Lane was one of the few men of prominence to be elevated to the Presiding Eldership of a district so soon followng the Negro's emancpation. Even there were five socalled "Colored conferences" in the white church, Isaac Lane's powerful arguments and eloquence made him a man much-in-demand back in those days.

And this Seer, this Prophet in Israel, this Nobleman in Israel, Isaac Lane, had but little light himself, educationally or literally speaking.

However, he had the vision to see the need for light for his struggling people.

Even more: He had the courage to get himself to the task that the light which was denied him as a young man, would be made available to those young people of his race who followed after him.

So he established a college here which bears his name. It stands as a beacon light. It has turned out several bishops, many general officers, thousands of teachers, several hundred preachers and other leaders who are making huge contributions to the progress of the people with whom Isaac Lane was identified.

Those products of Lane college

which he established are determined that Isaac Lane shall not have lived in vain, that his work shall not cease and his spirit shall not perish from the earth. Isaac Lane is a challenge to struggling young men and women of the Negro race today. As he was, others with far superior advantages can be, should be. May he not have lived in vain. May his spirit survive!

Tribune 7-13-39 Philadelphia, Pa

"THE GOOD EARTH" ONLY SALVATION SHORE MAN SEES FOR NEGRO AMERICAN

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the thirteenth of a series of interviews about men and things being conducted for the TRIBUNE by Melvin J. Chisum, a well known and widely traveled writer. The purpose of the TRIBUNE in presenting these interviews is to inspire new hope in the minds and in the hearts of the people by exposing to them the opportunities which are here. We present this week the views of one of Atlantic City's up-and-coming young business men of our race, Mr. C. T. Valentine, 1723 Arctic avenue.

The Reporter: Mr. Valentine, the TRIBUNE is seeking the opinion of thinking people as to just what lies ahead in these congested centers of the North where our people are broke and hungry in such great numbers. What racial policy is it best to pursue?

Mr. Valentine: "The TRIBUNE does well to lead the parade in hunting up a better way out for the people than the one they are now traveling.. More and more, day after day there seems to be fewer opportunities afforded our group in the field of gainful occupations and surely something must be done. I have been following the success stories which you have been running in the TRIBUNE and note that several of the persons disclosed an appreciation of the real situation. I think, too, that many people have been amazed at the initiative within your city on the part of our people which the interviews have revealed. For drawing attention to the many interesting people in the city of Philadelphia who are stimulating activities in the field of trade and commerce the TRIBUNE deserves commendation, and I think many readers are turning to the TRIBUNE at this time because of its manifestation of such unselfish interest in all the people.

"The trend today among the race publications seems to me to be an effort to run in front of a so-called society-cheap-publicity parade, gingerly wisecracking, whimsical conjectures which pass for social puffs. There is so much of this cheap nonsense, it is a relief to be able to purchase a paper which lays emphasis upon news of real value such as is found in the columns of the TRIBUNE. More and more, I think the rank and file of the people, because they can count on the constructive policy of the TRIBUNE, are turning to your paper. The hodcarriers, the business men and other substantial people in this community are singing the praises of the Philadelphia TRIBUNE.

"There is a phase which I notice has been stressed in several of the success stories which you have carried, that denotes the fact there are many people who are thinking along the line of preparing the way for that vast number who really belong on the farm, as to just how to get them back to the soil before it is too late. There be those who poopooh the idea, but we face a very stubborn realization that black folks must eat, be clothed and must have shelter the same as other race groups. There are many millions of unemployed abroad in the land. It should be remembered there are millions more of white people than there are of us.

"Consider then, that other important fact: white men control the trades and the industries and we should make no mistake about it, they are going to see to it that the white millions return to work before the black folks are considered. As things are heading up, reductions in the flow of relief and in WPA projects dictate there are really, very much worse times ahead than we have seen during the last past nine years and somebody should have sufficient foresight to prepare the way for the protection of the helpless colored people who are beleaguring the employment offices everywhere just to be t

"This should tell us something. This huge segment of unemployed colored people who are cluttering up the tenements on the side streets and the alleys and living six and ten to the single room, underfed and half clothed cannot go on eternally as they have for the long recent past. Definite remedies must be evolved and the one real remedy as I see it is, get them back to the good earth where they can feed themselves and lead a more healthy existence.

"While there is yet time, they should be gotten out to the open spaces where they can breathe fresh air and raise fresh food on which to support themselves. In Bucks County, in Westchester County, and down in South Jersey there are thousands of broad acres lying idle which can be had for a song. You may say to that brilliant real estate broker of West Philadelphia, Mr. W. Basil Webb, that I offer to him and the TRIBUNE my services to assist in this enterprise of getting our folks back where they belong. They may call me when they are ready, I hold myself bound to help out," concluded Mr. Valentine.

By JESSE O THOMAS

BELOW THE MASON-DIXON LINE

9-23-39

To John Dancy goes the orchid as host to a large, sophisticated, miscellaneous delegation. Over the Labor Day week-end, the National Urban League held a three-day conference at Green Pastures Camp, located some 60 miles from Detroit and about 12 miles from Jackson, Mich. This was the third annual conference of this type and the largest of the three yet held. It was what is designated as an inter-family seminar. Its personnel comprised board and staff members, including executives, sub-executives and members of the clerical staffs of the various local leagues throughout the jurisdiction of the Urban League movement. Being interracial in personnel structure, board members were composed of both white and colored men and women. Obviously, they represented different cultural backgrounds if not different outlooks on life. Here they were, 200 strong, to eat together, to talk together and think aloud in each other's hearing for three days. It is most evident that many and varied wants would need to be satisfied and a multiplicity of demands would be made upon a host to such a hetrogeneous number of guests. John Dancy, director of the Detroit Urban League, and supervisor of the camp, with his associated staff of experienced persons, satisfied every legitimate demand made with an abandon that was refreshing. The division of labor has been so carefully worked out, and each person so thoroughly understood his job that Dancy behaved as he moved about as if he were listed among "the visiting guests." Just as the meals are served on the Pennsylvania dining car and berths are made down with efficient regularity in the absence of the president of the railroad, so it seemed that the Green Pastures camp's facilities, in anticipation of the guests' wants or needs, operated automatically. At the close of the session, Mrs. Beulah Whitney, member of the Detroit Urban League board, electrified the assembly by presenting a hundred dollar contribution from the camp to the National Urban League, which represented the net proceeds as a result of the economies employed. Long may their tribes increase!

At the New York World's Fair, one of the best exhibits on display is one representing the State of Florida. The various resources of Florida—minerals, fruits, vegetables, flowers and waterfront—are graphically displayed. A characterization of different people and their contribution to the development of this great state are very carefully and artistically displayed. As one moves around to the extreme end of the exhibit, he finds a Negro portrayed as sitting on the banks of a creek fishing. The remaining half of a watermelon on the ground by his side indicates that he had consumed the other half. His overalls are torn to tatters and the pole in which his fish line is attached is stuck in the ground. It is so mechanically manipulated that it appears that there is a fish on the hook. The Negro full of watermelon sits there asleep; in other words, his pole is doing its own fishing and has caught a fish and the Negro has not enough industry and energy left after he has filled his tomach with watermelon to take off the fish that the pole catches without his effort.

As I stood looking at the exhibit, some white people came in. One white woman remarked, "Isn't that beautiful and typical?" I came away tense with resentment and walked into a young woman, graduate of Fisk University and wife of one of the leading physicians of Fort Worth, Tex. She told me she had just come from the Florida exhibit and I asked her what she thought of the way the Negro was characterized. She said that she would not like to admit it but that it was typical of us. I am not raising a quarrel in this story with the white woman who thought it was "beautiful and typical," with the Negro woman who thought it was just like us, or the State of Florida which is saying to all visitors to the Fair that this is the Negro's contribution to the development of Florida, or that this represents the awareness of the Negro as to what is happening in the world. I have only this to say and that is, if we are asleep after having eaten watermelon or consumed any other soft or liquid diet, WE HAD BETTER WAKE UP!

The Watchtower Life Insurance Company goes through another transition. According to an announcement made by T. M. Fairchild and Charles A. Shaw, president and secretary, respectively, of Watchtower Mutual Life Insurance Company, this progressive organization has been converted into an old line—legal reserve capital stock company operating under the name of Watchtower Life Insurance Company.

In connection with this action on the part of the company, President Fairchild says: "It has been a constant aim of the officials of Watchtower to develop in this state a sound, progressive and efficient life insurance company that would furnish to our people a full and complete insurance service and also provide another avenue of employment for trained and efficient men and women of our race. In this effort we have met with a measure of success and under our new plan of operation will be able to render an even larger service in the future."

The secretary of the company, Charles A. Shaw, says: "In converting Watchtower into an old line-legal reserve capital stock company, we have placed our company in the front rank of the progressive companies of the country and under the laws of the State of Texas greatly strengthened its financial position. As a result of this action Watchtower will not only be able to expand its operation and furnish a larger number of jobs to men and women of our race, but will also be in position to furnish our thousands of policyholders and the insuring public a much larger service than ever before. Those of us who have been responsible for the development and management of the company thus far greatly appreciate the cooperation and support which has been given us and pledge ourselves to continue to adhere to such a policy of operation as will result in A TEXAS COMPANY FOR TEXANS second to none."

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

9-24-39

President J. J. Pearson, of the Jim Pearson Health Camp and School, wants friends of these projects to know that they are still moving forward. Now is harvesting time and also school time, and the boys are taking turns at school and gathering and storing food and feedstuffs for Winter. Everybody is busy, and the place is a popular spot for visitors.

Last Sunday several members of the Pearson T. B. Club of Birmingham journeyed to the camp and were greatly inspired by what they noted in progress and expressed themselves as better equipped for a great work in interest of this health project than ever before. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of Birmingham; Mr. and Mrs. Greenlea and a friend from Sylacauga, and the following from Birmingham: L. M. Johnson, A. Thrift, Mrs. Emma Mitchell, Cal Avery and Mrs. Nepton and family.

The camp and school management express appreciation for the wonderful assistance and gifts received through the Sojourner Truth and Peter Pan Clubs and as a result have hundreds of jars of canned fruits and juices that will go a long way in supplying Winter needs. A white friend gave several gallons of paints and another white friend has spent a month at the camp painting and repairing the houses which was so much needed. He also built a cow barn and garage, and has another week's work before completing the job, provided other friends will come to the aid of the management and give material necessary for this work.

President Pearson listed his needs as 15 rolls of roofing; 10 gallons of paint; 25 pounds nails. Donation in any amount will be greatly appreciated, and will mean much to the underprivileged school children and the unfortunate sufferers from tuberculosis, who have found asylum there.

* * *

American music and American composers will benefit by the curtailment of German, Italian and other foreign music during the war according to W. C. Handy, composer of New York City. The famous composer was calling attention to the series of free concerts which the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is sponsoring at Carnegie Hall the first week in October. Only music by American composers will be used and one night will be given over to compositions of Negroes.

In a recent interview, Mr. Handy told of his efforts to obtain due recognition for James A. Bland, author of "Carry Me Back To Old Virginny," which was recently picked as the official song of the Old Dominion. He is leading a movement to obtain a suitable memorial for Bland and some compensation for his heirs from royalties of his songs which still have a large sale.

Discussing foreign music, the veteran author of "St. Louis Blues" complained that so many Negro music teachers have been miseducated to believe that only German and Italian music possess lasting merit, and to look down on the music of their race and American music in general.

Victor Herbert, he pointed out, has composed as many operas as any European, and J. Rosamond Johnson's "The Awakening" is as fine a musical composition as any contemporary regardless of race. He cited other instances to bear out his opinion that American music was due for a greater meed of appreciation on both the part of the general public and musicians themselves.

Dr. John A. Kenney, after 15 years in Newark, N. J., as medical director of the Community Hospital, has accepted appointment as director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute according to announcement by President F. D. Patterson.

It will be remembered that Dr Kenney spent 22 years at Tuskegee as founder and director of the hospital, nurse training school, the nationally known clinics and the clinical society. He played an important part in obtaining a Negro personnel for the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, and was personal physician to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington 14 years and eight years to Dr. Robert R. Moton.

Dr. Kenney, founder and editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, now in its thirty-first year, has held every important office in the association, except chairmanship of the executive board and has not failed to attend a single annual meeting since he took out membership in 1903.

* * *

President A. J. Robinson, of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, announces a special meeting for 4 p.m. Sunday, the final meeting for September, on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple. Both financial and unfinancial members of the order are urged to attend.

It is expected the grand chancellor will deliver a special message.

* * *

The City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will meet Sunday at the First Congregational Church.

* * *

Members of the Brittain McKenzie Post No. 150, American Legion, will meet in the Little Masonic

Birmingham Ala News
October 22, 1939

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Knights of Pythias of Birmingham and Jefferson County will succeed in an effort to reinstate and initiate 500 members by Jan. 10, it was demonstrated last Thursday night by Eunice Lodge No. 180 at a banquet in honor of the supreme vice chancellor and members of the local number.

The object of the banquet was to launch the drive for membership formally and acquaint members and the public with the recent honor achieved by the state of Alabama when the writer was made supreme vice chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, which position places him as head of the Calanthe Court Order throughout the world.

Several Grand Lodge officers and supreme representatives were seated on the rostrum, among these being A. G. Benning, grand keeper of records and seal; Col. E. G. Moore, grand master of exchequer; H. Strawbridge, secretary-treasurer of the endowment department, and A. J. Robinson, member of the board of directors.

James E. Kelley, former member of the board of directors and grand secretary of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, spoke on progress made by Negro people of Alabama, stating that among the highest paid judges in America today are three Negroes from Alabama who received their training in this state and recognize Alabama as their home. He spoke of two Negro congressmen Oscar DePriest and Arthur W Mitchell, both from Alabama, and the fact that Congressman Mitchell lived several years in Birmingham was educated in the state and operated an industrial school in Butler County, Alabama. He expressed the thought that people outside Alabama probably give more recognition to the worth and merit of race members than do the people in the state, and drove home the thought that there must come a deeper concern and interest on the part of our home folk for the leaders and worthwhile people of Alabama.

A special call will be made during the week for a meeting of Calanthe Court members and friends who desire to see the work progress in the state of Alabama. The supreme worthy counsellor will probably join the grand worthy counsellor in such a call.

* * *

Almost 5,000 persons, representing 50 or more Negro business enterprises of Chicago, took part last week in the first annual parade sponsored by the Negro Chamber of Commerce.

Among enterprises represented were cosmetics manufacturers, shirt manufacturers, newspapers, beauty schools, groceries, insurance companies, tailors, food distributors, candy makers, shoe stores, clothiers, radio experts, dairies, mechanics, florists, photographers, printers, sign painters, mattress makers, Venetian blind makers pie bakers, locksmiths currency exchanges, etc.

The parade was directed by John B. Knighten, Jr., and speeches at the park were made by Atty. Oscar C. Brown, chairman of the board of directors, and Franklin V. Babb president.

Awards of gold cups were given In the first division the Chicago Negro Insurance Association, headed by J. M. Mitchem, won first prize for outstanding achievement. The second prize went to Joseph Jefferson, chairman of the Negro Labor Relations League, for success in his recent job fight. Lake View Dairy, guided by Jesse Thornton, took third prize. Awards in the second division went to organizations having the best looking floats. First prize went to S. B. Fuller, of the Fuller Products Company. Supreme Liberty Life's Edward Gillespie came forward for second prize. Ernie Henderson, of the Chicken Shack, won third prize.

Rev. J. C. Austin delivered the principal address. "I have no prejudice against white people," he said, "but we must use common sense and begin solving our own economic problems."

* * *

President James R. Garfield, of the Roosevelt Association, New York City, announced last Monday recipients of the Roosevelt medals for 1939, and among these three is Dr. George Washington Carver, agricultural chemist of Tuskegee Institute. Others receiving medals are Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, U. S. Army, retired, and Carl Sandburg, poet and author.

The Roosevelt medal award is given annually to persons who have distinguished themselves in certain fields associated with the career of former President Theodore Roosevelt.

This year's medals will be presented at a dinner at Roosevelt House, the birthplace of the late president, at 28 East Twentieth Street, Friday, Oct. 27, the eighty-first anniversary of Roosevelt's birth.

Dr. Carver will receive the medal for "distinguished service in the field of science." The citation of Dr. Carver says:

"Born of slave parents and in his boyhood bartered for a race horse he has won recognition as one of the foremost agricultural chemists in the country and as a vital factor in the economic and social progress of the South. He is best known for his achievement in connection with the peanut and the sweet potato.

"Out of the peanut he has made 285 useful products, ranging from face powder and cheese to axle grease and oils used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. He has transformed the substance of the sweet potato into 118 different products including flour, starch, library paste, printer's ink, lard and rubber compound."

* * *

The National Youth Administration has selected Col. John C. Robinson as aviation consultant for the air mechanics schools now in operation and to be established in Illinois.

Col. Robinson will have direction of the aviation school at Poro Institute, Chicago, which he operated as a private, non-profit venture until it was taken over by the NYA. Under the NYA sponsorship, the scope of instruction will be greatly increased and the facilities materially enlarged by the addition of a large building to house several full-size airplanes and new mechanical equipment.

Col. Robinson, former chief of the Ethiopian air forces during the Italo-Ethiopian war, was the only one of his race to attend the institute of nationally prominent civil instructors at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., Oct. 3 to 12.

At 4 p.m. Sunday the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County will meet on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple.

Sir A. J. Robison, president of the council, announces that among features of the evening will be initiation of candidates for membership, which will be carried out by the degree team, and instruction on ritualistic principles of the fraternity.

Calanthe Court members, headed by Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, grand worthy counsellor, are expected to be present and take part in the general session of the council.

Some of the supreme lodge officers and delegates, as well as a number of grand lodge officers will take part in the program.

* * *

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, headed by S. L. Belle, president, had its harvest banquet Thursday night, Oct. 5, in the main auditorium of the Masonic Temple. The six-point program of the association was presented.

The Rev. C. D. Hayden offered invocation. Speakers were Miss Ethel Brewer, of Parker High School; Robert Durr, editor The Birmingham Weekly; Dr. Walter H. Maddox, E. Paul Jones and Dr. E. H. Jones. The following subjects were discussed: "The Franchise of the Negro," "Police Brutality," "Protecting and Creating More Jobs for the Negro," "How to Secure Better Health Facilities," "How to Improve Educational Progress in the Community."

Dr. E. H. Jones, of Talladega discussed handicaps of minority groups in all sections of the civilized world, and indicated that merit and worth are the salvation of individuals and races. He pointed out that the Negro people must create more friends, and this may be accomplished by continued loyalty to state and nation, and that the N. A. A. C. P. holds a fine position among the races in which it can and should bring about a more human consideration for all the people of the earth.

Dr. W. L. Brown, of Birmingham, appealed for a larger and more active membership for the Birmingham branch.

Temple at 3:30 p.m. Sunday. All veterans are invited to attend whether members of the post or not. A big membership drive is in progress and reports will be made on this effort. L. S. Gaillard is local commander of the post and John T. Dowdell is adjutant.

* * *

A new bibliography, listing all the latest reference books containing any material about Negroes, has just been published by the National Urban League's department of research.

This bibliography, which is expected to be particularly valuable to students of Negro life and history, is a revision of one issued in 1937. It contains all of the books listed in the first edition and the supplement, and in addition, works published in 1938 and the first half of 1939. Among the subjects covered are general reference works; biography, social and economic problems, literature, drama, art, music, education, fiction and history.

The bibliography is mimeographed, and may be obtained through the department of research, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Kellogg Company Helps Calvin Service Celebrate

File Newspapers

Kellogg's RICE KRISPIES
Kellogg's
Kellogg's WHOLE WHEAT KRUMBLES
Kellogg's PEP
Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
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Photo shows Floyd J. Calvin (right), founder and Editor of Calvin's Newspaper Service, 143 West 125th street New York City, being served a Kellogg breakfast on the first anniversary of the opening of the Home Economics Department of the Newspaper Service with little Miss Renee Dennis, four and one-half, student of The Little Red School in Greenwich Village, Manhattan, a new idea in education sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and other notables. Calvin's Service has distributed to newspapers more than 5,000 tested recipes during the past 18 months, and these recipes have been published by a total of 103 different newspapers throughout the country. The Kellogg Company is one of 24 foods manufacturers who have co-operated with the Service. All Kellogg products have been tried and approved by the Calvin Home Economics Department.—(Photo by M. Smith, N. Y.)

Tribune
9-27-37
Philadelphia, Pa.

Kelly Miller Says

The Negro and Democracy

An aphoristic definition of democracy is contained in Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, "a government of the people, for the people and by the people." Whether such a type of government can prevail in a heterogeneous nation, composed of peoples diverse in race, color and culture, remains to be demonstrated. There is no such example in history nor among the contemporaneous governments in the world today.

The framers of the Constitution, within the framework of the Declaration of Independence, were confronted with the necessity of inaugurating such a government. But they sought to dodge the responsibility by ignoring the presence of the Negro within their midst.

They had serious misgivings of conscience concerning the trouble which the presence of the unrecognized race would cause in the future. Therefore, they strove with great shrewdness to evade the human demand of the Negro by devious phraseology, cunning and circumlocution.

"Conscience makes cowards of us all." But the demands of human nature have no pity for pose of nations. The Constitution accorded the slave only a negative place in the body politic, not so much by reason of his human personality as by virtue of his utility as a tool. For purposes of apportionment and taxation, the Negro was given three-fifths of the representative capacity of a free person, which represented the ultimate political unit.

This fractional political potentiality, grudgingly accorded, the Negro manipulated to increase the power of those states which profiteered upon his inferior political status.

Bedrock of Democracy

The Bill of Rights forms the bedrock of American democracy, and was intended to secure individual rights and liberties of white people only. These rights were put in the form of the categorical negative—"Thou shalt not." They were taken for granted as being applicable to all Anglo-Saxon folk; but in the nature of the case, the Negro slave, or for that matter, the free person of color, was not contemplated as falling within the purview of the Bill of Rights.

Freedom of speech, the right of petition, freedom from search and the right to bear arms could hardly be predicated of a slave devoid of political personality.

The Negro race as a whole, including former slaves as well as free persons of color, derived its political privilege and prestige from the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments rather than from the original Constitution, including the Bill of Rights.

The thirteenth amendment abolished slavery, but did not fix the political and civil status of the newly-emancipated race. It added to the individual Negro the supplementary two-fifths of his representative capacity withheld in the original Constitution.

Free in Theory

The Reconstruction amendments theoretically made the Negro a free person, in integrai instead of a fractional unit. The fourteenth amendment sets forth, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or endorce laws which shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the states; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process within its jurisdiction the equal of law; nor deny to any person protection of the law."

This amendment was intended to take the political and civil status of the Negro away from the jurisdiction of the state and place it under direct control of the Federal Government, and thus make the eleventh-hour newcomer into the vineyard of citizenship heir and joint heir of its benefits on equal terms with those who have borne the heat and burden of the day.

On its face, American democracy is supposed to operate without regard to race or color. But human experience shows that the theory of government is one thing and its practice another. "For forms of government let fools contest; what's best administered is best." No government yet devised by God or man has ever been able to overcome human interest, passion and prejudice against which our Constitution, like a German treaty, too often becomes a scrap of paper.

The fifteenth amendment is ob-

Tribune
6-30-39
Washington D.C.

served or ignored according to the disposition of the several states.

The One Loophole

There have been nine Presidents of the United States since Benjamin Harrison, all of whom have taken the solemn oath, "I will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and yet no one of them has even attempted to "preserve, protect or defend" the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments against flagrant and ruthless violation. Their only plea in justification must be looked for in the saving phrase, "to the best of my ability."

It was Grover Cleveland who said that "we are confronted by a condition and not a theory." In states with a relatively heavy Negro population, the political rights of the race are ignored or suppressed by the connivance of the South and convenience of the North. It makes absolutely no difference which political party is in the ascendency, his political lot is left to the tender mercy of the state, whether they shall or shall not observe the amendments of the Constitution intended to confer upon him political equality.

Let us squarely face reality. The Negro's legal and civil status is upheld by the Supreme Court wherever cases of discrimination are squarely and competently brought before the august tribunal for adjudication. But this political status is left to the political branches of the government which are disposed to yield to prevailing conditions

The Negro's right to vote is undisputed in thirty-six states of the Union where there is no local opposition, but he is effectively denied these provisions in twelve states counter to the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution, where local opposition is strong.

The pertinency of race and democracy to the late World War and its aftermath as reflected in the present European conflict will constitute the subject of my next release.

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

The Negro And The Democrats

[illegible] 10-7-39 [illegible]

WHETHER IT IS conscious of it or not, one of the greatest contributions ever made to two-party government in the South was made by the Democratic party when, in desperate straits to maintain itself as an autonomous group, it successfully appealed to the Negro vote to put it in power naionally in 1932.

Time was when the country elected a Democratic administration only after the Republicans had persistently made fools of themselves, but there came along a man named Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who not only had the certain asset of the name Roosevelt, but he also had a most pleasing personality; whether that personality expressed itself in speech on platform or over the radio, or just in baby-kissing.

But what was best, this man Roosevelt had a program, and the truth of that program, tho not always acceptable to all of us, was so obvious, so fitting to the questions at hand that for a time, his words were magic and so were his acts. Every one remembers his dramatic entry into the presidency: perfect antithesis to the sour departure of Herbert Clark Hoover therefrom.

THE BANK HOLIDAY

Everyone remembers that ominous bank "holiday" and the dramatic moves of a new President which staved off commercial chaos. Everyone remembers the initial attempts at economic relief. In all of this, the Roosevelt humanitarianism stood out in bold relief. One remembers with mixed emotions the almost humorous yet pathetic and dramatic appeal of the lone Mississippi Negro farmer to the President to save his little farm—which that President did.

When the informed Negro, divining all this in what one might call the new Democratic Party led by a man with a name that was highly significant to all Negroes, he thought the chance worth taking, since all politics is open to question.

A FATAL ERROR

The Negro had concluded that the Republican Party offered only a stilted, stunted growth to his group as a whole, and was suffering for relief from political limitation. The Republican Party's continuous acceptance of the Negro as a fixity proved to be a fatal political error. The Negro of 1926 was not the Negro of 1876.

For the simple faith of his fathers he had substituted the merciless logic of an intelligent man of experience — experience bitterly gained in frustrated attempts at political expression. The sons of the Lincoln Republicans had deserted the Negro as far as full and free political development was concerned by substituting therefor lilywhiteism and limitations which kept him out of the Party's higher Councils. The Democrats saw their opportunity and used it.

The Democrats were not mindful of the fact that Negroes not only held the balance of power in the border states, but that that "balance" was now greatly augmented by the removal of Negroes to northern industrial centers and by those who had become of age since 1916, the year which marked perhaps the height of the hegira.

PROMISES MADE

Organized attempts were made to corral those votes and definite promises as to official recognition were made, and as we now know, were kept to an extent hitherto unknown in certain fields. Not only were men placed in national offices in a limited way but certain new national offices in education, labor, commerce, housing and other positions were opened up to Negroes while locally many a person was employed in unheard-of number in white-collar and other positions.

The general trend was to give rather more than less recognition to Negroes. In the rather ancient days of Grover Cleveland, father of William Monroe Trotter held a traditionally Negro position under the Democrats In the north there were Negro Democrats like Ferdinand Q. Morton of New York. These were rare birds, yet the numdency is now to increase the number of important positions under Democracy's reign held by Negroes. Credit for this goes largely to the Negro himself and, of course, to the momentum gained by the start of 1932 when the Democrats, nationally speaking, were the "outs" and the Republicans were the "ins."

The Negro's increasing intelligence and political sagacity together with his weak economic position not only make him a fit subject for a progressive, socialized program of political procedure manned by aggressive leadership of the Roosevelt stripe, but anyone so long politically submerged would eagerly grab after a constructive straw—especially when that straw portends the awakening of new political ideals Indeed, the least endorsement these ideals have ever received, to our mind, is the acceptance of certain Rooseveltian ideals by Robert Taft, Republican Senator from Ohio and by Bob Lafollette, Wisconsin Progressive Senator, who springs from Republican stock.

Not, all of Democracy's glittering is gold, but it points the way to new political thought and procedure. As time goes on some of the present properties will be discarded, but among its beneficiaries will be found numberless Negroes —not a few of whom will be and will have remained INSIDE the Republican ranks.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

THE NEGRO FACES THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Age

9-23-39

New York

America confronts a second World War now raging in Europe. "To fight or not to fight" is the great question which now agitates the American people. Dictatorship and Democracy have come to grips. Shall the nation which released Democracy to the world stand supinely by and see its light sniffed out forever? For reasons of international prudence, our Government may deem it wise to be neutral in conduct. But the people can not be neutral at heart.

President Roosevelt is now urging the nation to observe an attitude of benevolent though not impartial neutrality, as did Woodrow Wilson prior to entering the struggle on the side of Democracy. There can be no genuine neutrality in a duel between antithetic theories of Government.

The Negro minority will follow the lead of the majority under Franklin D. Roosevelt as it did under Woodrow Wilson. Then the President as leader of the nation out of mistaken zeal misled the American people by the slogan "A War for Democracy" as the watchword and rallying cry. Bitter experience proves that this so-called War for Democracy proved to be the forerunner of the most ruthless Dictatorships now threatening to over-run the world. The inevitable query arises: will history repeat itself?

Will America again rush into a conflict between the nations of the old world with the hope of vindicating its ideology? The Negro minority followed the nation's lead in 1917, as undoubtedly it will do again, whenever the American people reach the great decision. When the nation's life is in jeopardy the minority is left no choice. It must either conform or be destroyed.

In 1917, the Negro had many grievances and just complaints against Democracy as then operated. He has a similar bill of grievances and complaints today. He was then called upon to withstand the attack of Wilhelm, the German Kaiser, on the stronghold of Democracy, just as he is today expected to combat the onslaught of Hitler, the German Fuehrer.

Race leaders then fell over each other in order to gain a seat on the bandwagon of Democracy. How will the case stand today? Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, perhaps the most vociferous mouthpiece of the rights and wrongs of the race, declared that his fingers were itching to clutch the trigger and put an end to the German's impious assault on human liberty.

The race with one voice and with the might of one man, upheld the American idea in that great struggle. But, alas, it was destined to bitter disappointment. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were brought no nearer to realization. The Negro's provocation against Hitler is immeasurably greater than against Wilhelm. Hitler's hatred and slaughter against the Jews and all other weaker breeds of men in the interest of a tribal state has outraged human nature and shocked the conscience of mankind.

But the intelligent leadership of the race must confront the world as it is today and not as it was a quarter of a century ago. The Negro now knows the folly of fighting to uphold a theory of government in the abstract when he is destined to bear concrete disabilities imposed upon him by democratic and authoritarian states alike.

But regardless of grievances and disabilities the minority must uphold the ideals of the majority or be wiped out from the equation altogether. This is but salutary prudence. The Nergo's deference for the culture and civilization which he has inherited makes it easy for him to do this. Loyalty is his second nature, heightened by his instantaneous response to emotional appeal. His religious endowment is an alienable co-efficient of his nature. He fulfills to the letter the Apostle's definition of charity: "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, if not puffed up. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." The Negro can no more change his moral and spiritual inheritance than he can alter his ethnic peculiarities or physical characteristics.

If and when America enters the conflict which must needs be on the side of Democracy, the Negro will follow the flag enthusiastically and emotionally wherever it may lead just as he did in 1917. He will follow the lead of Franklin D. Roosevelt even more enthusiastically than he did that of Woodrow Wilson for he already has had a foretaste of what the Roosevelt leadership portends. Whenever the American war drums beat and the American battle flag is unfurled the Negro volunteer will give the ready and loyal response "surely the captain may depend on me." But when the battle is won the black patriot does not expect to be robbed of his fruition of victory as he was in the first World War. But he shall hope to participate in the benefits of that victory which he helped to win. For not withstanding inborn humility, long suffering and forgiveness of spirit be it remembered that he "Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth."

The Negro and Democracy

By KELLY MILLER

Tribune

9-28-39

Philadelphia

AN APHORISTIC definition of Democracy is contained in Lincoln's Gettysburg Address "A Government of the People for the People and by the People." Whether such a type of Government can prevail in a heterogeneous nation composed of peoples diverse in race, color and culture, remains to be demonstrated. There is no such example in history nor among the contemporaneous governments in the World today.

The framers of the Constitution, within the framework of the Declaration of Independence, were confronted with the necessity of inaugurating such a government. But they sought to dodge the responsibility by ignoring the presence of the Negro within their midst.

They had serious misgivings of conscience concerning the trouble which the presence of the unrecognized race would cause in the future. Therefore they strove with great shrewdness to evade the human demand of the Negro by devious phraseology, cunning and circumlocution.

The Constitution accorded the slave only a negative place in the body politic, not so much by reason of his human personality, as by virtue of his utility as a tool. For purposes of apportionment and taxation the Negro was given three-fifths of the representative capacity of a free person, which represented the ultimate political unit.

This fractional political potentiality grudgingly accorded the Negro manipulated to increase the power of those states which profiteered upon his inferior political status.

BILL OF RIGHTS

The Bill of Rights which forms the bedrock of American Democracy was intended to secure individual rights and liberties of white people only These rights were put in the form of categorical, negative "Thou Shalt Not". They were taken for granted as being applicable to all Anglo-Saxon folk, but in the nature of the case the Negro slave, as for that matter the free person of color, was not contemplated as falling within the purview of the Bill of Rights.

Freedom of Speech, the Right of Petition, Freedom from Search, and the Right to Bear Arms, could hardly be predicated of a slave devoid of political personality.

The Negro race as a whole, including former slaves as well as free persons of color, derived its political privilege and prestige from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments rather than from the original Constitution including the Bill of Rights.

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery but did not fix the political and civil status of the newly emancipated race. It added to the individual Negro the supplementary two fifths of his representative capacity which held in the original Constitution.

There have been nine Presidents of the United States since Benjamin Harrison, all of whom have taken the solemn oath: "I will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," and yet no one of them has even attempted to preserve, protect or defend" the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments against flagrant and ruthless violation. Their only plea in justification must be looked for in the saving phrase, "To the Best of My Ability."

"CONDITION, NOT A THEORY"

It was Grover Cleveland who said that "We are confronted by a condition and not a theory." In states with a relatively heavy Negro population, the political rights of the race are ignored or suppressed by the connivance of the South and convenience of the North.

It makes absolutely no difference which political party is in the ascendancy his political lot is left to the tender mercy of the state, whether they shall or shall not observe the Amendments to the Constitution intended to confer upon him political equality.

Let us squarely face reality. The Negro's legal and civil status is upheld by the Supreme Court, wherever cases of discrimination are squarely and competently brought before the august tribunial for adjudication. But this political status is left to the political branches of the Government which are disposed to yield to prevailing conditions.

The Negro's right to vote is undisputed in thirty-six states of the union where there is no local opposition, but he is effectually denied these provisions in twelve states counter to the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution where local opposition is strong.

KELLY MILLER Says:

"On Its Face Democracy Is Supposed To Operate Without Regard To Race Or Color"

—But . . . . ?

By KELLY MILLER

An aphoristic definition of democracy is contained in Lincoln's Gettysburg address, "A government of the people, for the people and by the people." Whether such a type of government can prevail in a heterogeneous nation, composed of peoples diverse in race, color and culture remains to be demonstrated. There is no such example in history nor among the contemporaneous governments in the world today.

The framers of the Constitution within the framework of the Declaration of Independence were confronted with the necessity of inaugurating such a government. But they sought to dodge the responsibility by ignoring the presence of the Negro within their midst. They had serious misgivings of conscience concerning the trouble which the presence of the unrecognized race would cause in the future. Therefore, they strove with great shrewdness to evade the human demand of the Negro by devious phraseology cunning and circumlocution. "Conscience makes coward of us all." But the demands of human nature have no pity for pose of nations.

Defender

10/7/39

REGARD SLAVES AS "TOOLS"

[illegible]

The Constitution accorded the slave only a negative place in the body politic not so much by reason of his human personality, as by virtue of his utility as a tool. For purposes of apportionment and taxation the Negro was given three-fifths of the representative capacity of a free person, which represented the ultimate political unit. This fractional political potentiality grudgingly accorded the Negro manipulated to increase the power of those states which profiteered upon his inferior political status.

The Bill of Rights forms the bedrock of American Democracy was intended to secure individual rights and liberties of white people only. These rights were put in the form of the categorical negative—"Thou Shalt Not." They were taken for granted as being applicable to all Anglo-Saxon folk, but in the nature of the case, the Negro slave, or for that matter, the free person of color, was not contemplated as falling within the purview of the Bill of Rights. Freedom of speech, the right of petition, freedom of search, and the right to bear arms, could hardly be predicated on a slave devoid of political personality.

The Negro race as a whole, including former slaves as well as free persons of color, derived its political privilege and prestige from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments rather than from the original Constitution including the Bill of Rights.

The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery but did not fix the political and civil status of the newly-emancipated race. It added to the individual Negro the supplementary two-fifths of his representative capacity withheld in the original Constitution.

BLACK MAN FREE IN THEORY

The Reconstruction amendments theoretically made the Negro a free person, an integral instead of a fractional unit. The Fourteenth Amendment sets forth "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce laws which shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the states; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

This amendment was intended to take the political and civil status of the Negro away from jurisdiction of the state and place it under direct control of the Federal government, and thus make the 11th hour new-comer into the vineyard of citizenship heir and joint heir of its benefits on equal terms with those who have borne the heat and burden of the day.

On its face American Democracy is supposed to operate without regard to race or color. But human experience shows that the theory of government is one thing and its practice another. "For forms of government let fools contest what's best administered is best." No government yet devised by God or man has ever been able to overcome human interest, passion and prejudice against which our Constitution, like a German treaty, too often becomes a scrap of paper.

The Fifteenth Amendment is observed or ignored according to the disposition of the several states.

There have been nine presidents of the United States since Benjamin Harrison, all of whom have taken the solemn oath, "I will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and yet not one of them has even attempted to preserve, protect or defend the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments against flagrant and ruthless violation. Their only plea in justification must be looked for in the saving phrase, "To the best of my ability."

It was Grover Cleveland who said that "We are confronted by a condition and not a theory." In states with a relatively heavy Negro population, the political rights of the Race are ignored or suppressed by the connivance of the South and convenience of the North. It makes absolutely no difference which political party is in the ascendancy his political lot is left to the tender mercy of the state, whether they shall or shall not observe the amendments of the Constitution intended to confer upon him political equality.

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

Let us squarely face reality. The Negro's legal and civil status is upheld by the Supreme court, whereever cases of discrimination are squarely and competently brought before the august tribunal for adjudication. But this political status is left to the political branches of the government which are disposed to yield to prevailing conditions.

The Negro's right to vote is undisputed in 36 states of the Union where there is no local opposition, but he is effectually denied these provisions in 12 states, counter to the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution, where local opposition is strong.

The pertinency of race and democracy to the late World's war and its aftermath as reflected in the present European conflict will constitute the subject of my next release.

The Legal Definition of a Negro

By KELLY MILLER

Tribune
4-22-39
Washington D.C.

The circuit court of Maryland has just handed down a decision upholding the law forbidding inter-marriage between the races. The attorney for the defense argued the lack of any test by which race identity can be definitely determined.

There are twenty-nine State which place the legal ban upon inter-racial marriage. Some of these prevent the marriage of whites with Indians, Japanese Chinese, and Mongolians as well as Negroes. Legal distinction and discrimination on account of race is recognized by most of the States which takes the form of separate schools, separate cars, residential segregation and the marriage bar.

The Federal government recognizes race distinction in the public schools in the District of Columbia and colored troups in the United States Army.

State laws establishing separate schools and separate cars are upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. But so far no case has been competently presented to the tribunal of final result testing the constitutionality of laws forbidding inter-marriage of the races.

Although race distinction is widely recognized by law, race discrimination is regarded as violation of the Fourteenth Amendment which guarantees to all citizens equal protection of the law. Race distinction does not necessarily emply inequality but mainly separation in space.

As President Harding once said the two races should have the same rights but need not enjoy them in each others company. The provisions for separate schools and separate cars for the races is hypothicatad upon the theory of equal, but separate provisions Lord McCauley somewhere speaks of distinction without a difference but experience shows that race distinction without discrimination is all but impossible.

IDEAL DEMOCRACY

The ideal of Democracy would make neither legal distinction nor discrimination on account of race or color. If not legal provision were based upon such differences there would be no necessity for a legal definition of race.

The States in which legal distinctions abound usually base their definition of a Negro upon the proportion of white blood in the veins of the individual. The state of Virginia classifies every citizen as a Negro who has traceable degree of Negro or Indian blood.

The absurdity of determining the race identity of an individual by the proportion of white blood is absurd on the face of it. The United States Census Office at one time classified Negroes as Black, Mulatto, Quadroon, Octoroon, but since 1890 has abandoned such distinction because of the impossibility of definite demarkation.

The fact that Negroes of mixed blood arose under the institution of slavery without marriage certificates clearly proves the absurdity of such classifications. According to judicial test, there could probably not be found a single Quadroon or Octoroon in the United States. Frederick Douglass used to say that genealogical trees did not flourish among slaves. The only means of classification is by heresay and tell-tale evidence.

So long as race distinction and race discrimination were acknowledged and accepted, as a matter of course by general consent, there was no need of technical legal definition. The street car conductor, the school principal and the real estate agent may well serve as judge of anthropophagical distinction so long as there is no protest or dissent from their judgment. But the rub will come when the individual discriminated against protests his classification by such non-judicial authority.

Arthur Garfield Hayes, in a New York segregation case threatened to demand the legal definition of a Negro by the Supreme Court. In view of the growing restievness of the Negro under the stigma of race distinction and race discrimination an ultimate judicial definition cannot much longer be delayed. Such a definition will test the highest legal and lexical ingenuity of the nine wise jurists who constitute the Supreme bench.

WILL COMPLICATE DIFFICULTY

Since the Federal law recognizes race distinction between whites on the one hand and Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Mongolians an the other appropriate definitions will ultimately be demanded for all of these racial varities of which the law take cognizance. The cross progeny and mix breeds of these several race varities will greatly complicate the difficulty of formulating the requisite legal definitions.

A white person constitutes the normal unit with which all other racial varieties are compared. The fundamental problem is to define a white person. The anthropologist tell us that there is no such thing as a pure race. German statesmanship will put to its wits end to define an Aryan, if he is to be the standard with which all other variety of mankind are to be contrasted. It will be incumbant upon the Supreme Court to define a white person before it can judicially determine who is to be classified as a non-white.

Acknowledgment of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, as the foundation of Democracy would obviate the necessity of technical and legal definitions of white person of a Negro and of the innumerable hues and shades which lie between the two extremes.

Caviar And Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

Black Slavery and White Slavery in America—or a Great White Scholar Lets the Cat Out of the Bag

Tribune
4-29-39
Washington D.C.

These are the times that try men's souls — and also their pocketbooks. That eminent scholar, V. F. Calverton, in his head-shooking history, "The Awakening of America," proves that American democracy has always tried the souls and pocketbooks of whites and blacks alike.

No wonder Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University declared: "This book is required reading for all friends of American democracy!"

Thinking Negroes are particularly interested in Calverton because of his interest in them. Through the pages of the chief French, English, and American magazines he has fought an unceasing battle for Negro intellectuals and the Negro masses.

Mr. Calverton's "Anthology of Negro American Literature" is required reading. It is significant that when Harold E. Stearns asked thirty-six outstanding Americans to contribute articles to his famous book, "America Now", an inquiry into civilization in the United States Mr. Calverton wrote a masterly essay on the Negro and his culture. As one of America's outstanding lecturers, Mr. Calverton has defended the rights and abilities of black men, right in the heart of the South, before mixed audiences.

Like Being A Prisoner In Jail

In speaking of the Negro in American civilization, Mr. Calverton says: "Being a Negro in the United States today is like being a prisoner in a jail which has several corridors and squares in which it is possible occasionally to see the sun and walk amid the flowers and fields that belong to the unimprisoned elements of humanity . . . In fact, when lynching is included in the picture, the Negro's plight is far worse than that of the German Jew or Communist".

These are the challenging words of the man who wrote "The Awakening of America", the man who has stripped American history of its hypocrisies, shams, platitudes, and lies. In truth, it is a re-writing of history from the viewpoint of the Underman.

Mr. Calverton spent five years collecting the evidence, facts, and tangential data for this brain-shocking volume. He has gone back to the original sources. Therefore many will be surprised by this American Apocalypse. Let us look at some of Mr. Calverton's uncovered facts:

White men have talked a great deal about the exalted position of white womanhood. Yet, during the Colonial Period, the Indian squaws "possessed a higher and more independent status than the women of England France, or Spain". The white man in his egoism said that God created Man first; the Indian contended that God created Woman first. Among the Iroquois all family property was in the name of the woman. Mistreated squaws could leave their brutal husbands; white women of that period were doomed to matrimonial servitude.

Were First Slaves At Jamestown

In fact, the first slaves sold at Jamestown were not black men—but white women? They were sold for tobacco.

The Indians did not have jails. Justice among the Indians was impartial. Just the opposite was true among white men. The Indian was not treacherous and cruel in the beginning. He learned that from white men. At Plymouth, in 1620, the Rev. Mr. Cushman plead with the white "Christians" to be as kind and sincere as the Red men.

Mr. Calverton does not pull his punches when he summarizes the history of Indian habits: "It was not the Indians but the Europeans who were the betrayers, the disrupters, the destroyers of the friendship which had sprung up between the two peoples".

Now the Founders of America were hard on women. A man could have his wife publicly whipped. In case of an illegetimate child the man had only to confess his sin; but the church elders thought the woman should have "a public lashing".

The attitude toward white women, then, was similar to the attitude toward Negroes in the present-day South; woman was viewed as "a more evil creature than man . . . definitely inferior in economic, social, and psychological status".

Maryland was so full of bigamy, sodomy, and bastardy that an English minister called that state: "A Sodom of uncleanness, and a pest house of iniquity".

And, too, the good Baptists in that State did not permit "women to pray in public". Negro women were forbidden to marry, but they were "seduced by their masters. Such seduction had already become an old Southern custom". A fine comment indeed on white chivalry.

Harder On White Slaves

Mr. Calverton gives us a vivid picture of White Slavery and Black Slavery. In the beginning the masters were harder on the white slaves. One historical document says that there were "continual whippings, and extraordinary punishments such as hanging, shooting, breaking on the wheel, and even burning alive".

When the popular historians tell us that America was settled by the lovers of religious freedom, then go to Calverton's documented "The Awakening of America" and get the tragic truth. Here are the first-hand facts. And they are shocking. But nothing educates us like a shock.

Massachusetts as well as Virginia sold slaves, both white and black. And the hellish practice was justified by quoting the Bible! Deacons and preachers as well as cut-throats sold slaves. Announcements and advertisements of slaves, black and white, appeared in the Boston newspapers.

The England that is always talking about democracy comes in for severe condemnation. Court ladies and noblemen made profitable investments by kidnapping and selling children, white children, into slavery. In one instance one hundred small children were torn from their mothers and sent over by the rich London Company.

Mr. Calverton quotes the historical documents that picture the slave traffic, white and black—the misery, diseases, and terrible stench. "These slave ships were literal prisons in which men, women, and children grew sick, suffered, and died. There were no doctors on most of the ships".

Our's A Dollar Democracy

Mr. Calverton has done for American democracy what Dr. Beard of Columbia University has done for the Constitution—stripped it of its pious platitudes and revealed its stark nakedness. Out of this overwhelming multitude of facts, one theme and indictment stands forth: our democracy has a dollar democracy; our government has been a government of the Big Boys. by the Big Boys, and for the Big Boys.

Every black American should read this book. It is a history that is different. It will rid every Negro of his inferiority complex. It will enable him to understand America Now.

This is a history of the masses and not of the classes, of the oppressed and not the oppressors, of the underdogs and not the topdogs. Here we see with our own eyes and hear with our own ears the savage crucifixion of black slaves and white slaves on Crosses of Gold.

Men of good-will in America and England look forward anxiously to Mr. Calverton's succeeding two volumes of his monumental History of America.

In the meantime you may secure Mr. Calverton's The Awakening of America through the magazine, The Modern Quarterly, published at 16 St. Luke's Place, New York City, New York. Mr. Calverton is particularly interested in the comments and criticisms of his readers, and you may be assured of his immediate correspondence.

Age

12-2-39

New York

NY

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

GRABBING FOR THE WEST INDIES

Senator Lundeen of Minnesota, suggests that the United States seize the British and French holdings in the West Indies, by force if necessary in payment of their World War debts.

Congressman Havenner of California introduced a bill in Congress for the acquisition of these islands in exchange for the ten billion dollar obligation which is still on the books against these nations. According to the Gallup Poll, the majority of the American people would favor this exchange.

The construction and ownership of the Panama Canal made inevitable our ultimate control of the Caribbean Islands for protection in this transcontinental waterway. The purchase of the Virgin Islands from Denmark, in 1917 for twenty-five million dollars was only the intitial step in the process. The economic and trade value of these Islands to the United States is but secondary to their military importance. These islands cover an area and contain a population of about the size of Maryland. The population is divided into several classes whites, colored, blacks, East Indians, Chinese, and other non-descript mixtures .Three-fourths of the inhabitants are Negroes or of Negro extraction. The whites constitute less than one percent. These people are accustomed to imperialistic government. The sudden shift to Democratic control would doubtless produce a serious shock in the millions of Negroes into the American Body Politic on a footing of equality suggests the difficulty of including peoples of diverse racial stock in our Democratic scheme of government. The addition of the West Indian racial conglomerate would but accentuate the difficulty.

The acquisition of non-contiguous territory and non-homegeneous population, not only invites a grave sociological problem, but also involves the fundamental issue of changing the structure and character of our government from a Democratic Republic in which the Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed to an Empire which exercise arbitrary dominion over widely scattered lands and peoples without their let or hindrance. Abraham Lincoln's definition of a Democracy as a Government of the People, For the People and By the People is utterly at variance with the Imperialistic idea. Is the United States now falling in the wake of Great Britain and France which boast of their Democracies in Europe but which are frankly acknowledged Empires in Asia and Africa? The World War for Democracy, not only resulted in the great totalitarian states of Russia, Germany, and Italy, but widened and extended the Imperialistic hold of Britain and France over their off-colored colonies. These so-called liberty loving nations are democratic for white people only, but are frankly autocratic and imperialistic as concerns their yellow, black and brown subjects. Are we headed in the same direction?

When the United States stretched its long arm across the seas and acquired Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone and sundry other non-continental possessions, by conquest and purchase, we ventured upon a career of far reaching significance. Our Government thus took the first step away from Democracy towards an Empire. At the behest of our own Imperial ambition we have not scrupled to play fast and loose with the sovereignty of the lesser states like Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, and the Philippine Islands as pawns upon Imperial checker board. This tendency has steadily increased with a growing urge for economic expansion. Goldsmith's motto that "Honor sinks where Commerce long prevails" never had a better illustration.

Any Government, whatever its type or character, which stresses material aggrandizement at the expense of human rights, or as William James Bryan used to say, which places the dollar above the man, will be tempted to abandon democracy for the allurements of Imperialism.

When we refuse to confer upon the Filipino or the Puerto Rican the full status of citizenship, we thereby violate our claim to be a pure Democracy. A Democracy cannot divide its people into citizens and subjects by racial or geographical divisions as Empires do.

When the United States took over the Philippine Islands by conquest, I wrote an extended dissertation in the Springfield Republican on "The Negro and Imperialism," in which I pointed out that the brown men of the Philippines and the black men of America will be dealt with by the same formula of inferiority. The intervening forty years of experience has tended to confirm that conclusion.

Victory For Allies Of No Good To Race

Actor-Singer Back in U. S. Urges Support of Peace Efforts.

By Ben Davis, Jr.

New York, Nov. 3—Paul Robeson, internationally famous actor and singer, said this week that he is convinced that the European conflict is an "imperialistic war in which the Negro people have nothing to gain no matter which side wins."

Note

The noted artist has just returned to America and will do a series of plays on Race life and American folk themes.

"I believe that the cause of the Negro colonials as well as the interests of the Negro people in America lies with those who are fighting for peace. If peace is brought out it will mean that the whole struggle for Negro freedom can be strengthened, without so many of the best sons of the Negro people and the working class losing their lives in this useless slaughter," Robeson said.

Robeson expressed his views in an interview at the home of a friend, where he was rehearsing with his accompanist, Lawrence Brown

11-17-39

Robeson and his wife, Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, a talented chemist, and their 12-year-old son, Paul, Jr., returned to America to remain permanently. For the last several years they have resided in England and in the Soviet Union. Paul, Jr., attended Soviet schools and won high praise.

Primarily the famous baritone will devote most of his energies to the theatre, but also do concert and radio work. He is now rehearsing on the folk play "John Henry," based on the half-legendary figure "John Henry," a powerfully built railroad worker.

Recalls Betrayal of Negro

Robeson said that the movement for peace in England is much stronger than "one can gather from the press reports here."

"As for the Negroes, millions of whom are victims of the British Empire, how can they believe Chamberlain is fighting for them, when the Chamberlain government contemptuously brushes aside the demand of India for lebiration and maintains her oppressive rule in South Africa?" asked Robeson, who has spent much time in Africa where he learned several native dialects.

"If anyone is really interested in freedom of oppressed minorities, or in the liberation of the Negro, he cannot help applauding the Soviet rainians and White Russians.
ranians and White Russians.

"If you disagree with this action, then you must agree with Nazi slavery or with the subjection of weaker peoples by British and French imperialism.

"And if Chamberlain believes in democracy for small nations, why did he hand so many over to Hitler and Mussolini? The Negro people will not forget Spain, Czechoslovakia, Austria—and certainly not Ethiopia.

"The terrible irony of it all is that there are about one million black Senegalese troops being used by Daladier now to help make French imperialism richer and more ruthless against the colonies," Robeson said.

....

Jamaica Movement Crushed

Illustrating how the war is being used to crush the struggles of the Race, Robeson referred to the recent movement for progress in British-owned Jamaica, West Indies.

"I was working with a number of labor and progressive forces in England to aid the struggle for democracy in Jamaica. But using the excuse of the war, the British government has disrupted this work. A series of meetings which were arranged have been cancelled.

"This is proof enough that the Negro colonials should support neither British nor French imperialism in the war. The colonials stand to gain if people can succeed in checking the imperialist plans of both Hitler and Chamberlain," he explained. "Regardless of which side wins the serfdom of the Negro people continues.

"Certainly, the Negro people in America have every stake in keeping America out of this conflict, and in battling against the war hysteria which now seriously threatens civil rights. As an American Negro, I know what any threat to democratic liberties means.

"I know that our energies should be directed toward building the labor movement—based on Negro and white equality—and in working for such measures as the federal anti-lynching bill." he said.

Wooing the Negro Vote

By KELLY MILLER

Two Major Political Parties Are Rival Bidders For Race Vote

Journal & Guide 11-23-39 Norfolk, Va.

ON approach of the 1940 Presidential election, both of the outstanding political parties are becoming concerned about the alignment of the Negro vote. This vote is so strategically distributed among the free voting states of the North and West that it may throw the wavering balance of the election to one side or the other.

As a result of his enfranchisement the Negro was initially one hundred per-cent Republican. The Grand Old Party gave him his freedom, made him a citizen, and made him eligible to the ballot on equal terms with his white fellow citizens. For fully two generations, he followed the fortunes of the Grand Old Party by the law of inertia and the impulse of gratitude.

DR. MILLER

The Republican Party could rely upon the solid Negro vote as confidentially as its Democratic rival could count upon the solid South. But in course of time, the ruling Pharohs of the Republican Party either knew not or neglected Joseph, its former ward. Gratitude never outlasts the continuance of the benefaction which evoked it. The Hebrew race shows no everlasting gratitude to the Egyptians because they had in a bygone day greatly favored their ancestors.

The breakaway of the Negro from the Republican Party was gradual and reached its climax when the boll weevil and the World War shifted two million Negroes from the South to the North, where the newcomer was received with opened arms by Democratic politicians. The indifferent administrations of Taft, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, made the transfer easy. In the last two Presidential elections, perhaps three-fourths of the effective Negro vote was cast for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal. This vote still remains for the most part unshakable from its new allegiance.

It should be clearly borne in mind that this wooing of the Negro vote for the 1940 election will be only secondary, and not a primary contest between the parties. Neither party has the slightest intention of laying the ax to the root of the tree by enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment. Both parties are bidding only for that contingent of the Negro vote whose franchise is recognized and observed in the states in which they reside. The observance of the Fifteenth Amendment is left to the will and disposition of the several states, without let or hindrance of Federal authority, whether exercised by Democratic or Republican administration.

Congress has the unquestioned power to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment but shows as little disposition to do so under Republican as under Democratic control. The Democrats of the North are as sincere, genuine and as enthusiastic about the political and Civil Rights of the Negro as are the Republicans of that section. On the other hand the Republicans of the South, Lily Whites all, are as indifferent or as hostile to these rights as the local bourbon Democrats. The climax of the fight which the Negroes have waged against invasion of their Constitutional rights was seen in the nomination of Judge J. J. Parker to a seat on the Supreme bench.

Judge Parker was a North Carolina Republican who had taken a pronounced stand against recognizing the Negro's claim to political equality. The attitude towards the Negro's political and civil rights is not derived from political principles but from geography. The Negro's place in the body politic, like Hancock's tariff is a local issue. Agitation for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment is adjourned by agreement of both parties. Republican and Democratic politicians will vie with each other for the Negro's vote in New York, and Illinois where his vote is counted, but neither would turn over his hand for his support in Mississippi or South Carolina where it is not.

Being thus relieved from the yoke which once bound him to the party of Lincoln, Grant, and Sumner, the Negro, in states where his franchise is untrammeled, is free to cast his vote for the men, measures and movements, best calculated to promote his own interest and that of the nation.

It is well for the Negro that the two parties are rival bidders for his support although neither party is willing to involve itself and assume the responsibility of enforcing the Constitutional amendments in his own behalf.

Caviar And Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

What Every Negro Should Do in '40

Don't you want to be free? That was the question Langston Hughes asked in that famous play produced at the Suitcase Theatre in Harlem. And a powerful drama, too, if you ask me. One of my memorable experiences in a life that has been thrilling, if not worth-while.

For centuries the white man has been the dealer in this little card game of civilization. It is obvious as sunlight to everyone but a boot-licking Uncle Tom that the white man has messed up his game. Any Negro can make a **little slam**, if not a **grand slam.** Why? Well, the white man has messed up his Christianity.

Remember, the white man gave us black men Christianity. Our dark ancestors had another **ianity.** And the white man has messed up democracy. If you take a peep at the Senate or the Supreme Court and if you walk down the streets of Washington (without having your head caved in by a cop's nightstick), you will see that the white man has neither of the things he talks most about—Christianity and democracy.

Tribune 1-3-39 Washington

In fact, whenever I hear a white man talking about Christianity and demorcay, I think of a lousy tramp on a soapbox lecturing on "Cleanliness."

Mr. Black Man, Subscribe!

White folk are always bothering me. They're always trying to sell me something. The "ad' is the contribution of America to **oblivion,** sometimes miscalled civilization.

It is now 3 a.m. I am reading the letter from the editor of "The French Digest," a magazine featuring articles and books by Frenchmen. Of course, I am a lover of French literature. I have been tremendously influenced by Zola, Flaubert, Hugo, Dumas, Proust, Anatole France, Morand, Maran, Balzac, Moliere, Rousseau, Voltaire, Maupassant and Romain. I shall subscribe to this magazine and read with skepticism its contents. I'm skeptical of white folk and black folk, knowing the almightiness of the almighty dollar.

Now, the editor of this French magazine has checked up on me and discovered that I'm a Sambo who is in a position to spread some propaganda. Oh, yeah? France is sadly in need of propaganda now, in spite of those black soldiers who are fighting on the Western Front to keep themselves in slavery. Black troops fought twenty-five years ago "to make the world safe for white international Al Capones."

I Am Taken For a Sucker!

I know I'm a sucker. But I hate like the devil to be taken for a sucker. In our Christian civilization it isn't what you are, it is **what you are taken for.** Nobody goes to jail for stealing; you go to jail for being caught stealing.

The editor informs me that for two-bits a month I shall get the following: "Art, humor, criticism human interest and social custom tradition and progress, mordant discussion **of every side of a question . . .**"

Now, this magazine is edited by the eminent critics, Katherine Woods and Louis Chapard. Kath and Louis are not dumbbells, like many of your Negro leaders. Kath and Louis know very well that "The French Digest" will not give **every side of a question,** any more than the Supreme Court will give every side of an issue.

But white folk are always asking black folk to subscribe to something. Negroes subscribed to the Liberty Bonds, and a Negro got lynched in front of the White House. Of course, the Liberty Bonds gave Sambo the liberty of being lynched.

For Clubs, Universities And Schools

Kath and Louis say that this French magazine is for clubs, universities and schools. Okay. Okay. But why? Well, Americans believe in the infallibility of clubs. Join **this.** Join **that.** If you join enough, you'll be big enough. By all means, get in a club. Go to a university. When you come out on U Street, you'll be somebody.

Your stomach may be holding a conversation with your backbone, but still you'll be somebody! You know about those hungry graduates of Howard and Lincoln and Columbia whose stomachs argue with their backbones. Don't grumble. I know a white Ph.D., who studied under the internationally-famous physicist, Albert Abraham Michelson, who wanted to teach at Wiley College for his board and room.

Yes, the editors of this magazine have started off right. I admire their knowledge of Americans. France is in hot water. France needs help. France wants to spread her propaganda to 'get us' into the Second World War. Oh, you may say that America has too much sense to be jammed again. Look at this depression, which came about largely as a result of the First World War. But these editors are right. Who would expect Americans to remember what happened twenty years ago? We can't keep up with what is happening now. **Our intellectuals are largely sentimentalists thinking in the grooves of respectable customs.** They have **little originality.**

Reading Between The Lines

A student of human nurture covers hurtful admissions. He reads between the lines. He picks out the **big little things** that men reveal in unguarded moments. Now, a scholar may shock the simple folk with a vast parade of syllogisms. But the student of human nurture looks for the cracks in his rationalizations.

The editors of "The French Digest" let the cat out of the bag in this statement: "This is a harvest of interesting articles culled from the whole field of French publications selected to express France and interest America."

Where is the lousy trap in this sentence? Well, it lies in that innocent "culled from the whole field of French publications selected to express France . . ."

The editors will do the **culling** and **selecting.** Editors always do that. Therefore, you will read only what the editors want you to read. Therefore, you will get only their side of the question. This is a classic example of editorial dictatorship. This is the reason that textbooks in universities are so dangerous. This is the reason that a man may graduate from a university and possess nothing more than a bundle of prejudices.

I saw a typesetter in Harlem tie up a Ph.D. in economics. Why? Because the typesetter had learned something about economics and labor problems in the University of Hard Knocks. The typesetter didn't know anything about the Law of Diminishing Returns or the Twilight Zone of Capitalism. But he did know the economics of his job on Eighty-sixth Street. The typesetter was interested in practice; the economist in theory. A wise man is interested in both theory and practice. One is worthless without the other.

What the Negro Can Do in 1940

And now we come to the Negro in 1940. What is he to do? Let us take a lesson from these editors of this French magazine. Let us take a leaf from the book of the typesetter in Harlem.

In this period of world agitation, the Negro has a chance to put his cause before the world. The Negro must protest against injustices as never before.

The Negro should deluge the readers' columns of white newspapers and magazines with letters. While the whites are raving about tyranny aboard, the Negro should rave about tyranny at home! This is our golden opportunity to get our case before the world. One letter may reach a million white readers. One letter may change a thousand minds.

Most Negroes don't believe in protesting. They think that agitation is bad. Such dumbness! If you're standing on my toes, shall I say nothing?

The New Negro Alliance Points the Way

I should like to shake hands with the members of the New Negro Alliance. They have done a great work during 1939. Their biggest achievement has been this: they have taught the Negroes in the District of Columbia how to stick together and agitate. They have stirred up the people! A man or an organization that does not stir up the people isn't worth a tinker's dam. A boat that doesn't rock never reaches a harbor. Agitation is a sign of life, of progress, of intelligence.

My chief criticism of Big Negroes is that they don't like agitation. Of course, there are honorable exceptions.

It was said of Jesus: "He stirreth up the people!"

Agitation brought about the Declaration of Independence, the Magma Charta, the Bill of Rights, woman suffrage, the decline in lynching, the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, the abolition of the chain gang, the Emancipation Proclamation.

Anybody who agitates for Negro rights is the Negro's friend. I know that during 1939 members of the New Negro Alliance have suffered from moments of discouragement. Often they were not supported by those **who live on the Negro masses.** But there are so-called educated Negroes who are dumb enough to justify jim-crowism because there are dirty Negroes!

These Negroes suffer from the insanity of Anglo-Saxonism. Time will boot them into oblivion. Perhaps, in our troubled times, the python of the breadline will crush them.

Now, I don't believe in tipping my hat. But I take it off to the New Negro Alliance!

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 63

AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

Negro Newspapers Turning On Unions; Expose Injustices; Labor News Position Is Being Sustained

Negro leaders are beginning to realize that the labor union movement is turning out to be the Number One enemy to the economic welfare of the race. At the beginning of the New Deal Administration, which was practically controlled by the voice of labor, Negro leaders placed their hope for the race's economic and job security in the new labor movement.

This writer was severely criticized and oftentimes threatened to be barred from labor meetings because we said that much of the labor union movement was a "riddance act" for the Negro workers. We contended that as long as certain labor unions had a color bar and discriminatory practices it would be dangerous for the Negro to ally with the movement. We did not accept the theory advanced by most of the union advocates that the Negro should join first and take chances on correcting discriminatory practices after they get in. We said that it was dangerous for the hiring of Negro laborers to be transferred from the employer's office to the labor union hall, as white workers would be given preference in the rehiring regardless of the qualifications of Negroes.

Another danger signal we pointed out was that the new labor movement had as much a political aim as it did to improve work and wage conditions and that since the Negroes in the South had no voting strength, the unions, in order to achieve their political aim, would have to either secure suffrage for race workers or replace them with white voters. With unemployment on the increase, it is more profitable and easier for the union "bosses" to choose the latter course. Four years have passed since we made these observations.

As I see it, time has proved that we were correct. Unfavorable sentiment is rapidly developing against labor unions for their unfair treatments toward Negroes.

The following extracts from editorials from two outstanding Negro newspapers that once advocated that the protection of Negro workers could best be secured through the labor movement is self explanatory as to their disappointment.

Pittsburgh Courier, Dec. 2.—Numerous A. F. of L. and other unions have certainly violated the anti-trust law in barring Negroes from membership and thus preventing them from making a living by working at their trade.

Negro workers are barred by constitution or rituals from membership in: The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America (A. F. of L.); the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.); the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen (A. F. of L.); the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (A. F. of L.); the Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors; the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors (A. F. of L.); the Order of Railway Conductors of America; the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Order of Railway Expressmen; the American Federation of Express Workers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of North America (A. F. of L.); the Neptune Association; the American Federation of Railroad Workers; the Switchmen's Union of North America (A. F. of L.); the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees and Clerks; the American Association of Train Dispatchers; the Railroad Yard Masters of North America; the Railroad Yardmasters of America; Railway Mail Association (A. F. of L.); the American Wire Weavers Protective Association (A. F. of L.); the Order of Railroad Telegraphers (A. F. of L.).

At least 250,00 Negro workers are denied trade union affiliation and its attendant benefits as a result of the exclusion policies of the above-listed unions, many of which are affiliated to Mr. Green's A. F. of L.

If this isn't combination in restraint of trade, what is?

Other unions while not denying Negroes membership, permit affiliation only with auxiliary or jim-crow outfits which have no voice or vote outside their local meeting halls while care is taken to keep Negroes out of the better-paid jobs.

While there are many organized Negro carpenters, it is well known that several local unions discriminate in various ways against them.

Negro bricklayers likewise run up against restrictions and trickery that are clearly restrictive of trade and commerce within the meaning of the Sherman Act.

Negro plasterers can tell the same story of discrimination, as can many other skilled Negro workers who have been deprived of bread and butter even on federal building projects paid for out of the people's taxes.

The Houston Informer (which carried on its masthead, "Only Official Negro Organ of Organized Labor in Texas.)

Dec. 2.—In spite of the specifications which contemplate at least 5 per cent of the payroll should go to Negro skilled workers, the Building and Trades Council of Houston, A. F. of L. crafts of skilled workers, seeks to bar Negro skilled workers from the Cuney project in the Third Ward; the Cuney project is to house Negroes. The basic law also provides against discrimination, but the Building and Trades Council says Negro skilled workers can't work on the project.

Sickening Affair

It's a sickening affair when Negro skilled workers are deprived of the right to work on a government supported project, which must ultimately be paid for by the rents of Negr tenants who will occupy the projec It is heart-breaking to find in America, protagonist of democracy, such Hitler-like intolerance in a labor organization against other laborers because of their color. The labor unions bar Negro skilled workers, then seek to use that bar as an excuse to prevent them from working on a Federal job.

No wonder the Government is indicting and prosecuting the building trades unions over America. They are getting so insolent they embarrass the Government. If Houston doesn't break the grip of the trade unions, it too will be victimized by racketeers.

Negro skilled laborers are citizens of Houston. Most of them pay taxes and all of them have families to support. There is a shortage of skilled laborers and many will be imported by the Building and Trades Council rather than permit Negro skilled laborers to work. There is something wrong with Christianity and democracy when this kind of thing can happen.

The Georgia Negro

By A. H. Gordon, A. M. Lit. D.

The Georgia Negro

GEORGIA'S "CHEAP LABOR"

We are continuing today ou comments on the suggested solutions of Georgia's problems i the second series of publication of the Citizens Fact Findin Movement of Georgia. We quot our text this time again from th October release on Natural Resources under the sub-topic "Avoid Cheap Labor." (p13)—

CHEAP LABOR in the Southeast has been advertised for decades. There is no such thing as cheap labor. The price of labor over a long period of time has a tendency to seek the level of the values it produces. The available labor either is or is not economic. More often than not cheap labor is a banner which proclaims a low subsistence level or the availability of a poor quality of workmanship.

The same kind of people we have advertised as cheap labor migrate to commercial or industrial sections and become what we erroneously consider EXPENSIVE LABOR. What has wrought this change? Intelligent management, apprenticeship or vocational training and the elimination of the unfit in a competitive system."

Now we admit all that is said and implied in the above quotation. Especially do we wish to emphasize what is implied rather than plainly stated; namely, that so-called cheap labor of Georgia and her neighbor states in the Southeast is in fact, plainly said EXPLOITED NEGRO LABOR. I is quite true as we all know from the facts of recent migratory history that the Negroes who have been traditionally called "cheap labor" in Georgia have migrated to Detroit, Michigan; Cincinnati, Ohio; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; and other places and have forthwith become "expensive labor". Whether Negro labor is "cheap" because it is exploited or because it is "of a poor quality of workmanship" makes little difference in so far as its being ineconomical is concerned. If labor is exploited it will necessarily in the long run become inefficient and expensive. Negro workers not paid enough to maintain good health will get sick and so disorganize the productive system which depends upon their labor.

It is wisely suggested that so-called cheap labor may be made econofic partly by apprenticeship and vocational training. The latter especially requires that vastly enlarged and improved opportunities for young Negroes to get vocational training should be provided in the South and here in Georgia by enlargng the facilities of the public schools and the state colleges which give this training. This is especially necessary for the Negro boys and girls since they cannot get it through apprenticeship under their own workmen and white workmen refuse to apprentice Negroes in certain occupations. To make this effective would also require that the Georgia white people cease to attempt to monopolize all of certain types of vocations which they traditionally consider "white people's jobs" and agree to HAVE NEGROES TRAINED TO FOLLOW ANY JOB OR OCCUPATION FOR WHICH THEY HAVE THE PHYSICAL MENTAL AND CHARACTER REQUIREMENTS.

It means also that Negroes should be paid equal wages for doing these jobs that white people are paid for doing the same jobs.

Finally, if "CHEAP LABOR" IS TO BE DONE AWAY WITH IN GEORGIA THE ORGANIZED LABORERS OF GEORGIA MUST DEMOCRATIZE THEIR MOVEMENT. They must organize all laborers who are skilled in the skilled labor unions and all laborers who are unskilled in the C. I. O. or some other organization regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

COME, FELLOW GEORGIANS, LET US NOT ONLY "REASON TOGETHER" BUT, WHAT IS INFINITELY MORE IMPORTANT: "LET US WORK TOGETHER".

Journal 1-4-39

Savannah, Ga.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Birmingham citizens interested in recreation will have opportunity to further their knowledge of the various phases of this subject when the National Recreation Association with headquarters in New York City, opens its first recreation training institute for the city of Birmingham, Jan. 4-31.

The institute is one of the nation-wide series conducted by the association in larger cities, and is made possible by the collaboration of all the public and private agencies concerned with the problem of leisure time. Its purpose is to bring to the organization of leisure new inspiration and a new interpretation of objectives; to establish high standards of excellence in recreation; to bring a fresh point of view to paid and volunteer workers and to help them increase their skill in conducting activities; to give to board members and civic leaders a new understanding of the significance of the present opportunity offered in the leisure time field in relation to home, church, school, industry and public and private recreational agencies; to encourage effective cooperative planning and action, and to harness the potential skills of leaders in the interests of peaceful and democratic living.

The institute is open to all persons interested in recreational leadership. Sessions for Negro leaders will be at Slossfield Community Center, Twenty-Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Fifth Street, North. Miles Memorial College and Payne University will issue credits for the courses offered, and arrangements for credit may be made by consultation with the deans of these schools. Courses offered will include classes in arts and crafts, music, social recreation.

The institute is sponsored by Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces, Birmingham Park and Recreation Board, Community Chest, Negro advisory board of Community Chest with the cooperation of Birmingham-Southern College, Howard College and Miles Memorial College.

* * *

"Continued progress is being steadily made in the control of tuberculosis and an x-ray of the chest is the modern method by which tuberculosis may be detected," says Peyton F. Anderson, M. D., vice chairman of the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee, New York City, in a statement made in connection with the thirty-third annual nation-wide sale of Christmas seals.

Dr. Anderson continued: "Of 10 cities in the United States, each with a Negro population of more than 100,000, the lowest tuberculosis death rate in 1938 recently reported by G. J. Drolet, of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, was in Birmingham, Ala. with a mortality of 176 per 100,000 population, followed by New Orleans with a rate of 204; Memphis 216; Baltimore, 226; Philadelphia, 240; Washington, 246; Atlanta, 255; Detroit, 263. Chicago and New York City had the highest death rates, Chicago, 294, and New York City, 270.

In Birmingham, Dr. H. C. Bryant is president of the Birmingham Health Association, which organization is directing the sale of Christmas seals among Negroes, with Prof. C. W. Carns serving as 1939 seal sale chairman. According to the association, previous contributions have been made possible the treatment of 3,257 patients at Slossfield Tuberculosis Clinic.' This service was rendered free to all patients.

There is an increasing demand in Birmingham and Jefferson County for the control and prevention of tuberculosis, and it is understood that the response in the seal sale this year is very encouraging. The only means of support of this work is through the Christmas seal sale.

* * *

According to news received last week by the Rev. Norbert Georges, O. P., director of the Blessed Martin Guild, New York City, the Republic of Peru has proclaimed Blessed Martin de Porres, Negro, as Patron Saint of Social Justice for Peru, his native country. The information came from Archbishop Juan Domingo Vargas, of Lima, Peru, who said a bronze tablet had been erected at the site of Blessed Martin's birthplace in Lima by city officials.

President Benavides' proclamation came as a climax to the great religious-social celebration of the 300th anniversary of Blessed Martin's death Nov. 3, 1639, at Lima.

* * *

Delegates from 14 Negro colleges, members of the Southern Athletic Conference, closed a two-day session at South Carolina State A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., after selecting an all-conference eleven, declaring the conference champions, revising the constitution and making schedules for 1940.

Alabama State Teachers College Montgomery, was voted 1939 conference football champion. Florida A. & M. and Xavier University tied with 22.50 points each, but Florida was awarded second place, having defeated Xavier. Morris Brown ranked fourth; Lane, fifth; Morehouse, sixth, and LeMoyne, seventh.

Coach Cleve Abbott announced that the basket ball tournament would be at Tuskegee Institute Feb. 22-24; Tuskegee relays, May 11; intercollegiate tennis tournament, May 9, 10; women's track and field meet, May 10.

Southern Conference relays will be at Atlanta, Ga., May 18.

Officers elected for 1940 are: President, St. Elmo Brady, Fisk University; first vice president, Cleve L. Abbott, Tuskegee Institute; second vice president, J. Lockhart, Morris Brown; third vice president, Jack Adkins, LeMoyne; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Kindle, Talladega; assistant secretary-treasurer, C. J. Dunn, Alabama State Teachers College.

Xavier University, New Orleans, was chosen for the 1940 session.

* * *

At the recent annual conference of the Los Angeles County Coordinating Councils, the Avalon Christian Church of Los Angeles, with the Rev. Baxter Carrol Duke, pastor, received the distinguished service award for being the church and community center which has contributed most during the past year to prevent juvenile delinquency.

This is the first time that a Negro church has won this recognition. Mrs. Zelma Watson Duke was the guiding spirit behind many of the worthwhile projects at Avalon. Many racial groups use the recreational and vocational facilities of the church.

Judge W. Turney Fox, of the Juvenile Court, made the award and Mayor Fletcher Bowron spoke very highly of the work being done at Avalon Christian Church.

News

12-24-39

Birmingham Ala

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESE

"Land of The Noble Free"

By LAYLE LANE

Age
12-2-39
New York
NY

Town Hall, an institution created to carry on the spirit and tradition of the New England town meetings of colonial days, has announced a contest open to all adults on—What American Democracy Means To Me.

Its Thanksgiving Day broadcast on this topic presented varying opinions of distinguished Americans; Americans, young and old, secular and religious, white and Negro. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune ably presented our achievements as well as our handicaps under American democracy. To each one democracy presented a different aspect; yet through them all were two common tenets, namely a fundamental concern for human welfare; and secondly, a recognition that American democracy needed considerable improvement.

The fact that Town Hall can carry on such a contest and such a broadcast is an achievement for democracy. The fact that out of it there will not be a synthesis of a common program nor positive action to achieve this program is one of the weaknesses of the democratic way.

Much emphasis at present is being placed on discussion of democracy and its meaning. What exists in America, by contrast to what prevails in a large part of Europe, seems infinitely better. There is a tendency then for appreciation of the American way to develop into flag-waving and excessive nationalism unless accompanied by the healthy counteragent of self-criticism.

Democracy is not an end in itself but a method of securing the best possible life for the largest number of people. The method is very simple—namely, giving to all adults a share in reaching a decision on questions affecting their welfare. The majority decision stands; but democracy is well aware that majority decisions do not always represent the greatest wisdom, therefore provision has been made for the minority to write, speak and work for whatever measure it deems desirable for the common welfare. One fundamental principle of the Declaration of Independence — often overlooked—is the right of the people to alter or to abolish any government destructive of their rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The welfare of the largest number of people is not an abstraction but the possession and enjoyment of specific conditions necessary to desirable living. These are manifold but the most essential are health, gainful employment and social security, education, civil liberties, opportunities for wholesome and creative uses of leisure time.

Physical well being is so fundamental to a healthy democracy that it seems absurd to mention it, yet such a measure as the Wagner Health Bill to provide medical service at low cost to all who need it meets an unreasonable amount of opposition—especially among those whose calling is to "heal the sick." American democracy has supported a United States Health Department mainly for Federal employees, which has made available a great deal of helpful literature on health measures. It has recently started a campaign to wipe out venereal diseases; a campaign so soundly formed and so free from sensationalism that, with adequate financial support, will be almost completely successful within a generation.

The Social Security Law, with its provisions for maternity and child care, reaffirm a national concern for health. So do the forty-eight State Departments of Health, with their varying standards of what is a necessary minimum for good health. These measures, though nationwide, still do not provide help for millions who really need it, largely because health service to be effective must be much more than written material. The American public has been very generous with its public schools and many states appropriate vast sums of money for paper, pencils, art materials, books, etc. Yet such a simple matter of supplying soap and towels for school children is considered too much of a strain on the public purse. Health schools where children can practice the rules they are taught in hygiene, where they can secure dental and medical care and training in wholesome sports will, I hope, soon become a vital part of our public school system so that every child may secure the necessary measure of sound health.

American democracy demands the gainful employment of all able-bodied adults, accompanied by security for old age and freedom from worry and strain. The Social Security Law makes a begininng in lessening the fear of unemployment and old age. Its benefits are very meager and at the same time are not extended to millions in agriculture, domestic service and various types of social work. Despite the law too many millions of Americans are still unemployed and millions more have an income of less than $750 per year. The poverty of body and spirit which this low level produces is America's greatest danger. Tied up with poor housing and degrading environment which poverty forces on millions is the high rate of disease, juvenile delinquency and crime for which we pay billions. Fortunately the democratic way makes it possible to fight for an improvement in housing and for the attainment of a job for every adult.

American democracy recognizes the value of public education and has provided generously for it. Yet so unequal is the provision, that for every dollar spent on education of the American child nationally the South spends fifty cents for every white child and seven cents [illegible] every Negro child. The Negro thus gets 1/14th of what the average boy gets educationally. If this were recognition of ability 14 times as great as the white child no one would complain. Educational equality must see to it that the Negro child in Mississippi has as good a chance as the white boy in Massachusetts. Education, too, must become more critical of its content. Its emphasis on mental activity is creating an unwholesome attitude for skill in manual labor and also warping many who are more fitted for constructive work in the vocations. Schools must teach that brains are an aid in every line of work and those who perform a socially useful work are as desirable for society as those in white collar or professional jobs.

Civil liberties, freedom of speech, press, religion, the right to petition and to assemble, the right to vote to secure protection by law are all guaranteed by the Constitution. So widespread is the violation of these liberties, however, that it is necessary to have organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the N. A. A. C. P., the Workers Defense League and others to prevent narrow-minded citizens from completely nullifying our fundamental law. Discriminations against the Chinese, Japanese, Indians and Negroes are written into law and deprive these Americans their full status as citizens. It deprives Americans too of the contributions which these fellow beings can make to our civilization and of the fullest enjoyment of their fellowship.

The fact that these minority groups exercise their right of protest is evidence that the democratic way has value far above that of autocracy. Nevertheless for this democratic way to be meaningful it must assure to Negroes their right to use public libraries freely, to exercise their vote without Klan intimidation, to be free from the danger of lynching and mob violence.

Along with equality of educational opportunity, with civil rights, good health and housing, gainful employment for all will go with that development of cultural life which showed its promise in the federal theatre, art and music projects.

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Along with equality of educational opportunity, with civil rights, good health and housing, gainful employment for all will go with that development of cultural life which showed its promise in the federal theatre, art and music projects.

American democracy to me represents a vision of a better life; its fulfillment is yet to be. It waits upon the organization of a larger number of Americans to plan and work together for the abolition of disease, poverty and unemployment. crime and war.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

Age

12-9-39

New York NY

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A NEGRO

The Circuit Court of Maryland has just handed down a decision upholding the law forbidding inter-marriage between the races. The attorney for the defense argued the lack of any test by which race identity can be definitely determined.

There are twenty-nine states which place the legal ban upon inter-racial marriages. Some of these prevent the marriage of whites and Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Mongolians as well as Negroes. Legal distinction and discrimination on account of race is recognized by most of the states, which takes the form of separate schools, separate cars, residential segregation and the marriage bar.

The Federal Government recognizes race distinction in the public schools in the District of Columbia and colored troops in the United States Army.

State laws establishing separate schools and separate cars are upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. But so far no case has been competently presented to the tribunal of final result testing the constitutionality of laws forbidding inter-marriage of the races.

Although race distinction is widely recognized by law race discrimination is regarded as violation of the Fourteenth Amendment which guarantees to all citizens equal protection of the law. Race distinction does not necessarily imply inequality but mainly separation in space. As President Harding once said the two races should have the same rights but need not enjoy them in each others' company. The provisions for separate schools and separate cars for the races are hypothicated upon the theory of equal, but separate provisions. Lord McCauley somewhere speaks of distinction without a difference but experience shows that race distinction without discrimination is all but impossible .

The ideal of Democracy would make neither legal distinction nor discrimination on account of race or color. If not legal provision were based upon such differences there would be no necessity for a legal definition of race.

The states in which legal distinctions abound usually base their definition of a Negro upon the proportion of white blood in the veins of the individual. The State of Virginia classifies every citizen as a Negro who has any traceable degree of Negro or Indian blood.

The absurdity of determining the race identity of an individual by the proportion of white blood is absurd on the face of it. The United States Census Office at one time classified Negroes as Black, Mulatto, Quadroon, Octoroon, but since 1890 has abandoned such distinction because of the impossibility of definite demarkation. The fact that Negroes of mixed blood arose under the institution of slavery without marriage certificates clearly proves the absurdity of such classifications. According to judicial test, there could probably not be found a single Quadroon or Octoroon in the United States. Frederick Douglass used to say that genealogical trees did not flourish among slaves. The only means of classification is by heresay and tell-tale evidence.

So long as race distinction and race discrimination were acknowledged and accepted, as a matter of course by general consent, there was no need of technical legal definition. The street car conductor, the school principal and the real estate agent may well serve as judge of anthropological distinction so long as there is no protest or dissent from their judgement. But the rub will come when the individual discriminated against protests his classification by such non-judicial authority. Arthur Garfield Hayes, in a New York segregation case, threatened to demand the legal definition of a Negro by the Supreme Court. In view of the growing restiveness of the Negro under the stigma of race distinction and race discrimination an ultimate judicial definition cannot much longer be delayed. Such a definition will test the highest legal and lexical ingenuity of the nine wise jurists who constitute the Supreme bench.

Since the Federal law recognizes race distinction between whites on the one hand and Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and Mongolians on the other, appropriate definitions will ultimately be demanded for all of these racial varities of which the law takes cognizance. The cross progeny and mixed breeds of these several race difficulty of formulating the requisite legal definitions.

A white person constitutes the normal unit with which all other racial varieties are compared. The fundamental problem is to define a white person. The anthropologist tells us that there is no such thing as a pure race. German statesmanship will be put to its wits end to define an Aryan, if he is to be the standard with which all other variety of mankind are to be contrasted. It will be incumbent upon the Supreme Court to define a white person before it can judicially determine who is to be classified as a non-white.

Acknowledgement of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, as the foundation of Democracy would obviate the necessity of technical and legal definitions of a white person or a Negro and of the innumerable hues and shades which lie between the two extremes.

Monarch Symphonic Band and Audience Pay Fine Tribute To Fred R. Moore At Sunday Afternoon's Fine Concert

By LUCIEN H. WHITE

Age

12-2-39

New York

While the Unfinished Symphony in B Minor by Schubert was the featured number on last Sunday's program of the Monarch Symphonic Band at the afternoon concert at the Girls' Junior High School, 135th street and Edgecombe avenue, there were other numbers that stirred the interest and enthusiasm of the audience to almost as high a pitch.

The first was "The Desert Song" by Sigmund Romberg which incorporated several of that composer's most popular and familiar themes into a musical potpourri of singular charm and beauty. A Southern tone poem brought an unusual arrangement of "Carry me back to Old Virginny," the old song written originally by James Bland, a Negro musician, but only recently credited to him, the arrangement being by Hosmer, and of almost symphonic proportions. Then there was Suppe's protentious overture, "Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna," and the descriptive number, "A Vision of Salome," by Lampe.

Notwithstanding the absence of a number of the musicians, particularly in the reed section, called away on another engagement, the band played with vigor and spirit, arousing appreciative applause from the audience.

The guest artists were Jackson's Entertainers, a duo consisting of Jackson, with his accordion, and his partner with a guitar. They gave a variety program that met with great favor from the audience which gave them a hearty reception.

A feature of the afternoon was the presence of former Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, who had been kept away from preceding concerts by unavoidable circumstances. He was welcomed by Publicity Chairman Arminius N. Hayne, and given a hearty salvo of welcome by both band members and the audience. Later, he was called to the platform by Mr. Hayne, and expressed his appreciation of the greeting. He voiced his interest in the band, and cited the fact that he had missed less than a half-dozen of the band concerts in the past twelve years. He urged a more loyal support from the people of the community for these band concerts, and pleaded for the development of a larger degree of race consciousness in the community.

Mr. Moore suggested as a fitting expression on part of the concert-goers that the last concert of the year on Sunday afternoon, December 31, be made the occasion for a Christmastide offering to the expense budget of the band by the people, and suggested that on that Sunday each one present in the audience make a special donation of $1.00 toward wiping out the band deficit, enabling the organization to start the New Year with a clean slate.

Chairman Hayne announced that at Monarch Band's concert on Sunday, December 3, at the Alexander Hamilton High School, Bergen street and Albany avenue, Brooklyn, the guest artist would be that brilliant young artist, Miss Bertha Jones saxaphonist. Miss Jones will play "Il Barbiere Seviglia" (The Barber of Seville), by Rossini, and "Fancies," by Weidoft. Her piano accompanist will be Mrs. Grace Lockley Jackson. Manhattanites were extended a cordial invitation to be present.

THE THIRD TERM ISSUE NOT GENUINE

File News

By Kelly Miller

Tribune 12-2-39

Normally the attitude of the American mind is opposed to a third term for any candidate unless exceptional circumstances demand it. President Roosevelt and his most ardent admirers woud concur in this attitude. But circumstances alter cases. When the nation is confronted with a crisis which threatens not only its own continuence but the purpetuity of civilization itself, the third term issue becomes silly [illegible] and unworthy of serious consideration.

A recent Gallup Poll published results of a questionaire to see what national problems are now engaging the average American on the eve of the Presidential campaign. Although more than sixty specific problems were mentioned in the returns the third term issue is not listed among them. These were listed in order of importance—first, keeping out of the war, 47%; unemployment, 24%; third, recovery for business, 6%; fourth, adjustment of labor problems 3%; fifth, threats to democracy, 3%; sixth, adequate relief, 3%; and seven, balancing the budget, 2%.

Thus it will appear that the third term tradition is not a genuine issue for the 1940 campaign but a fabricated pretext by desperate Republicans in quest of a winning slogan. Indeed the aim is to defaet Roosevelt rather than a third term. The opposition against him for a third term for 1940, is no greater than it was for a second term in 1936.

Both patriotic necessity and poiltical expediency demand the self-succession of President Roosevelt in 1940, to cope with the National and International crisis in which this country is now involved. The nation cannot afford to substitute a novice for a trained veteran in such a crisis. To replace President Roosevelt with any of the untried Presidential aspirants in either party, would be of the same order of folly as to swap experience for experiment.

The hoary partisan outcry of Third Term tradition has little deterrent influence with men of deep public understanding and firm patriotic purpose. What care they for senile deference or outmoded tradition, when the weal, not only of the nation but of civilization itself is at stake?

So far as the Democratic Party is concerned, the renomination and reelection of Roosevelt is imperative, not only from the standpoint of party expediency, but from every consideration of political wisdom. Roosevelt has not only created the growth on which his party has thriven during the past seven years, but the New Deal contains the only constructive proposal with which either party dares to go before the voters of the country. The old divisive issue between the parties since the Civil War are now as dead as Hector. Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia and ex-President Herbert Hoover are classic symbols of these dead issues. Neither party would dare put forth candidates of their type in face of present day political economic and social philosophy.

Around no other candidate can the dissentient element within the party be so successfully harmonized and cemented.

Several available Republican candidates would stand a fair, or even an even chance against his democratic opponents, other than Roosevelt himsef. But none such could stem the tide of his unquestioned pre-eminence, prestige and popularity. Why should the Democratic party risk certain victory for possible or even probable defeat?

The posture of our national and international affairs demand that the Democratic Party proffer Franklin D. Roosevelt the 1940 nomination which his patriotic duty would forbid him decline.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

WOOING THE NEGRO VOTE

Age 12-23-39

New York

On approach of the 1940 Presiden-ial election, both of the outstanding political parties are becoming concerned about the alignment of the Negro vote. This vote is strategically distributed among the free voting states of the North and West that it may throw the wavering balance of the election to one side or the other.

As result of his enfranchisement the Negro was initially one hundred per cent Republican. The Grand Old Party gave him his freedom, made him a citizen, and made him eligible to the ballot on equal terms with his white fellow citizens. For fully two generations he followed the fortunes of the Grand Old Party by the law of inertia and the impulse of gratitude. The Republican Party could rely upon the solid Negro vote as confidentially as its Democratic rival could count upon the solid South. But in course of time the the ruling Pharoahs of the Republican Party either knew not or neglected Joseph, its former ward. Gratitude never outlasts the continuance of the benefaction which evoked it. The Hebrew race shows no everlasting gratitude to the Egyptian because they had in a bygone day greatly favored their ancestors.

The breakaway of the Negro from the Republican Party was gradual and reached its climax when the boll weevil and the World War shifted two million Negroes from the South to the North, where the newcomer was received with opened arms by Democratic politicians. The indifferent administrations of Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover made the transfer easy. In the ast two Presidential elections, perhaps three-fourths of the effective Negro vote was cast for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal. This vote still remains for the most part unshakable from its new allegiance.

The Republican Party has already appointed Dr. Emmett J. Scott, a man of sterling character, long political experience and unquestioned political sagacity as publicity agent to stem the revolt of the Negro voter and head it back to the Republican fold. But he is confronted with the uphill task of sweeping back the waters which have already flown over the dam.

It should be clearly borne in mind that this wooing of the Negro vote for the 1940 election will be only secondary, and not a primary contest between the parties. Neither party has the slightest intention of laying the ax to the root of the tree by enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment. Both parties are bidding only for that contingent of the Negro vote whose franchise is recognized and observed in the states in which they reside.

The observance of the Fifteenth Amendment is left to the will and disposition of the several states, without let or hindrance of Federal authority, whether exercised by Democratic or Republican Administration. Congress has the unquestioned power to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment but shows as little disposition to do so under Republican as under Democratic control. The Democrats of the North are as sincerely genuine and as enthusiastic about the political and Civil Rights of the Negro as are the Republicans of that section. On the other hand the Republicans of the South, lily whites all, are as indifferent or as hostile to these rights as are the local bourbon Democrats.

The climax of the fight which the Negroes have waged against invasion of their Constitutional Rights was seen in their united opposition against the nomination of Judge J. J. Parker to a seat on the Supreme Bench. Judge Barker was a North Carolina Republican who had taken a pronounced stand against recognizing the Negro's claim to political equality.

I have often heard Perry Howard, the Negro National Committeeman from Mississippi, say that he preferred the attitude of the Mississippi Democrats to that of the lily-white Republicans of that state. The attitude towards the Negro's political and Civil Rights s not derived from political principles but from geography. The Negro's place in the body politic, like Hancock's tariff, is a local isue. Agitation for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment s adjourned by agreement of both arties. Republican and Demo-ratic politicians will vie with each other for the Negro's vote in New York, and Illinois where his vote counted but neither would turn over his hand for his support in Mississippi or South Carolina where it is not.

Being thus relieved from the yoke which once bound him to the rty of Lincoln, Grant, and Sumner the Negro's vote in states where his franchise is untrammelled is free to cast his vote for the men, measuers and movements, best calculated to promote his own interest and that of the nation.

It is well for the Negro that the two parties are rival bidders for his support although neither party is willing to involve itself and assume the responsibility of enforcing the Constitutional Amendments in his own behalf.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

In one respect, it must be conceded, the British West Indian Negro is superior to the mainland Moor: he is more patriotic. At the slightest provocation he will boast of being a British subject as if he were a member of the Privy Council, although the seat of his trousers, if any, be as thin as Scot Tissue and his stomach thinks his throat is cut. Whether frankly a pauper or vegetating in the usual genteel poverty of the "better classes," he takes unusual joy in aping the mannerisms of his masters and parading his uncompromising Anglo-Saxonism. His greatest ambition is to visit London, headquarters of British imperalism, where he is about as welcome as a Jew in Berchtesgaden or a eunuch in a sorority house. If, perchance, he attends Oxford, Cambridge or some other center of British snobbery, he becomes a more ardent defender of the realm than Winston Churchill or Major Atlee.

Courier 12-9-39

Actually, he is worse off than his North American brethren. Economic opportunities are usually less, thanks to the policies of an absentee agricultural oligarchy. Politically he might as well be disfranchised, what with the hocus pocus of property qualification which keeps from voting all those who most need to vote. He is cursed with a much worse if more subtle color caste system. And he is generally doomed to a more lean, rachitic and unlettered existence in the midst of potential plenty. Yet he has always been fanatically loyal to the Union Jack. This is particularly true of the middle and upper class West Indian Negroes, especially the light-skinned. Many of these latter are classed as white because the un-tarbrushed British are so scarce that they need a buffer class to keep down the overwhelming swarm of blacks. The light-skinned Negroes (and how they hate to be dubbed "Negroes"!) are tremendously proud of the white classification. Like the Southern Cracker, it gives them somebody to be "better than." They are usually as allergic to black as a Hindu is to beef or a drunkard to soda pop. In most of the islands there is little association between the lights and the darks (who are equally despised and ridiculed, in private, by the whites), and they almost never intermarry. As a rule it is easier for a black Negro of importance there to marry a white woman than a light woman.

* * *

Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Negroes have all been lumped together as a caste, irrespective of pigmentation, and dubbed "Negroes". Consequently they labor under only one color classification. West Indian Negroes (British, French, Spanish and Dutch) have a separate color caste for each color gradation. White, or virtual absence of pigmentation, is, of course, at the top, the Mount Olympus, the Valhalla, the Paradise. Then, in progressive or retrogressive order from the summit come the octoroons, the quadroons, the mulattoes and all the numerous chromatic gradations. In the social swamps at the foot of the mountain are those whose skins are black. This indicates a rich supply of healthful melanin or stored-up sunshine, which is ever the gauge of physical superiority, but rarely so acknowledged.

In private the British class them all as "niggers". They sedulously foster these divisions, of course, because it makes domination less difficult and disunity more certain. The better jobs customarily go to those who have approached nearest the chromatic Paradise, and in consequence throughout the Caribbean blackness and beggary are virtually synonymous. It would have been the same way in the U.S.A. had not the white folks been in the majority and so not in need of a buffer caste to help keep the dusky mob on the treadmill. By declaring that "all coons look alike" and acting accordingly, American white folks have enforced a solidarity among all people of color here such as will not be found elsewhere. Of course white folks here have always sought to keep their fingers on the Negro pulse by selecting their leaders. A disproportionate percentage of our so-called Leaders are subsidized by the State, the Church or the Foundations. These misleaders regularly blare ballads of patriotism, but the U.S. blackamoor, by and large, is extremely skeptical. He would rather fight on the Southern Front than on the Western Front.

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With the average lampblacked Britisher a carbon copy of Neville Chamberlain or Lady Astor, and with the multiple castes based on gradations of color solidified by economic discrimination throughout the islands, flaming patriotism is to be expected, and exists.

But the surprising thing is that this flaming patriotism of the British West Indian is weakening. After faithfully serving their white folks under arms in various islands, West Africa, Egypt, Palestine and Europe, with vague promises of freedom ringing in their ears, they have always returned from the wars only to be booted firmly in the rear. This has gone on regularly since emancipation a century ago, and the West Indian brother is getting fed up. The last war was no different from the others. He shed his blood and was thrown a few sops during the conflict to keep him hitting the ball. But immediately thereafter he was thrown back into his existence of poverty and lack of economic opportunity. It hasn't been long ago, so he remembers it very well.

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Deliberately kept at starvation level by absentee planters and governing stooges sent out from London, the B.W.I. folk had none of the prosperity American Negroes enjoyed as a result of the war boom and the prosperity of the Roaring Twenties. Even worse when immigration was cut to a trickle by Congress, they could not come to the States to grab the easy money. At the same time government jobs usually held by the light-skinned Negroes began to be given to un-tarbrushed Britishers to relieve the pressure of poverty in the Tight Little Isle. Whereas only a handful of white English artistocrats had been sent out from London in past years to fill the island offices, there now came a grist of scuffling commoners. As a result of this competition for the white collar places plus the shifting of storekeeping into the hands of Chinese, Syrians and Jews, the light-skinned folk have begun to dimly discern that they are being forced down among the benighted blacks, and some are making common cause with them. Whereas they might have been expected to yelp against German Fascism (echoing the British ruling class), some of them are beginning to growl against BRITISH Fascism, which is no better than the German brand, despite its veil of hypocrisy and bogus liberalism.

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The labor unrest in the B.W.I. with its new labor leadership from the class that once stuck up its nose at the aspirations of the impoverished canefield and wharf laborers, indicates a new attitude toward the "Mother" Country. It is an attitude more sharply critical and challenging, an attitude alien to the slavish Anglophilism of yesteryear.

The Jamaica Progressive League, which has much support in the Islands as well as in this country, has come out flatly for self-government. Its resolutions on the current war, passed at a New York mass meeting in September, breathe the spirit of revolt. These resolutions are against conscription unless "absolutely necessary to secure an allied victory"; for use of Island troops only for home defense; against use of blacks as shock troops in Europe; for their inclusion in other Army service than infantry; against their use as military laborers or servants to European soldiers, and against discrimination in promotion or pay.

I personally think the British West Indians would get more from England if they refused to participate in the war until first given independence. But they are making a good start by demanding equal treatment and talking like equals instead of supplicants. At least they are no longer 100% patriotic. Bitter experience has taught at least the more enlightened of them that to the British they all look alike, despite the vicious color caste system which still divides and weakens them.

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Atlanta Ga Journal
August 13, 1939

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

BY J. C. McMORRIES

Pioneers of social work in the South recognized the fact that a training center for Negro social workers in this section was a primary need. Early efforts in this direction led to the initiation of a program that resulted in the founding of the Atlanta School of Social Work. The progress of this institution was evidenced during the past year when it become affiliated with Atlanta University, thereby making it possible for students of the school who satisfactorily complete the prescribed two-year course to be awarded the master of social work degree by the university. This affiliation is in accordance with modern trends toward co-ordination of educational programs, and definitely places the school in the field of institutions of higher learning.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity, and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Progress Continues

The Atlanta University School of Social Work continues to live up to its unique reputation of doing 100 per cent the job for which it was established—the training of young Negro men and women for the profession of social work, and aiding them to secure positions in the field of their chosen vocation. To date, a little more than two months since their graduation, five members of the class of 1939 have been successfully placed in good paying positions in social work. They are: Geraldine Tongue, as executive secretary of the colored branch Y. W. C. A., Birmingham; Mabel E. Glover, as case worker with the Chatham County Department of Public Welfare, Savannah; Frances Gordon, as case worker with the Family Welfare Society, Lexington, Ky.; Tommie Lee Pradd, as assistant educational director of the Phyllis Wheatley Association, Cleveland, Ohio, and Martha V. Stafford, as inservice worker, Flanner House, Indianapolis. It is noted that these positions are scattered in various sections of the country, and that they represent placements in public and private welfare agencies.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work is to be congratulated on its continued progress. The enrollment last year was the largest in the history of the school. It was almost twice as large as the limited quota for a number years. This increased enrollment places the school among the first 10 in size of the approximately 40 schools of social work which constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, so far as available figures indicate. This recognition is in keeping with the progress that has been made from the standpoint of professional accomplishment, which enabled the school to be given the highest rating possible by the association two years ago.

Again, the Atlanta University School of Social Work is to be complimented on the manner in which the members of its faculty endeavor to keep abreast of the latest developments in the field of social work. They not only actively participate in all social welfare, civic and social programs which are sponsored for the general benefit of the group as a whole, but they also take advantage of opportunities to study the latest techniques developed in the field of their interest.

This thought was provoked by the recent contact with Nelson C. Jackson, head of the research department of the school, who was on leave of absence for a year, and who was awarded the master of social work degree last month by the University of Michigan Institute of Public and Social Administration, Detroit.

Mrs. Ethel H. Maxwell, who recently received her master's degree from the University of Minnesota, is another member of the faculty of the school to be awarded a higher degree because of the co-operation of the school.

In the past when executives of public and private social welfare agencies were interested in securing first-hand information and suggestions pertaining to the social planning programs of various communities, members of the faculty of the Atlanta University School of Social Work have been called upon for these data. The continued preparation of these instructors proves that when such requests are made in the future, they will be well prepared for the tasks which confront them, and will be in position to offer suggestions based upon the latest developments and techniques in their field.

Atlantian in Important Conference

Professor Walter R. Chivers, of the sociology department, Morehouse College, returned recently from an important conference held on the campus of Virginia State College for Negroes, Ettrick, Va. From July 31 through August 3 a summer discussion school was held in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture, program study and discussion section, and the Education and Works Progress Administration of Virginia. The theme of the conference was "What Is a Desirable Rural Life Program?" The purpose of the conference was to offer to interested groups and individuals viewpoints and information that have economic relation and importance to present-day programs in agriculture, education and social welfare. Professor Chivers read two papers, one on the subject, "The Social and Economic Background of the Present Situation," and the other on "The Relation of Government to Social and Economic Affairs." He also served as consultant in the group discussions and as a member of the panel which used as its theme 'What part should government play in solving our social and economic problems?"

Other members of the visiting staff were James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education; Works Projects Administration, Washington; Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction Virginia; Charles S. Johnson, department of social science, Fisk University; Furman G. McLarty, department of philosophy, Duke University; Marris B. Storer, agricultural economist, United States Department of Agriculture; Carl F. Taeusch, director of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture and Doxey A. Wilkerson, department of education, Howard University.

Coming Athletic Events

A city-wide championship swimming meet is scheduled for 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Washington Park. The meet is sponsored by the Atlanta swimming team with John H. Bell as coach. The events will include races for different distances for men and women, boys and girls. Exhibition of fancy diving will be given.

The Atlanta swimming team developed from the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. swimming team. It will leave Atlanta on the fourteenth to represent the city in the District A. A. U, championship swimming meet to be held at Washington. The local team will compete with teams from New York City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities of the east.

A water pageant will be held at Washington Park Monday night, beginning at 8 o'clock. It will be sponsored by the Atlanta Chapter of the Red Cross, the City Parks Department, and the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. The title of the pageant is, "Neptune Goes Swing." The pageant will open with Neptune, King of the Sea, calling his people together for a message. This will be followed by demonstrations of various activities such as are found in life saving and water safety; a procession with the queen, balloon dancing by children of the recreational department of the park, dancing of the sea including formation swimming, Japanese lanterns, novelty racing, and comedy diving. Health-diving for pearls will include demonstratoins of life saving and of safety in boating. The pageant will close with the singing of "America."

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Pittsburgh Courier
3-11-39
Page 10

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

The barring of Marian Anderson from the D.A.R. auditorium and the stage of a white school in Washington, D. C., should not surprise anyone acquainted with democ(k)racy in that community. In many ways it is far worse where race relations are concerned than any number of communities in the Deep South. I venture to guess that Miss Anderson could sing in the best auditoriums in many cities in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia without all this fuss. But Washington, D. C., is the Valhalla of second-class Cracker officeholders who have nothing in their favor except their unfortunate absence of color in their skins, and so must at all time fight desperately for the only "asset" they possess. The Negroes of Washington are so far superior to the white folks that the latter would be left far in the ruck were it not for the power they possess to bolster their status.

• • •

In view of the fact that only one more favorable vote was needed to defeat the reactionaries on the Washington, D. C., school board, one wonders why one of the Negro members had to absent himself from the meeting just before the vote was taken. What pressing business forced this Negro to leave, whoever he was? Could there have possibly been any business before him more important than helping to win for Miss Anderson the right to sing from the stage of one of the big white schools? What kind of Negro is this member? What defense has he for absenting himself? How can he sleep soundly at night, knowing that his negligence made possible the defeat of this proposal? Very often it seems that some of our own people do more to hold us back than the white people. They take a cruel advantage, too, because we are off guard where they are concerned. We imagine they are working in our interests when actually they are Ku Kluxing us. Perhaps the absent Negro member had a good reason for absenting himself just before the vote was taken. We would like to know what that reason was.

• • •

Now that Miss Anderson has been barred from Washington auditoriums, and considering the fact that Washington Negroes boast of their wealth and culture, what is stopping them from hiring an hour's radio time on April 9th for her to sing over a nationwide broadcast? In such an event millions of American citizens would hear her, whereas only three or four thousand would have heard her in an auditorium. Moreover, such a broadcast would enable the sponsor to have the announcer say a few trenchant words about democracy in Washington in particular and the country in general where Negroes are concerned. A nationwide broadcast would only cost a few thousand dollars, and this needed sum could be raised right in Washington among Negores. The town is lousy with Negroes hump-backed with college degrees who should be able to organize a campaign of this sort with little difficulty, if they are as smart as they would have everybody believe. Of course this will not be done. As Kelly Miller has well said, Negroes pay for what they want and beg for what they need. And evidently they don't think they need to support a project of this kind. If it was a picnic or a dance it would be different.

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One of the "must" books for Negroes is "After Freedom: The Portrait of a Community in the Deep South," by Hortense Powdermaker. (The Viking Press, New York, N. Y. $3.00.) The author spent a year or more in a Mississippi town, which I believe to be Indianola, although she does not say. She studied white and colored folk there with the objectivity and comprehensiveness of a real scientist, going into every phase of the lives and problems of these people, economic, social and psychological. It is the fairest study I have ever read and it should be required reading.

It is enough to make every Negro proud of his people. Here they are in virtual slavery to a brutal, ignorant white upper class and their Cracker shock troops, and yet in spite of everything they carry on and progress. They are so much more admirable than the surrounding white folks that one feels a little sorry for the Crackers who are so pathetically inferior.

Anybody who knows Mississippi can recognize the truth in every sentence, page and chapter. Knowing the State as I do, I rejoice that a fair and sympathetic white person has gone down there and given the Negroes the credit they deserve for the progress and adjustment they have made against great odds. By all means read this book and feel the thrill of pride in their accomplishment.

• • •

A much different sort of work is "Genesis of Religion—Art," a pamphlet by Charles C. Seifert (Ethiopian Research and Pub. Co., New York, N. Y., 313 W. 137th St.). Price 50 cents.

It is Mr. Seifert's bold thesis (and a true one) that Africa is the source of all religion and all art, and therefore dark people have no reason to feel inferior on this score. Mr. Seifert grew weary of hearing it said that Negroes yet had their place to make in art when, as a matter of fact, they were the originators of art. Abyssinia taught its colony, Egypt, and Egypt taught Crete and Greece. The latter civilized Rome, which handed on the heritage to the Western world.

In a pamphlet of this sort it is manifestly impossible to do more than suggest and outline, to cite references and conclusions, and this Mr. Seifert has done. It is a good guide to further study on the subject.

• • •

In the past twenty years a tremendous amount of research has been done by Negro scholars exploring their people's past. It is now obvious to students that Negroes have no reason whatever to feel a sense of inferiority about African civilization, or rather, the civilization of black people. From them has come the foundation of European religion and art, and much that they have learned about government and society now forms the foundation of "Nordic" civilization. Far too many Negroes, miseducated by white textbooks, have been disposed to sneer at and ridicule their ancestors and worship at the shrine of European propaganda. The discoveries of the past generation have made their position untenable. White Powers now control the world, not because of superior civilization but solely because of superior armament.

KELLY MILLER WRITES ABOUT

NATIONAL HYSTERIA

According to the dictionary hysteria is defined as a nervous affection leading to paroxyzsm often resulting in fits of violent temper and uncontrollable conduct. The disease effects men and animals alike. It is narrated in the Bible that when the evil spirits were cast out of a maniac, they entered a herd of swine which was stampeded down a steep declivity, and drowned themselves in the sea.

Age

Moving pictures frequently reveal the effect of hysteria upon a herd of cattle, leading to violent commotion and unpredictable behavior.

3-18-39

Man is supposed to be a rational being whose conduct is motivated by reason and yet when evil passion enters the mind of the mob it acts as whimsically and as vehemently as bruttish beast. A blood thirsty mob o lynchers might well be defined as a gang o men posessed of the Devil. Hysteria, like the whirlwind, causes sudden violent agitation but we cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth. In all cases of hysteria the effect transcends the cause, and often there is on apparent cause at all.

New York

Col. Charles A. Lindberg captured the imagination of the American people by his spectacular oceanic flight. The emotions of the American people were so stirred that forthwith he was boomed as a candidate for the Presidency, although there is no casual relation between this aerial stunt and the function of our chief executive. Wild hysteria is noticeable in political campaigns. Otherwise rational men, yell themselves hoarse for no other purpose than to hear the sound of their own yelling. Rival meetings stage vociferous contests to see which side can yell the loudest and the longest over its candidate, before utter exhaustion.

The hysteria of the Jews at the trial of Jesus vented itself as vehemently as at any other outbreak of history. It also reveals the fate of a peacemaker in a violent quarrel. Pontius Pilate tried to stand aloof from and rise above his hysteria caused by Hebrew religious prejudice But the rabble maddened by hysteria would not have it so. The judicious Pilate would have no part in the condemnation of a just man although he was unable to prevent his execution.

Pilate before the Jewish mob was in a very similar position to a conscientious Southern Mayor at the hands of a blood-thirsty mob bent upon the lynching and burning of a Negro culprit, innocent or guilty. The aroused appetite for blood will not be appeased short of vengeance.

Today, it might be said that the German people are ruled by hysteria under the spell of Hitler the master rebel-rouser of modern time. On the other hand the English people under sway of Prime Minister Chamberlain are amenable to argument and reason.

Hysteria gains the immediate victory over rationality.

The Negro race being of an emotional and volatile temperament, is easily given to hysteria. In any controversy emotion is apt to outweigh deliberation.

This was fully illustrated in case of the nomination of Hugo Black for a justiceship on the Supreme bench. The Senator from Alabama had been one of the most dynamic and forthright champions of the New Deal and the human right principles for which it stands. But when his name was sent to the Senate the vials of wrath were let loose upon his head. It was disclosed that he at one time had been an inactive member of the Ku Klux Klan although he had subsequently relinquished his membership and repudiated its principles. He declared that he never had, and never would in his official capacity deny the just rights of any American citizen on account of his race or color. This declaration of principles but infuriated the frenzied Negro detractors all the more.

At the time, I assumed, or tried to assume a logical attitude in the midst of a frenzied situation, I pointed out that ex-chief Justice White, a former member of the Ku Klux Klan became the mouthpiece of the Supreme Court in rendering the verdict validating the fifteenth Amendment and outlawing the Grandfather Clauses to revise Southern Constitutions. I also stated that the President would default to recruit the South's quota of judicial or civil appointees if he must needs exclude all former affiliates of the hooded order. But this made no dent in the fury aroused by anti-Black hysteria.

In course of time the nomination was confirmed by the Senate and Senator Black took his place on the Supreme Bench. Since then he has been as consistent as any other member of the august tribunal in upholding human rights in general, including the Negro among the rest. Justice Black consented to become the mouthpiece of the Supreme Court in confirming the Negro's rights to sit on jury, in the case coming up from Louisiana, the very heart of the deep south. The example of Justice Black ought to convince the rabid one-sided Negro agitators that, in the long run the human rights of the Negro are more apt to be secured than by hysteria.

The horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

Propaganda As A Solution For the Race Problem

Courier
8-26-39

Solutions for our particular "race problem" are and have been many. Ever since Reconstruction convinced us that the problem wasn't solved, but simply stated in new terms, we have been reaching for the quick, complete solution. Booker Washington had his theories. You could scarcely have convinced any Negro in the South around the turn of the century that economic self-sufficiency and a modicum of education of the right kind, would not solve the problem. Just as soon as the Negro got hold of something, a home, businesses, farms, and became secure in a general knowledge of what was going on, the exceptions which white took to him would vanish. Dr. Dubois thought greater emphasis should be placed on education of a higher type and that the Negro should prepare himself for the higher competition in all fields. Within latter years, Dubois has given voice to economic theories that would have made Washington's heart burst with pride. Also, there is "Gloomy Dean" Hancock with his "double-duty dollar," a dollar which is expected to build businesses for us and provide employment as a means of escaping the onerous proscriptions caused by the problem of race in this country.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This writer has little doubt that Washington, Dubois, Hancock and scores of others who have given thought to the problem of race in this country, knew that all the so-called solutions suggested were mere paliatives. In fact, it has been pretty well established that there is no "cure" or preventive of so-called race prejudice, if it is profitable or convenient for prejudice to exist. They used to tell Negroes to get education and be smart, but the Jews composed the most talented section of Germany's population and were selected as the object of prejudice because they were so smart. Get hold of some money, we have also been told. The Jews had almost all the money in Germany until Hitler found it convenient to incite a prejudice against them. Education and money have solved no problem for the Jews in Germany. Nor has political power. In spite of their vote, they have been driven from public life. Within the short space of 10 years the Jews have been reduced from Germany's most pretentious minority to its most pitiable.

Politics and profit are usually found to be the parents of racial prejudice. Such prejudice is usually exercised by a stronger against a weaker group and there is very little the victim can do about it. Politics can inspire prejudice in this country as it has in Germany, or restrict it as it has in Russia.

* * *

In the light of the above, one of our good friends, Leon Hardwick, 1816 Twelfth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes to ask:

"Why can't we Negroes organize an instrument that will, or should, perhaps prove to be a life saver? Personally, I feel we have within our scope the power to wield the most vital blow to prejudice we've ever delivered without the help of the whites. What we need more than anything else in the world, as a race, is PROPAGANDA. I know that may seem foolish in the light of our dreadful economic status, our need for better housing and more jobs, our difficulty in gaining civic, legal and social rights in America. But I think that's the keynote. If we would use the right kind of propaganda, WELL ORGANIZED, in time, the rest would follow.

"I think the old fallacies and ideas concerning Negroes, bud in the minds of the whites generations ago, taught and re-taught our children, white and colored, have served to keep the Negro down more than all the physical efforts of the whites combined.

"We need to attack the thing from within, not from without as our leaders from time immemorial have been doing. We need to destroy the old impressions others have of us and then give the world a new and clearer, and perhaps truer, version of the Negro race and Negro life as it actually is. We need to make the Negro race Negro-conscious, to revitalize interest, to make Negroes proud of themselves and of the achievements of members of their race. And, most important, we need to teach the Negro a different kind of psychology, not the white man's psychology but the New Negro's psychology. We need to cite examples of what Negroes are doing."

* * *

8-26-39

"Now I'm not the type of guy," continues Mr. Hardwick, "who believes in doing a lot of talking and blowing off about what CAN be done without offering some suggestion as to HOW it might be done. Why not form an American Institute of Negro Public Relations, or some such? The purpose of this Institute would be simple. It would study, consolidate and issue propaganda of a favorable nature, in every form. It would cleverly and carefully tear down current beliefs about Negroes that we consider false and harmful. It would educate whites insofar as the New Negro is concerned. It would aid in the fight for inclusion of Negro history in our school systems. Through the Negro press, it would spread its well planned propaganda as the white press had been doing for ages.

Pittsburgh Pa

"Like everything else, the biggest thing needed in such an endeavor would be money. But money could be raised. Every other kind of movement gets backing from various sources.

"Such a project would make for respect with its branches throughout the country all working toward the common end of changing the picture of the Negro in the average white mind. Potentially, we are the most powerful minority in the country, perhaps in the world. But we've got to corral that power. Through propaganda we might come to realize some of this. Through propaganda, I mean, UNIFIED and consolidated propaganda, we would realize it. Everything is propagandized to some extent in this modern day and age. Why NOT the Negro and why shouldn't he make excellent use of it, too?"

Courier

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What do you think about Brother Hardwick's suggestion, Readers? How would you distinguish between Mr. Hardwick's American Institute of Negro Public Relations and the Negro Press? If you believe in the virtues of propaganda, what could you add to Mr. Hardwick's plan? If you think such an Institute might be founded and operated, where do you think the money would come from? Short comments on Mr. Hardwick's plan will be reproduced in this column.

WAR WILL BE BOON TO DARKER RACES, SCHUYLER BELIEVES

Courier 9-2-39

Pittsburgh Pa.

By GEORGE SCHUYLER

As Europe teeters on the brink of another Armageddon, the dark world ponders the effect of such a conflict on its future. Will it mean a new emancipation or a new enslavement? Will it perpetuate white world rule or will it usher in an era of Negro freedom?

Astute white men agree that nobody can win in another World War (which will inevitably flow from another European war); that whatever side wins the Pyrric victory, whether dictatorships or "democracies," white civilization will lose.

When thieves fall out, honest men get their due. And when white folks fall out, black folk get consideration and even courted.

COLONIES THE CRUX

Colonies, lands of dark folk, constitute the crux of the conflict.

No mechanized civilization with its need for essential natural resources, cheap labor supply and a market for surpluses, can gain supremacy without rich colonies. It must own them to exploit them profitably.

That is why Germany and Italy are poor and handicapped by scarcity while England, France, Holland, Belgium and Portugal are rich, at least so far as the ruling classes are concerned.

The struggle that has been going on in the chancelleries for twenty years, and is about to be concluded on the battlefield is between the nations having rich colonies and those who do not.

If the "have-not" white nations are to win their "place in the sun," they must have the fructuous tropic lands owned today by England, France, Belgium, Portugal and The Netherlands.

Italy has African colonies, but they are barren as in the case of Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, or unconquered like Ethiopia.

NEGROES WILL FIGHT!

The vast Negro world stretching from India and the East Indies to Africa, South America, the West Indies, and perhaps the United States, will fight if the white world fights.

The impending war will be far more devastating than the World War, and every country will conscript ALL its economic and human resources.

France, more than any other country, will use black troops, not only in her colonies, but on European battlefields.

Belgium, though reluctantly, will mobilize her blacks in the Congo Free (?) State.

England, with her half billion dusky serfs in Africa, India and the islands of the sea, will use her Indian and West Indian troops in East Africa, and to defend the Suez Canal and her oil resources in Mesopotamia.

Portugal, to the extent that she is involved as a stooge of England, will also mobilize her man-power in Africa.

LITTLE COLONIAL FIGHTING

There will not be as much fighting in the African colonies this time as there was before, except around Libya and Italy's East African colonies, which will soon be taken.

The principle contribution of the dark world will be the production of essential natural resources for the war.

As the conflict intensifies in Europe, there will be more and more apprehension about keeping the colonies "loyal," and there will be a gradual easing of the rigid restrictions surrounding natives.

A temporary measure of self-government may come to the West Indies, West Africa and the darker peoples of the Orient, and a few "trusted" leaders will be ushered into the charmed circle of the ruling class in order to keep the masses quiet.

This was the procedure last time, and there is no reason to suppose that it will not be followed this time even more intensely.

Only in final desperation will most white colonial powers arm the masses of blacks and ferry them to Europe to fight white men.

WAR BOON TO NEGROES

If the impending conflict lasts any length of time, it will be such a drain of men and resources, and the destruction of life and property will be so great, that white civilization will be probably destroyed. Or else so damaged that another Dark Ages will grip Europe.

The weaker the colonial powers become and the more dependent upon virile colored peoples, the less willing will the latter be to accept white rule.

We may expect revolt after revolt in the colonies in Africa and Asia, and the handful of whites left there to rule will be exterminated. After all, most of Africa has been enslaved less than a century! The memory of freedom is still fresh.

And if the war lasts long enough, neither one side nor the other will be able to put down these colonial revolts.

NORDICISM TO GO

When this new war ends, even if white civilization is not destroyed, the IDEA of white supremacy will have suffered a death blow.

This idea which has been drilled into the heads of all white people save a microscopic minority, and of all Negroes who have suffered white "education," is based on the ability of the white ruling oligarchy to suppress, enslave and exploit the darker world forever.

The intellectual gendarmes of imperialism: the professors, the publishers, the politicians and the preachers, have justified this wholesale banditry with the myth of Nordicism.

So long as the white world is able to keep the black world enslaved, so long will white supremacy and everything flowing from it continue.

But a new World War will destroy the enslaver and thus emancipate the enslaved.

This is and has always been the great fear of the white exploiting oligarchy, its satellites and stooges, and explains the frantic efforts of diplomats to preserve peace between whites.

Knowing the opposite roles of the white and colored worlds (one the exploiter, the other the exploited), this imperialist oligarchy realizes that what is horrible for one is a hopeful sign for the other; that the war it dreads will bring the peace brown folk desire.

If the white world begins mass suicide, the dark world has but to bide its time, scheme, and, at the opportune time, revolt.

When Europe commits hara-kari on the battlefield, there will be but one fountainhead of race prejudice remaining — the United States.

If the United States remains neutral, Negroes here will see an easing of race lines as more of the colonial areas emancipate themselves.

If the United States enters the conflict, the economic and social advance of Negroes will be as notable as it was following the World War.

Summed up, then, conflict in the white world may well free the colored world and deal a mortal blow to the doctrine of Negro inferiority.

I Write As I See

Tribune 11-9-39

ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

Philadelphia, Pa.

DIRTY LINEN

ALL NEGROES should be intensely interested in Great Britain's latest "white" paper, which is a blast at Germany on her treatment of the Jews. The opening lines of the paper are especially choice:

Fauset

"Before the war and ever since its outbreak the German Government almost daily has put out propaganda accusing Great Britain of atrocities in South Africa in the last forty years. In view of this shameless propaganda, **which is wholly devoid of any foundation,** (emphasis my own), His Majesty's Government think it opportune to publish some reports they have received of the treatment accorded in Germany itself to German nationals."

If ever there was a case of the pot calling the kettle black, this one in which England of South African infamy calls Germany to task is IT. For England's treatment of South African natives is one of the notorious crimes of the ages.

THE GERMAN SIDE

First of all, however, take a look at some of these German atrocities. Here is just a sample or two:

In a German concentration camp, the inmates must arise at 3:30 A. M., form ranks at 4:30 A. M., have 15 minutes for breakfast, then roll-call, and to work for the whole long day.

At 5:30 in the morning, we are informed, those who have reported sick come forward. If the unsympathetic doctor states that a man is not ill, he is whipped across his face. "Jews do not fall ill," he is likely to shout. "A Jew can be only well or dead."

"During the night", says one report, "the men were not allowed to leave the shed to relieve nature. They used their hats."

Another man was allowed so little drinking water, that although he suffered from pyorrhea, he had to drink the water he used to rinse his teeth.

And so the accounts go, AD NAUSEAM.

ENGLAND NO BETTER

But Germany could just as easily publish a "black" paper about England's atrocities in South Africa. Their number is legion, and they are among the most heinous imaginable.

Any Negro who swallows English propaganda about German atrocities and forgets the English crimes simply is a "sucker", to use the street language. The point is, Western culture or "white" culture as it frequently is called, has petered out until it is about the rottenest thing imaginable. If you want to dispute this, page China, India, Palestine, Africa and Mississippi

On the other hand, G. E. R. Gedye Moscow correspondent of the New York Times, wires back to his paper on November 1, that representatives of the Ukranian peasants, especially Jewish peasants hailed Stalin because at last they had been freed from the suppression, caste and discrimination of the "western-minded" Polish aristocrats who formerly crushed them. "Long live our liberator", they cried.

One does not have to be a Communist to see how the lines are shaping. The deciding question for Negroes and all subject peoples is this: "Do we want to continue as wards and serfs, to be booted about, scoffed at, denied, ignored and persecuted at will according to accepted western patterns,—or are we willing to join the new march which is surging in Europe, China, India and Africa, and fight to become true freemen, the peers of the mightiest and best in the world?"

Courier 2-11-39 Pittsburgh Pa.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

GEORGE·S·SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Concerning my opus of December 31, the Communists are registering incandescent indignation. It will be recalled that the burden of that piece was that (a) there were during the year wholesale desertions from the Communist Party by the Negro intelligentsia and near-intelligentsia (the Negro workers never did belong; (b) that only a small group of party hacks remains; (c) that some causes of the retreat of Mose from Moscow were: the Black and White Film fiasco; (1) the "washing up" of Communist revolutionary work among the black workers in the colonies of the "democratic" Powers. (2) the chameleonic changes of Communist Party policies in accordance with the necessities of Soviet foreign and domestic relations; (3) the mumness of Litvinov while Ethiopia was being ravaged and the sale of Soviet oil to Italy the while; (4) the Scottsboro fiasco; (5) the wholesale murder of the Founding Fathers of the Russian Revolution; (6) the soft pedaling of agitation against lynch terrorism while growing apoplectic about Nazi terror; (7) the displacement of Negro Red organizers by whites, and (8) the growing lily-white policy in the Red-controlled unions of relief workers where Negro officers were once plentiful.

* * *

Most informed readers will recognize these reasons as sound and in accordance with the facts. Everybody knows dozens of Negroes who were once strong for the Party, but are today as cold as a chocolate sundae. There can be no dispute about the film fiasco nor the ending of real revolutionary work among the African natives, who certainly need it. That the Communist Party line since 1929 has undergone more turnings than a psychologist's maze is a matter of record, as is the fact that Litvinov "curved" on Ethiopia as he did on living up to understandings on Czechoslovakia. Everybody knows that almost all the Old Bolsheviks are in prison or in their graves, and that the concept of world revolution is now denounced by the Kremlin as Trotsky-ist-Bukharinist treason. When I used to attend Communist mass meetings, the talk was all of overthrowing capitalist government by force. Then the Line shifted to "boring from within," to war upon and destruction of "reactionary" labor unions, to "No collaboration with the bourgeoisie," to the advocacy of a jim crow Negro reservation in the South, to a campaign against war and fascism, and finally to the Democratic Front with the worst murderers and exploiters of black people on record: the British, French, Belgians, Dutch, Portuguese, et al.

* * *

F. Alper, "a white worker" of New York, writes in to express amazement that "you as a Negro are actually aiding and encouraging disunity of Negroes amongst themselves and from white people by slandering Negro leaders in the Communist Party."

Gladys Evans of Woodside, L. I., tells of the indignation of a Communist group over the column in question, saying "You chose to slander the most learned, respected and admirable members of the Negro people—those who do the most to bring honor and prestige to an oppressed and exploited people. They have proved . . that they are the real leaders among Negroes . . As white people who actively support the Negroes in their fight for equality, we feel that your article by attempting to split their ranks, has done a great injustice to the Negro people as a whole."

I had always supposed that leaders were people who had followers and were not just hand-picked stooges. I would like to know sinc when these party hacks became "the most learned, respected and a mirable members of the Negro people."

It would be very unkind to discuss the subject of "splitting" whe Communists are concerned. Who has done more splitting than the

* * *

David Hale Lawton used up over a column in The Courier protesting against the offending December 31 "Views and Reviews." Asserting that the two great opposing ideologies today are Fascism and Communism, Mr. Lawton declares the Communists "are our contemporary standard-bearers of race equality" and "lean backwards in the United States to put it into practice." Therefore, he infers, Negroes should become Communists.

My critic proceeds to take me to task for opposing the Negro boycott insanity, asserting that in "The Crisis" I wrote that "white employers outside the Negro community had discharged Negroes in large numbers," whereas, says he, a study made by the Department of Economics of the University of Chicago disclosed that no Negroes were discharged because of the boycott on the South Side. What I actually wrote in the September, 1934 "Crisis" was: "In only one city, Chicago, have these militant tactics been conspicuously successful, and there IT IS REPORTED that more Negroes lost jobs outside the colored section than won jobs inside of it." I was only going by what friends in Chicago told me, and said "it is reported." I don't know how the professors went about establishing their findings, but I have no more reverence for them than I have for the views of Negro observers. As for the much-touted Harlem agreement, it is already "a scrap of paper."

* * *

In practice there is no difference between Communism and Fascism. Both are anti-democratic, both are dictatorial and ruthless, regardless of the alleged reasons, both brutally suppress minorities. It is a cruel jest to say there is any basic difference between them or any fundamental antagonism. There is privately more in common between Hitler and Stalin than there is between Roosevelt and Chamberlain. I should not be at all surprised to hear shortly of a Moscow-Berlin alliance. After all, isn't Moscow allied with the exploiters of Downing Street and the Quai d"Orsay? And haven't Chamberlain and Daladier executed their "democratic" jig to the piping of Der Fuehrer and Il Duce?

To be sure, the American Communists are all for racial equality—how that they are weak and need help from every source. But how would they be if they won over the bulk of white Americans? There are thousands of white radicals in the North and South who are far from prepared to accept the Negro as an equal, albeit the percentage of interracialists among them is extremely high. But if the requirements of Communist strategy forces Reds to slander, malign and murder men and women who yesterday they revered, how can we be sure that the Line will not vary on the Negro?

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Moreover, one must resent the bland Communist assumption that they are the only white people who openly stand for interracial justice. There are millions of white Catholics, Jews and Protestants; Republicans and Democrats, who not only believe in it, but are no less willing than Communists to stand up for it, although they may not talk so loudly.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

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Courier 2-11-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Concerning my opus of December 31, the Communists are registering incandescent indignation. It will be recalled that the burden of that piece was that (a) there were during the year wholesale desertions from the Communist Party by the Negro intelligentsia and near-intelligentsia (the Negro workers never did belong; (b) that only a small group of party hacks remains; (c) that some causes of the retreat of Mose from Moscow were: the Black and White Film fiasco; (1) the "washing up" of Communist revolutionary work among the black workers in the colonies of the "democratic" Powers. (2) the chameleonic changes of Communist Party policies in accordance with the necessities of Soviet foreign and domestic relations; (3) the mumness of Litvinov while Ethiopia was being ravaged and the sale of Soviet oil to Italy the while; (4) the Scottsboro fiasco; (5) the wholesale murder of the Founding Fathers of the Russian Revolution; (6) the soft pedaling of agitation against lynch terrorism while growing apoplectic about Nazi terror; (7) the displacement of Negro Red organizers by whites, and (8) the growing lily-white policy in the Red-controlled unions of relief workers where Negro officers were once plentiful.

* * *

Most informed readers will recognize these reasons as sound and in accordance with the facts. Everybody knows dozens of Negroes who were once strong for the Party, but are today as cold as a chocolate sundae. There can be no dispute about the film fiasco nor the ending of real revolutionary work among the African natives, who certainly need it. That the Communist Party line since 1929 has undergone more turnings than a psychologist's maze is a matter of record, as is the fact that Litvinov "curved" on Ethiopia as he did on living up to understandings on Czechoslovakia. Everybody knows that almost all the Old Bolsheviks are in prison or in their graves, and that the concept of world revolution is now denounced by the Kremlin as Trotskyist-Bukharinist treason. When I used to attend Communist mass meetings, the talk was all of overthrowing capitalist government by force. Then the Line shifted to "boring from within," to war upon and destruction of "reactionary" labor unions, to "No collaboration with the bourgeoisie," to the advocacy of a jim crow Negro reservation in the South, to a campaign against war and fascism, and finally to the Democratic Front with the worst murderers and exploiters of black people on record: the British, French, Belgians, Dutch, Portuguese, et al.

* * *

F. Alper, "a white worker" of New York, writes in to express amazement that "you as a Negro are actually aiding and encouraging disunity of Negroes amongst themselves and from white people by slandering Negro leaders in the Communist Party."

Gladys Evans of Woodside, L. I., tells of the indignation of a Communist group over the column in question, saying "You chose to slander the most learned, respected and admirable members of the Negro people—those who do the most to bring honor and prestige to a oppressed and exploited people. They have proved . . that they are the real leaders among Negroes . . As white people who actively support the Negroes in their fight for equality, we feel that your article by attempting to split their ranks, has done a great injustice to the Negro people as a whole."

I had always supposed that leaders were people who had follower and were not just hand-picked stooges. I would like to know sinc when these party hacks became "the most learned, respected and admirable members of the Negro people."

It would be very unkind to discuss the subject of "splitting" whe Communists are concerned. Who has done more splitting than they

* * *

David Hale Lawton used up over a column in The Courier protesting against the offending December 31 "Views and Reviews." Asserting that the two great opposing ideologies today are Fascism and Communism, Mr. Lawton declares the Communists "are our contemporary standard-bearers of race equality" and "lean backwards in the United States to put it into practice." Therefore, he infers, Negroes should become Communists.

My critic proceeds to take me to task for opposing the Negro boycott insanity, asserting that in "The Crisis" I wrote that "white employers outside the Negro community had discharged Negroes in large numbers," whereas, says he, a study made by the Department of Economics of the University of Chicago disclosed that no Negroes were discharged because of the boycott on the South Side. What I actually wrote in the September, 1934 "Crisis" was: "In only one city, Chicago, have these militant tactics been conspicuously successful, and there IT IS REPORTED that more Negroes lost jobs outside the colored section than won jobs inside of it." I was only going by what friends in Chicago told me, and said "it is reported." I don't know how the professors went about establishing their findings, but I have no more reverence for them than I have for the views of Negro observers. As for the much-touted Harlem agreement, it is already "a scrap of paper."

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"Repatriating" the American Negro

By William Pickens

MR. BILBO, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, is still talking about sending the American Negro citizens to Africa. Of course, Bilbo, to whom logic means little, says "back to Africa", — but any school child knows that it is impossible to send anybody or anything "back" where it has never been. The American Negro has never been to Africa, and therefore cannot be sent "back". There are thousands or rather millions of so-called 'white" Americans who could be sent back to Europe or to other foreign places, because they have recently come from such places; — they are immigrants and naturalized citizens. We do not believe in any nonsense about even sending them back, but we state the fact that they are the only Americans who could be sent "back" somewhere. If Bilbo will look it up and if we are to give any weight to priority, he may find that his own ancestors came to America after the ancestors of practically all of our American Negroes had come.

2-19-39

Let us look at facts: Br. Bilbo wants congress to send the Negro "back". The Negro is the oldest racial group in American citizenship, and the oldest racial group in America next to the American Indian, — and the Indian is not a citizen, as a rule. All of the 15,000,000 Negroes came here before the Civil war, nearly 80 years ago; but most of the whites in America have come here since the close of that war. The last immigrant shipload of Africans came into Mobile harbor late in 1859, or early in 1860, just before the opening of the war and the closing of southern ports. The great white immigration of all time, just started after that war was over, — and in the years just preceding the World war, the whites were coming in at a million and a half a year. — Therefore: THE GREATER PERCENTAGE OF THE WHITES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE COME HERE SINCE THE NEGROES STOPPED COMING.

The only so-called "foreign" Negroes in all the United States are a handful of colored people from the West Indian islands, mostly from the British places, like Jamaica and Bermuda, — and they are nearly all in New York City, — and are so few that all of them could be gathered in a meeting in Yankee Stadium, with plenty of room left over for the spectators. — The whole 15 million of American Negroes are native-born citizens of this republic.

Also: today the Negro is about one-tenth of the population of the U. S. That is the smallest proportion he has ever been in his history here; in some of the slave colonies he was about half of the population, and in a few he was the greater part of the non-Indian population. There were two Negroes to every white person in South Carolina and in Mississippi at the close of the Civil war. The Negro who is only 10 per cent now, was 13 or 14 per cent when the Civil war closed and had been 40 to 50 per cent in the slave colonies.

Besides, although there was no way for Bilbo to learn it from his Mississippi historians, this is not a "white man's country". The Negro was a Minute Man and a necessary soldier for its independence (although the poor DAR has never found that out), and without his four or five thousand Negro troops, George Washington would never have overcome Cornwallis at Yorktown — Of course, the racialistic nationalistic historians do not mention their presence even, but "history" is a propaganda book, not a multiplication table — Sending the oldest and best American citizens "back" anywhere is the most brazen nonsense.

Calvin's Digest

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Peaceful, law-abiding Negro citizens of New York were shocked on opening their paper Wednesday morning and being greeted by a colorful story, almost a column in length in the Daily News, vividly describing a "razor battle" between two colored young men in a crowded express subway train.

The headline ran: "Subway Crowd Terrorized by Razor Battle".

The story begins: "Terrified men and women, screaming and shouting, fled wildly through a swaying subway train yesterday morning as two colored gladiators, one armed with a razor, slashed and smashed each other all the way from 72nd street to Times Square."

Again: "Twisting and turning to avoid the flashing blade, hysterical passengers crowded into the three forward cars of the seven-car train, leaving the berserk battlers alone in their impromptu arena. Southbound service on the Seventh Ave. I. R. T. was held up for twenty minutes while the combatants were subdued and arrested."

3-27-39

And finally: "The razor wielder was Richard Curtis, 21, of 3781 Third Avenue. His badly frightened opponent, whose coat was slashed to ribbons, was Edgar Clark, 25, of the same address. At the West 30th Street station they said they were friends and had been on a drinking bout for several days. They couldn't remember what the fight was about."

It is mortifying to most Negroes to hear of such conduct, but we might as well face the fact that it is the possibility of such conduct breaking out at almost any time that makes the road of the whole Negro group so difficult. On the shoulders of our ministers, Sabbath school teachers, and social workers rests a tremendous responsibility.

VOCATIONAL FIELD

It is encouraging to read in the National Urban League releases the admonition to the Negro public to make special preparation for and try for a wider variety of jobs and positions. In a recent release, Negroes are urged to file for U. S. Civil Service jobs paying from $3,800 to $5.600 a year—specialists in occupational work—different phases of social work.

In New York City Negroes are urged to file for such jobs as "Administrator, Department of Public Works, salary $7,000 a year; Alienist (Psychiatrist), Grade 4, salary $3,000 per year; Assistant Alienist, Grade 3, salary $2,400 to $3,000 per year; Chief Architect, salary $8,000 per year; Junior Architect, Grade 3, salary $2,160 to $3,119 per year; Junior Engineer (Mechanical) Grade 3, salary $2,160 to $3,119; Engineering Assistant (Electrical) Grade 2, $1,560 to $1,800; Junior Epidemiologist, salary $3,000 per year; Principal Chemist (Sanitary), salary $5,000 per year.

Not long since, a colored man was sworn in as chief buyer of drugs and chemicals for the City of New York, through civil service competition, at a fabulous salary. This is something for the rising generation to think about.

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As one might suspect, the Party turned down the debate, doubtless to Comrade Ford's great relief. In a long and characteristically rambling letter to "The Crisis" editor, the gentlemen of the Red general staff refuse to permit the debate on the ground that C. L. R. James is a "spy," "traitor," "disruptionist," etc., etc. In brief, the Comrades refuse to permit their big black Charlie McCarthy to debate with another Negro because they do not agree with the latter's point of view!

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This is the more surprising when one considers that for years and years the Communists have been challenging capitalists, monarchists, democrats, Catholics and Protestants to debate on various issues, and then denouncing them as cowards if they refused to get on a platform and be villified.

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If Comrade James be all these things in truth, then he is certainly a great sinner and is therefore more in need of "saving." I should think the Red religionists would be eager to either "save" him or thoroughly discredit him. But the Communist Party seems to be getting like certain swank churches that will have nothing to do with sinners although their ostensible purpose is to "save" them.

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There was a time when the Comrades eagerly solicited criticism, but now they sob aloud in very injured tones when anybody suggests that they are a little less than gods, that Soviet Russia is a little less than Utopia, and that Russian Party purges are a little less than philanthropic.

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Write As I See

ARTHUR HUFF FAUSE

"OUR MARIAN"

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Tribune

4-6-39 [illegible] Pa.

were even sure that she was anything more than a somewhat unusual Negro singer or that she possessed the capacity to carry her art to any far reaches.

Many's the time we have listened to "sophisticated" folk singing their paeans of praise of the magnificent artistry of other Negroes who already had won the plaudits of the white world, and then arching their eyebrows at mention of the name of Marian Anderson, to retort, "Marian Anderson? . . . oh yes . . . of course . . . but . . ."

And frequently these people, who would raise hundreds of dollars to import outside artists, actually thought they were honoring Marian Anderson by having her appear on programs for an infinitesimal sum of money as recompense!

Therein lies her added triumph.

THE MASSES ACCLAIMED

The Negro masses knew better, however.

For them, as for the humble folk at Union Baptist Church, she always has been "our Marian". Though I never have discussed the subject with Miss Anderson, I believe she would be the first to admit that in many moments of darkness, it was the faith of these groping masses rather than the conscious aid of better privileged Negroes which buoyed her and helped her to advance upwards in the struggle.

It is this faith, I am sure, that still carries her to loftier heights. In those days she was a rather care-free, smiling lass who would sing no end of Negro folk songs, and whose "Danny Boy" brought the crowds to their feet. Today, she appears more serious and sober, her programs are studded with difficult German lieder and intricate French and Italian arias; but she brings to all these songs the same simple folk-yearning and folk-appreciation which caused her to be identified by her masses as truly theirs. And she is truly THEIRS—it is rather in spite of ourselves that for many of us, she is "ours".

TRIBUTE TO A PROPHETESS

On Easter Sunday, when with the world I applaud and shout with all Negroes, "Hosanna, Our Marian!"—I shall breathe a word of thanks for one of the rare better-privileged Negroes who discerned the true greatness of Marian Anderson and proceeded to do something about it decades before the world applauded. That one is Mary Saunders Patterson.

Do you recall Mary Saunders Patterson? Long live her spirit!

Herself a great singer, no sooner did she hear the voice of Marian Anderson than she besought her to seriously carry on. Because there was no money, she contributed freely from her knowledge and experience; and when it was time for Marian Anderson to move on, she showed her the way.

We in Philadelphia need to remember this. It is quite possible that the history of Marian Anderson would be altogether different without Mary Saunders Patterson. On Easter Sunday, then, let us in Philadelphia do double honor, and so be doubly honored.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Plaindealer

4-7-39

Kansas City Kansas

REPUBLICAN SURVEY

We have noted with interest the announcement of an official survey for the Republican party by Dr. Ralph Bunche of Howard University, on why Negroes have deserted the G. O. P.

First, we wish to congratulate the GOP on taking an intelligent interest in a group which served it long and well, but in which the GOP so obviously lost interest that serious impairment of the Republican lines resulted. We admit that we were once in the Republican fold, and we also readily admit that the reason we got out was because the GOP seemed satisfied we would stay whether anything was done in an administrative way which would please us or not. We also wish to suggest that many of those who left the Republican fold in the year we changed our party, will not be lured back so easily, for once a point of view is changed, it takes some great upheaval to bring about its alteration.

Dr. Bunche will find that Negroes who went over into the Democratic party suffered none of the dire calamities which were prophesied would take place when they went over. On the contrary, the Democratic party has done more for Negroes than the Republicans ever did in this century.

And what are some of the things which the Negroes have gotten from the Democrats, but which Negro Republicans never dreamed would be forthcoming. First, the Democrats have given good paying jobs to a large number of highly trained young Negroes. In this the Democratic party recognized the educated leadership of the Negro race.

Again, the Democrats apportioned government funds with a fair degree of impartiality as between the races. Note PWA expenditures for building programs in the South; note NYA expenditures on Negro students; and note relief expenditures.

And finally, the Democrats in the White House, including the President's wife, have done more to raise the respect of the Negro in the eyes of white America than any other Democrats (and most Republicans) in our history. Who would have dreamed that Mrs. Roosevelt would have forced the issue on Marian Anderson, and stuck to her guns?

Dr. Bunche can get up a nice report for the Republicans, and our hope is that he will simply tell the truth and let the Republicans read and run. If they can beat the Democrats, then more power to them. What we want is more progress, and if the Republicans are now feeling their oats and can bring on more Negro progress in government, let them come forward with flying colors.

TOLERANCE GROWS

The wave of intolerance abroad is gradually bringing greater tolerance to us here in America. Not long since, it was announced that tolerance would be taught in the New York City Schools. Now we note in the current "New York Teacher," a magazine, an article by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Negro historian, on "Race Prejudice in School Books." In his usual outspoken and incisive manner, Dr. Woodson goes straight to the heart of the question of damning the Negro by omission, or with bare mention where he deserves outright commendation.

Says Dr. Woodson in his article: "In writing of textbooks for the education of children in the United States, the Negro has been treated either negligibly or unfavorably in being mentioned only to be condemned. The result is the perpetuation of race hate and conflict. The Journal of the National Education Association recently carried a story of a Mississippi high school teacher in illustrating this fact. Having been shocked by the savagery of one of her white pupils in knocking a colored woman off the sidewalk, this white woman looked carefully through all the textbooks which the youth had to study from the kindergaren o college to find some cause for his having such little respect for personality. Seh discovered that invariably the authors of these works avoided mention of the Negro altogether or referred merely to the shortcomings of the race. In only one case did she find the Negro mentioned favorably."

The fact that a plain statement of this kind is published in an official Teachers journal in New York is important. From now on, most likely, there will be more and more consideration given to the correct view point of educational matters as they affect the Negro. To whatever forces we owe such a change in attitude, we are thankful, for the change was certainly needed.

VIEWS of the NEWS

By William Pickens

Cal

10-20-39

Kansas City Kansas

Nazi-Negroes: A Strange and Rare Species

Believe it or not, but in the course of a week's experiences one is likely to run across a Nazi-Negro — in the United States. Of course there were some Hitlerite Jews, three or four years ago, in Germany. But such Nazi-Jews had the human excuse that they were inside the Reich, in Hitler's power, and had to compromise and maneuver as best they could in vain efforts to save their properties and their skins. Even that was contemptible enough.

But, God of Moses! What new word of contempt can be coined for an American Negro who supports Hitler—an American black, whose skin and property are further removed from Hitler's grasp than those of any other blacks of the world? The African blacks, some of whom are this minute fighting between the Maginot and the Siegfried Lines, have Hitler as a nearer threat of their welfare: for if Germany overcomes France, goodnight to the Africans—who will be seized by the Germans.

In Germany Hitlerism has put a half million Jews down at the bottom of life. If a half million blacks were in Germany, they would be put down under the Jew—under the bottom.

And we are not talking about the handful of Communist Negroes in the United States: they have to make good faces and rationalize in order to support Herr Stalin in his sudden blood-brotherhood with Comrade Hitler. Most of the American Communists will walk that tightrope for a while. Some of them will have the guts to run out on the dirty deal at once.

But now and then, thank heaven, only now and then—we meet a Negro who just does not like England, and whose small brain does not show him any other way for expressing a dislike for England except by supporting something infinitely worse than England—namely, Nazi Germany.

"England is bad," he says. Yes, France and England are both bad: Germany is the worst. From the frying pan into the fire has far less folly in it than from the Allies to the Germans of the present regime.

Because a poor fellow does not like root-beer, is that a good reason for asking for a drink of poison?—But the African black is in a worse position than that: he must take either the root-beer or the poison. We have no doubt of his final choice.

[1939?]

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Traditional radicalism has grown entirely too tame. Someone has said that we are all socialists now. Certainly we are in the sense that a majority of the people favor government control or ownership of our economic life. Even the Economic Royalists who forever yell to take the government out of business are clamoring at the Capitol for subsidies, the first step toward totalitarianism. Thus, one can be a socialist without danger. One can advocate Communism, or its brothers, Fascism and Nazism, and get a respectful hearing for what those isms represent. One can, indeed, hold a brief for philosophic anarchism and not be run out of the country. Even terrorism is endorsed and advocated under such labels as "national defense," "manifest destiny," "living room," "preservation of white supremacy" or "saving Christianity from the forces of the devil." Indeed, some of the loudest yelpers for it are the Christian clergy. Note in this latter connection how numerous outstanding men of God bellowed for intervention in various distant wars in the name of "democracy," and how they endorsed the World War.

Courier

* * *

The real radicalism today is not any of these isms, but advocacy of amalgamation: i. e., the melting pot. There are scores of places in the U. S. where one may advocate any of the other beliefs to everyone where it is possible to safely expound the doctrine of amalgamation. There are only a handful of States where one is forbidden to preach criminal syndicalism or criminal anarchism, but advocacy of amalgamation is everywhere frowned upon and condemned, and there are thirty States where intermarriage is illegal. In the other States it is generally outlawed by custom. Even the offspring of amalgamation are penalized the same as "full-blooded" Negroes without trace of European admixture.

Thus, the real radical, the universally condemned extremist, is the apostle of amalgamation, of interracial association between the sexes, and of interracial marriage.

6-24-39

* * *

There are very few of these radicals among us. Both "enlightened" whites and Negroes curve away from the subject. "Liberal" scientists, even when they admit the value and necessity of amalgamation (which they seldom do), are quick to add that it is presently inadvisable.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Even the most advanced Negro organizations' spokesmen are very careful to point out that their people do not want social equality but equal rights, as if one were possible without the other. Ironically enough, those very sections of the Republic where there has been the most amalgamation between whites and blacks, as evidenced by the color and anatomy of both groups, is the very section where outwardly there is the greatest opposition to it. One can get an enthusiastic audience for Fascism and Nazism in Dixie, but not for miscegenation. The only reason why Communism is suspect down there is because the Reds have preached racial equality, which, of course, can only end in amalgamation, as many Cracker scribblers have cannily pointed out. Even Christianity, which preaches the universal brotherhood of man, is opposed in practice to amalgamation.

* * *

And yet, nothing is more needed today, especially in this country, than a rapid amalgamation of all the various peoples who make up this nation. Indeed, America can never be a nation until it is one people related by blood. Likewise, Europe is in dire need of a big dose of African blood, as a few courageous thinkers have suggested.

The class struggle is not as important as the color struggle, which is wider and deeper. Essentially the conflict between the so-called democracies and the Rome-Berlin Axis is over who will rob and exploit the darker peoples, toward whom neither set of governments feels any kinship. The color bar today is the lever of exploitation, and the most obvious means of perpetuating it is to prevent amalgamation save through polluting the colored people in their colonies. It would tend to slow up if not halt this exploitation everywhere if these divergent peoples were united by blood. It is just possible, too, that if there were millions of unions between Germans and French, Italians and Rumanians, English and Spaniards, Chinese and Japanese, Australians and Javanese, Ethiopians and Turks, the ground would be cut from under many of the hatreds of today. The world's greatest menace is tribalism, and amalgamation is its nemesis.

Thus, I seriously and humbly suggest the organization of the International Association for the Advancement of Amalgamation. This society would accept as members all human beings regardless of color, stature, hair or home. It would accept the members of all religions and nations. It would accept both sexes on terms of equality. Its flag would be pale brown and its emblem would be the head of a beautiful child of the mixed type known as "the Mediterranean race" which is found alike in Port au Prince, Caracas, Calcutta, Honolulu, New York, New Orleans, Batavia, Bombay and Cairo.

There would be no dues, only contributions voluntarily given. Members would be pledged to do their utmost to bring about that social equality which is the necessary forerunner of wholesome amalgamation, either openly or clandestinely. The I.A.A.A. would concern itself with exploding the hoary fictions of racial tribalism by every means known by able propagandists. It would work for the repeal of all restrictive legislation against any group as such which tends to prevent social equality. It would refuse to vote for any candidate for office who was opposed to social equality.

* * *

There would be none of the usual hedging about social equality of which certain timorous "liberals" are fond. By social equality it would mean close association as friends, sweethearts, comrades and husband-and-wife. This would necessarily involve a sustained fight against jim crow schools, jim crow cars, jim crow hotels, jim crow residential districts, anti-intermarriage laws, and all the rest of the machinery which supports the color bar and makes real social equality impossible.

It would publish books and magazines, produce plays and motion pictures, establish forums and libraries of miscegenistic significance. It would especially go out of its way to establish meeting places where like-minded people of all so-called races could meet, talk, eat and dance. It would foster and stimulate correspondence between men and women of all "races" everywhere, preceded by precautionary exchange of photographs.

* * *

While this organization would incur the enmity of the Kluxers and the Professional Caucasians, I predict that it would soon have a larger membership than the Catholic Church. I base this on the fact that despite all the restrictions the mind of man has been able to devise to keep the various peoples apart, there is not a single "pure" race in the world today. Almost all Aframericans are the result of "racial" mixture, and a large percentage of our "white" folks are more or less tarbrushed. Despite brutalitarian laws and customs, there are at least a million interracial "affairs" going on, mainly in the South, and around 15,000 legally married "mixed" couples. Given some encouragement such as I suggest, all America would in a few years be tan. Do I hear any seconds?

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 4, 1939

Urban League

By
JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

As a result of the awakened federalized interest in the campaign to check and reduce the abnormal death rate among negroes in United States from tuberculosis, the government has appropriated $600,000 with which to build a 150-bed annex to Freedmen's hospital in Washington, D. C. Construction on this important health unit expects to begin within the next two or three months.:

This additional facility should greatly increase the health-giving resources of Freedmen's hospital and go a long way toward making Howard University and the hospital a national center of activity and education in the public health field.

Preliminary to the construction of the building the National Tuberculosis Association and the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association are co-operating with Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, of the Howard University School of Medicine in calling a conference of tuberculosis workers at Howard University June 5, 6 and 7. Invitations are being sent out to all negro physicians in the United States who are working in the field of tuberculosis as well as staff members of local tuberculosis associations.

If this initial conference attracts the attendance anticipated and the contribution of the participants to the clinic justify it, it is the hope of the promoters that this will become an annual event.

Dr. H. E. Nash, who for the past five years has been a regular staff physician of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association and who has contributed a number of articles to medical journals, has been invited to attend this clinic and to lead the panel discussion on "Community Needs in the Control of Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Other physicians who have made tuberculosis more or less a specialty and who are listed among those to whom invitations have gone include the following:

Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, New York city; Dr. Oscar Auerbach, director of laboratories, Sea View hospital; Dr. Miriam Brailey, Johns Hopkins hospital; Dr. Roderick Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. H. D. Chadwick, commissioner of health, Boston, Mass.; Dr. J. W. Cutler, Henry Phipps Institute; Dr. Edgar Davis, Garfield hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Kendall Emerson, National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. H. W. Hetherington, Henry Phipps Institute; Dr. Holland Hudson, National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Esmond D. Long, director, Henry Phipps Institute; Dr. Max Lurie, Henry Phipps Institute; Dr. Howard F. Root, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Albert E. Russell, United States Public Health Service; Dr. C. St. C. Guild, National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. John B. West, New York city, and Jessamine Whitney, National Tuberculosis Association.

The Southern Commission on Interracial Co-operation, in annual session at Atlanta University, last week, unanimously indorsed proposed federal aid to public education in the several states, "on a basis that will equalize educational opportunity for white and colored."

The commission also discussed at length the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the Lloyd Gaines case, which affirmed the constitutional right of negroes to equality of opportunity for graduate education in states which maintain dual school systems. In reference to this decision, unanimous agreement was reached on the following points:

1. That any solution to be acceptable must be within the limits of the supreme court decision.

2. That movements looking to the creation of dishonest or shabby institutions for graduate training for negroes be strongly discouraged.

3. That the implications of the Gaines decision as to equality of educational opportunity be followed through all phases of negro education, from elementary to university training.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. Ashby Jones, honorary president; Howard W. Odum, president; Mary McLeod Bethune, first vice president; Bertha M. Newell, second vice president; Rufus E. Clement, third vice president; Will W. Alexander, executive director; C. H. Tobias, associate director; Emily H. Clay, secretary, and J. Sherrard Kennedy, treasurer. Howard W. Odum was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Sixty members of the commission were in attendance, representing 13 states and the District of Columbia. Invited guests increased the attendance to more than a hundred.

The life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the famous Haitian general, whose courageous exploits were the foundation stone in preserving the independence of the small island republic, is being depicted in 41 sketches on exhibition in New York city at the new DePorres Interracial Center at 20 Vesey street. The exhibition, the work of Jacob Lawrence, will continue through June 5. The center is operated by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York and is named after the famous 17th century negro Dominican friar, Saint Martin DePorres, of Peru, who was beatified March March 19, 1836.

'Caucasians Only' Idea Irksome To Wm. Pickens

Daily World 8-1-39

By WILLIAM PICKENS

Atlanta, Ga.

We have seen 'clippings alleged to be from a report by the chamber of commerce of the state of New York, proposing that only Caucasians be admitted to immigrantship and citizenship in the United States. Such barbarous "race" ideas are, of course, to be found in America and in all other nations, even among all the savages. But it is a bit interesting to find theme invading the "report" of so-called hard-headed business men.

Let us see: "Caucasian" is a conventional term, usually applied without discrimination to all the paler peoples, who are low in the under-skin pigmentation. These peoples do not belong to the same "race" at all, in the loose sense of that word, and the paucity of pigmentation is often all that they have in common. Most of our United States population has come from Europe, and the next largest descent is from Africa. But all south Europe is plainly Negroid. Don't be shocked: that all began to happen many generations before Caesar met Cleopatra, and has gone on for ages.

The Negroid element is often very visible, even in the color, as you journey southward in Italy and in Spain and in the Balkans. That is the reason why our tongue sought our cheek when Mussolini joined the "Aryan" parade. The Mediterranean was once a valley, not a sea, and the best science of man has it that the Nordics are only bleached-out black people from Africa,—which accounts for Nordic curly hair and long heads, and other physical traits.

Our present North American population is only incidentally Eur-african; because the European discovered and exploited the continent and because the Africans was brought here to work it. And now the New York chamber of commerce would have us to shut out not only all the rest of the world but also the relatives of these Aframericans, who have done more than their proportionate share of the hard work here.

LOOK AT THE MORALS

When Bilbo, of Mississippi, says something just like that (Let us send the Negro "back" to Africa;), we laugh and say, "What a silly man!" But when such ideas emanate from a business report of our most cosmopolitan state, it calls for a different response. Of course, only thoughtless people could ever advocate sending anything "back" where it has never been: practically all the 15,000,000 "Negroes" of America were born here and none of them have been to Africa, even on a visit. (There are many millions of our lighter-skinned citizens who could really be sent "back" to Europe, but we do not advocate it).

Let us look at the morals of this exclusion idea,..not that morality had anything to do with its conception: There is the American Indian, whom we all found here. No one knows when he came here, or from what other part of the world. Most likely he came from Asia, as he has color and characteristics that point toward such origin. But this Bilbo-istic idea would even shut out all Mexicans, who are nine-tenths Indian, and practically all the other Central and South American peoples, who are large mixtures of African, Indian and European, with often much Oriental.

NEGRO GOT HERE FIRST

And look at the Negro in relation to the morals of this idea: There is much evidence that the blacks of Africa, who by the way were civilized at least 10,000 years before any European was civilized, had come to this western hemisphere long before Columbus or the Norsemen. They had crossed the Atlantic, or some now lost Atlantic, and they have left their marks most clearly in the civilizations and the monuments from Mexico to Peru.

But suppose we do not try to go so far back but just take up with this Negro who is here now: As a group he is the oldest of all the immigrant Americans. His immigration into the United States closed at the opening of the Civil War, so that the Negro is American for 8-years on back to over three hundred years. On the other hand, most of our whites have come to America, in one ancestor or another, since the Civil War closed........ SINCE THE NEGRO QUIT COMING!

Consequently the blacks, who were nearly half the total (non-Indian) population in many of the colonies (more than half in some), and who were nearly 14 per cent of the total population, Indians and all at the Civil war, are now only 10 percent of the total. With the rawest of raw deals he has made the very best of our local citizens: altho not in the history books, he was in the Revolutionary War. He was a "Minute Man" and a soldier of George Washington.

We did not know until after we had graduated from Yale university, long after, that Negro soldiers stood about five thousand strong with George Washington at Yorktown, when he overcame Cornwallis....and the DAR does not know that yet,......and if we had stayed at Yale we would not now know about it.....The American Negro has done his share of the pioneering work, of the fighting and dying and of all the building of the country. Certainly there can be no more morals in wanting to shut out him and his kind than in wanting to shut out the aboriginal Indian.

The few "foreign Negroes" in the United States are only from British America, Canada, Bermuda and Jamaica,..and they are about all in New York City. But these are the people who worked and died and built our Panama Canal for us, and who are now guiding our ships safely through it. (Go and look for yourself).

Besides, there is no statement in these narrow proposals. They create in all the colored peoples a sympathy for Japan..for a stand against "white" arrogance. For there can be no more sense in trying to make the western world white than in trying to make all the world white,....and perhaps there could be no less success in it.

By Ric ROBERTS

Dean Faulkner Gave Us Food; Halting Underdog Poisoning

ONE Sunday afternoon in October, back in 1930, Dean W. J. Faulkner of Fisk (then pastoring Atlanta's First Congregational church) visited Clark University, to do an hour's lecture to the students.

Daily World

I will never forget the message he brought that fall afternoon. He said, among other things, that "Culture is simply one's regard for the feelings of others; one's consideration for the feelings of others."

4-2-39

I thought and still think his definition a masterpiece but the highlight of that talk hinged around a story he told. We were gathered informally down at Thayer Hall in the gathering twilight and the traditional couples of lads and lassies smitten by varsity love, were around whispering and listening.

Atlanta, Ga.

It was a good chance for them to be together and they took it. Yet, as the kindly Dean Faulkner arched his brows and ran a handkerchief across his face—as he began this story, they listened in absolute quiet.

Said he: "Opportunity is the vehicle of achievement. A little white boy, looking at Chief Justice Taft's picture in yesterday's editions, says: Mother, Chief Jusitce Taft is growing old—pretty soon they'll be seeking a man to replace him.'

"Or," continued the speaker, "he may say: 'Mother Ambassador Dawes is aging, too. If a fellow takes himself in hand, if he studies and is a good fellow he may someday fill either one of these positions—eh, Mother?'

The Chance Is Yours

"It is the constant parade of these ideals, of these opportunities to the young white child that lights his face up with hope, that fires his imagination!" continued Dean Faulkner.

"It is the priceless urge to live and do, that fashions his life, his desires for it is ever before him. At least four of our next Presidents are already born. Somewhere they live today—a lad shootiing mables in California, a lad abed with measles in Colorado today, a lad in classroom in Boston—who knows?

"But somewhere they are this day. The chance will come, they will take it and walk into the White House amid banners and accliam. Hoow could a normal child with a heritage so great, so entirely satisfying, fail?

"Then we look at our own children. The words DON'T and CAN'T and NO are clamped about their sensitive, eager little hearts from the first day they learn to toddle. All the really important faces they learn about in the first reader in fairy tales in history and in the Bible are white faces—different from their's.

"There is no horde of challenges to catch the eye, to fire the imagination. Their's is the heritage of defeatism. If they reach the pinnacle they do it at premium prices—against all odds."

It was a fine message.

Hence Carver, Louis

Endless opportunity, inspiring challenges look squarely into the faces of the white youngster. The Dempseys, Roosevelts, Fords, Morgans, Mayos, Gehrigs, Charles Evans Hughes, the Pershings call him.

His ideals are set vividly before him. He has every chance to believe himself heir to the grandest things on earth. With proper care and a dash of luck he may raise himself up, up, up above the crowd. Fortune and opportunity beckon to him!

Joe Louis has aided this generation of dark kids. He has given them a feeling of racial excellence, he has done much to thwart the underdog heritage. His example and that of a Carver or a Wasserman or an Owens I like best of all—these men are not merely the leaders within their own race; THEY RANK AHEAD OF THE BEST ON EARTH.

Oh, I know a kid can be lured with excellence within his own race. He can be a Patterson, a Spaulding or a White but the right and opportunity to attain station at the top of the heap of mankind is the one I'm thinking about.

Let him know that opportunity is there. Let him know that the world bows today at the feet of Dr. Carver and Joe Louis and Jesse Owens and Dr. Wasserman—not just twelve million Afra-mericans but two billion human beings; people the whole world over. There's no telling what the next fifty years will see our youngsters do.

Dr. Carver and Joe Louis have shown them the way. That's all they need.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier 5-13-39

Arna Bontemps is one of the very small number of Negro novelists that writes well. In "Black Thunder," a novel of Negro insurrection in pre-Civil War Virginia, he began the exploration of Negro revolutionary source material for literary purposes. He now continues it with "Drums at Dusk," a novel of the beginning of the Haitian slave revolt which adds much to his literary stature. It is written with the delicacy and poetic flavor, the sure knowledge, genteel scorn and dry humor for which Mr. Bontemps has become known. His descriptions are done with the deft adequacy of the skilled etcher, whether he is picturing the Haitian jungle at dawn, the sordid life of Cap Francais or the gay life at the Breda plantation house.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

But for all that, Mr. Bontemps gives the reader the feel of the times and the impression of authenticity, his characterizations often leave something to be desired. Many of them are mere names. Perhaps this may be due to the fact that this is not a long novel, and yet it is crowded with incident which possibly precludes adequate depiction of character in many instances.

This is not to say that the novel does not possess high readability. It certainly does. He has presented a sincere and sympathetic picture of Haitian life and conditions on the eve of the slave uprising, and shown the conflicting forces and personalities at work. His Toussaint is a lovable, homely, canny character, but by no means Homeric, albeit it may be a truer characterization than others to which we are more accustomed.

One thing I like about Mr. Bontemps is that he does not wallow in propaganda. He is first of all a novelist, and only incidentally a Negro. He does not shout his sympathies from the housetops, but there is never any doubt where they lie. I should say that they are human rather than racial. All in all, he has again done a fine piece of work, and I commend it to our aspiring story tellers as an example to follow. (The MacMillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. $2.50.)

* * *

Novels like those of Arna Bontemps, Zora Hurston, Jessie Fauset, Walter White, Langston Hughes, etc., seem to me to be just the sort of material Negro moving picture producers should be looking for. Any of them could be adapted to the screen and inexpensively produced.

There are said to be about 600 outlets for "race" pictures, and there might be even more for a first class Negro picture produced with sympathy and skill. I can see no reason why such pictures should not be at once popular, educational and profitable. It is not unlikely that a large number of our schools and colleges might rent films of solid historical merit to aid in the study of Negro history. There is certainly a wealth of material at hand, ranging from the days of colonial America to the present. Personally I am sick of so-called "race" pictures that actually malign and traduce Negroes, alehough acted and directed by Negroes. It is time for us to leave behind the clown and underworld type of movies. If our producers can present bad pictures, as they have been doing, they can also produce good ones.

* * *

It should not be difficult to do for Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Phyllis Wheatley, Colonel Young, the Liberian pioneers and other great Negro historical characters, what white producers have done for the great white characters of American history. After all, we have also had our grand characters, our pioneers, our founders and champions whose contributions have been equally important and significant. I imagine that audiences would applaud films showing Negro pioneer life in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas as readily as those depicting the doings of white founders. It is largely a matter of skill in presentation. The story of Booker T. Washington would certanly get as enthusiastic reception as did the story of Dr. Carver, from whites as well as Negroes. Even the South might like it—the white South—if it were not too chauvinistic.

* * *

The Negro writer has an opportunity to do as much to break down racial hatred and misunderstanding as anyone else, perhaps more than most people. Many more people will read a story before they will a history.

Our novelists would be more numerous and more skillful, I am sure, if they had more outlets for their work. As things are at present, only the most skillful can hope to get in the big magazines that pay liberally for stories. But a novelist gains skill with practice and publication. It is immensely helpful to a writer to have his work published, even if the payment for it is small.

Unfortunately there are few such outlets today for the aspiring Negro writer who is ambitious to depict the past and present life of his people. Neither our newspapers nor our magazines offer much of an outlet and our few magazines offer even less. This is partially due to the lack of demand on the part of the public that reads Negro newspapers and magazines, and partially due to a feeling on the part of many editors that *belles lettres* are not important.

A writer who has had the experience of seeing his work in print in a Negro newspaper or magazine is quite likely to have it published later by publications of general circulation.

* * *

It seems to me that too many of our writers have neglected the adventure, mystery and detective magazines. Well-written stories with Negro subordinate characters and a sympathetic racial slant would be accepted if submitted. Too many of our writers are too largely interested in getting over a message of racial significance rather than writing a first-rate story. Even the biggest slick-paper magazines have carried stories with sympathetically depicted Negro characters. But naturally they had to be of general interest to be accepted. There is not nearly as much anti-Negro bias in editorial offices as many aspiring Negro writers imagine. Numbers of stories by Negroes have been turned down largely because they were poorly written or were too realistic for general consumption. One must make an effort to cater to the market, but this does not necessarily call for clowning.

* * *

Most good writers, it is true, stem from the middle and upper classes with some background of culture, money and leisure. We have not had much of a background of either. The struggle to merely live has been so great that when we attained security we were more than willing to rest on our laurels. Then, too, many of our experiences have been so painful that we would rather forget about them than to chronicle them. Under the circumstances, we haven't been able to cultivate much of the detachment essential to the production of first-class literary work.

As time goes on, however, I feel confident that more and more competent Negro writers will emerge. In the meantime those who have the urge and ambition to write should receive more encouragement than they do, from publications catering to their people and from producers of motion pictures about Negro life. No people is truly cultured until it has a literature. Writers like Arna Bontemps have shown what the possibilities are.

Courier
5-13-39
Pittsburgh Pa.

Mobile, Ala., Register
February 18, 1939

olored Leader Heard In Talk Friday Night

Oscar W. Adams of Birmingham rand chancellor of the Knights o ythias and secretary-treasurer o he church extension department o he A. M. E. Zion Church, deliverec n address at the St. Louis Stree Baptist Church Friday night befor n audience that filled the churcl nd made up largely of fraterna rder leaders, church and socia vorkers.

Adams is a native Alabamian anc was born in Mobile County. Afte expressing his pleasure in being ir his old home city, and for the fin relations existing between the races he spoke from the subject, "Ou Present Day Problems and Example to Follow."

The speaker urged the younge group to associate their lives with the best characters of both races, tc read good books and to make the Bible the chief literature in thei libraries.

Adams spoke under the auspice of the Emily Academy of Beauty Culture and was brought to Mobile by that institution and ~~fraterna~~ ~~orders of the city~~ and district.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
FEB. 19, 1939 F22

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Speaking upon "Our Responsibil-ty to Youth," Miss Maud E. Brown, f Louisville, was heard by an verflow audience at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church last Sunday s guest speaker on the Founders Day program of Alpha Kappa Al-pha Sorority. Omicron Omega Chapter sponsored the program, and Soror Madeline Harris Davis, Basilius, introduced the speaker.

Soror Brown urged fraternities and sororities of Birmingham to band together in a Pan-Hellenic Council to do a constructive job in solving for youth its problems of delinquency. She told of such a pro-gram in Louisville and Cincinnati She said work of the organization should be social and not so much scholastic.

She urged that youth be taugh courtesy, honesty, obedience and in-dustry, saying it was the duty o the schools, the Y. W. C. A., Y. M C. A. and other organizations to ai youth in obtaining the righ philosophy of life to prepare the to shoulder responsibilities if the are to become the men and wome of tomorrow.

* * *

Bill Robinson, honorary presiden of the Negro Actors Guild of America, was reelected last Sunday i New York City. Other officers ar Laura Bowman and Lester A. Walton, vice presidents; James A (Billboard) Jackson, historian, an Vivian Harris, secretary.

Reports of Fredi Washingto executive director and secretar and W. C. Handy treasurer, we made. Elmer A. Carter, chairma of the finance and nomination committee, made report for th body.

Guest speaker was Frank Gillmore, international president of th Associated Actors and Artists America.

President Noble Sissle conducte the meeting and lauded the membership for its support of the aim of the guild: "To stress the position of the Negro in the theate to administer to his needs, and perpetuate his accomplishments."

* * *

Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president of Tuskegee Institute, and director of many philanthropic agencies for education of Negroes, wa guest recently of the Jackson County teachers and Jeanes worker a Scottsboro, and principal speake for the Scottsboro school driv building program.

Dr. Williams accompanied th Jeanes worker, Mrs. Mary Englis Plump, to seven of the 10 schools and expressed himself as being favorably impressed with the work i Jackson County.

The teachers and Jeanes worke are grateful to Supt. L. W. Jordan of the Jackson County school system, for arranging the conference and visit of Dr. Williams.

* * *

The Birmingham unit, Britto McKenzie Post No. 150, America Legion, will meet Sunday. Chairman of activities, Robert Springfield, urges all veterans to attend

Recently several veterans in an around Birmingham have been sen to the Veterans Administration Facility No. 91, Tuskegee, among who are Comrades D. L. White, Roma Martin, Barney Snedecar, accompanied by Comrades Martin and Lan Todd, Comrades Jimmie Meyers an Comrade Will Dunson. A word o cheer to these veterans and thei families will be appreciated.

* * *

Attorney Charles Roxborough, o Detroit, and former state senato was appointed by Gov. Frank Fitzgerald to membership on the appeal board of the Unemploymen Compensation Commssion las week. The post carries with it a estimated salary of $4,000 annually

Attorney Roxborough is presiden of the Detroit Planning Commission and a member of the Wayn County Board of Supervisors. H was born in 1888 at Plaquemine, La is a graduate of the Detroit Colleg of Law, and has been an activ lawyer 25 years. As a member o the appeal board, Attorney Roxborough will be charged with the adjustment of employe-employer labo relations.

* * *

Prizes were awarded Friday nigh to four students who won in the recent essay contest conducted by the Periclean Club. The awards were made at the Midwinter forum of the club at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Successful contestants were Lummie Player, of the Pratt City School, for the elementary division; Annie Carrington, of Wenonah School No. 1, for junior high school group; Carl Leftwish, Interurban Heights High School, for the school division, and Ella Maddox, of Miles Memorial College, for the college group.

The subject hinged around the life of James Weldon Johnson. Contest judges were E. A. Brown, Jr., of Industrial High faculty; Mrs. A. W. West, of Miles Memorial College, and Felix Paul, of Lewisburg School

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VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Courier

4-15-39

Pittsburg Pa

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler, and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

A. B. Magil, editor of the "New Masses," writes: "In your column n the March 18 issue of the Pittsburgh Courier you write: 'With extremely few exceptions, the publications that thundered wrathfully at the poor beldames of the D.A.R. and the mediocrities of the Washington School Board have no Negroes on their payrolls except as newsboys or laborers. And this even includes the Communist New Masses whose denunciatory editorial bristled with invective, etc.'"

"I wish to call your attention to the fact," continues the editor, "that your statement regarding the New Masses is entirely erroneous. The New Masses has a small number of employes, but it includes a Negro, Alison Burroughs, daughter of Charles and Williana Burroughs, who is employed neither as a newsboy nor a laborer. She works at the switchboard and information desk of our office, and this happens to be physically the most prominent position in our office, since all visitors must see her before they can see anyone else.

"Since you have made an error which tends to reflect on the New Masses, I request that you publish a retraction in an early issue."

I gladly retract and apologize to the New Masses. Incidentally, orchids to the New Masses for giving employment to a qualified colored girl.

• • •

Perhaps this is also a good time to give credit to the International Workers Order, another Communist adjunct, for the number of colored workers and executives it has on its staff, and for its activity in not only selling cheap and effective insurance without discrimination to colored and white workers alike, but for its efforts to offer a more advanced social program to its interracial membership. In these things it surpasses any white-controlled insurance company I know about, and I believe that some of our Negro-controlled fraternal insurance companies could study its social program with profit. Of course this is not to say by any means that the Negro-owned fraternal insurance companies have not had and do not have social programs. These have ranged from hospitals to hotels and have included attempts at adult education and protection of civil liberties. But I understand that the I.W.O. has gone somewhat farther than this, as for example the flying school it has started in Philadelphia, as reported in the April 1 issue of this newspaper.

• • •

It seems to me to be particularly important at this time, when people are dividing into rival gangs seeking concerts for sundry programs of social significance, for those who wish to stay above barbaric herd-mindedness to strive to "give the devil his due."

There is probably not a single movement in the world that does ot contain kindly, sincere and conscientious people. Nor is there single one whose program does not contain some meritorious planks.

In every sea of error there are apt to be islands of truth, even ough there may be as great difficulty in locating them as there is finding an isolated atoll in the expanses of the Pacific.

Because we are opposed in the main to a certain program, is no ason why we should give no quarter. While I view with apprehen- on and misgivings the tactics, strategy and propaganda of many roups struggling to introduce Utopia, I am not blind to the fact at they usually have a good reason-for-being and that their ideals e usually lofty. So I try not to be too intolerant.

* * *

Unfortunately ideals have a way of becoming somewhat submerged in the practical business of keeping movements and institutions alive and making more efficient their administration. This seems to me to be especially true where appeals must be made for mass membership and support. Simple minds are not apt to grasp shadings and nuances. They comprehend much better the propaganda that is painted in extremes of black versus white, good versus bad and angel versus devil, and so the temptation of propagandists to use such arguments is and has always been very great. Appeals to the emotions are usually more productive of income and membership than appeals to the intellect, so that generally what is most popular is also most false.

Today more than ever we are getting our impressions of what is going on and what people are doing and thinking (if at all) from extremely distorted pictures, like the Cave People described in Plato's Republic.

* * *

For example, there is considerable error, in my opinion, in the ommunist philosophy, tactics and strategy, and for that reason uch unavoidable injustice, viciousness and exploitation not dissimilar rom that inherent in other philosophies and movements against hich Reds vociferously inveigh. But Communist critics too fre- uently err in assuming that the same thing is not true of other mass ovements. In other words, the error which critics castigate is pri- arily human, and the greater the mass of people gathered under ne banner and welded by a single philosophy and discipline, the ore likely are there to be such evils as individuals of enlightenment bhor. In brief, it becomes necessary for reasons of self-preservation nd the besting of enemies to resort as a party or group to prac- ices and policies revolting to individual members. And one can only ay, tolerantly, that the group means well, like the little boy who sed a sledge hammer to kill a fly on his baby sister's head.

* * *

The persons who thinks for himself and does not permit his head to be used as a trash can by zealous propagandists, will note a striking similarity between the basic philosophies of all mass movements however dissimilar they may outwardly appear. They all have a grand ideal, they are all mob-minded, they all have slogans and songs, they all have insignia and flags, they all publish newspapers and magazines, they all inundate their members with pamphlets and appeals, they all stage mass meetings and demonstrations under various names but for the same reasons, and they all create job-holding heirarchies eager to perpetuate their sinecures. Many of the inevitable conflicts within these movements are basically rude scrambles for the all-too- few jobs and immediately due to conflicting personal egos masquerading as rival ideologies. These were the fundamental and immediate causes of the splits in the Catholic Church, in the various Left organizations, in Mohammedanism, in the Republican and Democratic Parties, in many Protestant denominations, in Soviet Russia, in Nazi Germany, and so forth.

* * *

Mass movements tend to congeal, stratify and institutionalize As they wax more powerful, they become more conservative becaus they have more to conserve. Where conflict arises within, or wher a concerted drive for adherents is in progress, there often is a sacrifice of the weakest and least troublesome. This is a general rule and wherever it is at work, minorities must be alert and careful Note that as between the whites and the far less numerous Negroes the Protestant and Catholic churches, the political parties, labor unions and businesses have not scrupled to subordinate if not eliminate the Negro, the women or the microscopic minority of sceptics who can penetrate the clouds of propaganda to the realities and who are amused by the ironies, contrasts, paradoxes and rascalities of the human race enmasse. To me all movements are to a certain extent suspect, and that includes the Communist as well as the Catholic, but none is without some merit, and I am always as willing to cite their virtues as to trumpet their vices.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 19, 1939

Urban League

By
JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt talked informally before the second national conference on problems of the negro and negro youth held in Washington, January 12, 13 and 14. After making a few brief statements, the first lady suggested that instead of making a formal address she would be glad to attempt to answer any question any person in the audience might wish to ask her. Preliminary to questions being raised, Mrs. Roosevelt made the following statement:

"I think it is foolish for us not to realize that all young people are under a handicap today, a handicap created by a changing world. And the young people of the negro race, I think, are probably under a greater handicap than other groups in the nation for a variety of reasons."

The first question asked Mrs. Roosevelt was:

"Mrs. Roosevelt, you were in Birmingham at the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. You spoke on the youth question. Many of us were not there. Would you say something of what kind of group it was and your impression of the youth session of the conference?"

"Well, my impression of the youth session of that conference was a very favorable one; favorable for a number of reasons. In the first place, I thought that there was more liberality of thinking among all the young people there than you would have found, perhaps, among some of the older people. I thought that the young people who presided showed a great deal of good judgment and good sense. There was in Birmingham an opportunity for bad judgment to create a situation which might have discredited that entire conference. But the fact that the young as well as the old showed an amount of patience and tolerance, which I thought very remarkable among the young particularly, made it possible to continue a conference which I think may have far-reaching results without anybody being able to say that existing laws were not obeyed no matter how people felt about them.

"And the fact that it was stated that, as long as laws existed we would obey them even though we might not approve of them. made it possible to discuss subjects which I think were necessary to better understanding and more knowledge on the part of a great many people. I felt that the youth session, particularly, should have the respect and admiration of the older people who were there, for the judgment and calmness that they showed on all sides, when a little bit of the hot-headedness of youth might have spoiled the possibility of the continuation of the conference and curtailed that free and open discussion which I think very valuable.

"I was, unfortunately, not able to be at more than one of the youth panels. I don't know how much it covered but I feel sure that it will lead to really good work. I have already had intimations that the work was going to be carried on which was started there and I feel that a real forward step was taken.

"Even at the meeting I attended I feel that there was a clarification of certain standings, of certain points of view that were held by important people. One of the gentlemen present stated a point of view which perhaps he would not have stated under any circumstances and it was a good thing to know how he felt. I have great hopes that the work may grow and increase the better understanding which may come as a result of that conference."

Delegate: "What are your views on the anti-lynching legislation?"

Mrs. Roosevelt: "Yes, I am perfectly willing to give it to you as an individual. I doubt very much whether the anti-lynching legislation would do away with lynching, but I would like to see it passed, because I think it puts us as a whole on record against something which we should certainly all of us, anywhere in this country, be against. However, believe that it should be passed as applying to every part of the country, so that there can be no question as to any part of the country's believing that taking the law into your own hands is permissible. I personally think that we should pass that type of anti-lynching legislation as soon as possible as a gesture, even if it doesn't succeed in doing away at once with all the evils that we would like to see done away with."

Delegate: "I wonder if you would mind giving your opinion as to whether or not the national government could take a definite step to equalize educational opportunities not only as between races but as between sections of the country?"

Mrs. Roosevelt: "No, I don't mind, again giving it as a personal opinion. I don't want you to take any of the opinions that I give as representative of the administration. They are representative of what I think as an individual. I would like very much to see the federal government—I am not stating up to what amount or in what measure exactly—but I would like to see the federal government take steps to equalize the educational opportunities everywhere both as to localities and as to races.

"I think that an effort should be made to live up to our original conception of public education, which was that every child, everywhere, had a right to same opportunities for education. Now, every child is not able to advance along certain lines, perhaps, or even along the same lines. They may not be able to take the same type of education in every way but they should have the opportunity to get education if they are able. I think we should go one step further and make it our objective today to make possible for every child, the development of his or her gifts to the furthest point possible, so that our education will offer a child development according to its capacity and not be a completely stereotyped thing, so that every child must take just the same course right up to the end. That is what sends a lot of your people out of school when they should be still in school. They can't get the things which mean development for them and for their capacities, so I think we should go that step further today, with our added knowledge about education and that the federal government should, as far as the congress thinks it possible, aid in equalizing these opportunities and making them greater along more modern lines."

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE·S·SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier

2-18-39

Pittsburgh

There has been a great deal of growling and gnashing of teeth over the article "Black Pride," by Kimball Goffman (an obvious pseudonym) in the February ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Several readers have asked me to read and comment upon it, and I understand that the Race hustlers of the country have been staging a letter writers' holiday penning indignant notes to the editorial offices of the aforesaid magazine.

After careful perusal of the piece, I see little in it to get excited about. Most of it is extremely superficial. However the colored lady does make a couple of telling points.

She asserts that "Negroes are not champions of race pride" and "have an inferiority complex." I can see no quarrel with this and I doubt that it is any reflection upon so-called Negroes if they have. It requires an unusual store of information and a keen intelligence for a Negro to have group pride in American civilization. Most Negroes, like most people, have only a sketchy knowledge of their history or even contemporary achievements of their group. It is only natural for most colored folk to feel a certain inferiority because of their mudsill status. The marvel is that in the face of the greatest propaganda campaign in history to besmear and malign them, they have so much hope and ambition and solid achievement to their credit.

* * *

Her charge that "There are . . very few Negroes who are proud of their exclusive physical characteristics," is also true, and is to be expected in a country whose fundamental cult is whiteness and where superior mortality is attached to the cut of the jaw, the shape of the nostril and the slope of the forehead. If Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin have been able to poison the minds of the majority of their people in a few short years by complete control of all information, of all books, magazines, newspapers, schools and colleges, how wonderful it is that all Negroes' minds are not poisoned with self-hatred after generations of propaganda by controlled white information services intent on accomplishing this very end.

* * *

Her charge that Negroes are ashamed of their newspapers, is still true of some Negroes, as evidenced by the fact that many ignorant or miseducated colored folk will not buy and read Negro newspapers. But there are about two million Negroes who DO read these newspapers every week.

It just happens that among Negroes as among all people there are all sorts of people. There are Jews who supported Hitler. There are Americans who sell naval

secrets to Japan. There are Chinese who sell out to Tokio. There are Indians who approve of British rule. If colored people all thought and acted alike they wouldn't be human. To expect unanimity of them is utterly childish.

It is also silly to berate certain Negroes for wanting to get out of the slums and buy better homes elsewhere instead of staying "among their people." Every group has done this as its economic position has bettered, and will always do it.

* * *

However, she is on sound ground when she scores Negroes for not making the most of the domestic work they once controlled as servants up to 25 or 30 years ago instead of running after clerical or white collar jobs. We did sleep our opportunities there. It is all too true that we did not systematically train our people to keep abreast of the times. And certainly the scarcity of hotels, restaurants and resorts owned by Negroes and catering to the general public seems to show that somewhere we went off on the wrong track.

But with the increasing job pressure which has been steadily growing through the years, it was inevitable, in a country where the chief religion is whiteness, that jobless whites should break the Negro monopoly on personal service, no matter how well trained Negroes were.

Of course "Negro labor varies in qualification," so does all labor. But one reason why more Negro domestic workers are not more highly skilled is because they have been ousted from many of the best jobs and forced to accept starvation wages. Of course another, and lesser reason is that many have been trifling.

* * *

It is also true that we made a mistake by looking down on these menial tasks we had instead of glorifying them. We started out doing most of the washing and ironing of America, and today we do not control a half-dozen up-to-date steam laundries, while most of the basement hand laundries are operated by Chinese. Just recently have some of our colleges got around to teaching personal service to equip intelligent young Negroes to meet the demands of first-class employers in this field. After decades of hotel work, there are not 10 Negro-owned hotels in the country catering to the general public, and for all our experience in cooking and waiting table in restaurants, the field is controlled by Jews and Greeks. It is significant that even today for all our stimulation of group pride in the past score years, it is the photographs of stenographers, hairdressers and school teachers that fill our newspapers, and not cooks, waitresses and maids, many of whom are prettier, better paid and have more responsible positions.

* * *

However, these characteristics which the author labels as Negro are also to be found in every group. Most of the white people want white collar jobs, too, and only accept work as domestics when they have to. The shift of white population from country to city has been going on all over the world. One of the big problems in every country s to find something to do for the poorly-trained aspirants for white collar jobs who have been schooled into thinking they are too good for anything else. They are perfect material for the various chauvinstic organizations espousing this or that favoritism.

It is true that our present generation has poorer manners than their forefathers, but it is true alike of white and colored.

It is true that we straighten our hair and whiten our skins, which s too bad.

It is true also that Negroes dislike any reminders of their past servitude, whether jokes, stories or songs, but this, too, is understandable and human.

* * *

In short, Mrs. Goffman's article sheds no light on Negro pride or anything else. It's effect will neither be good nor bad. It will probably bewilder a whole lot of people not familiar with the countless facets of Negro life. Her knowledge is superficial and fragmentary, and her thinking is considerably muddled. Nevertheless she has a couple of good points.

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

"Mr. Washington"

We have read with some surprise the speech of Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, at Tuskegee Institute on Monday, May 22, in which the speaker constantly referred to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder and first principal of Tuskegee, as "Mr. Washington."

Our surprise is occasioned because it is generally thought that the Southern white man would much prefer to call a Negro "Doctor" than "Mister." The honorary degree of "Doctor of Laws" was bestowed upon Booker Washington by Harvard University, so in good conscience any one might refer to him as "Dr. Washington."

FLOYD CALVIN

Age

However, to see a Southern white man, liberal though he is, deliberately use the term "Mister" before Negro students when he might have easily used the commonly accepted term of "Doctor," is just another sign to us, of the growing spirit of liberalism in the South. With Senator Bilbo currently raving that he will never call Negroes "Mister," and trying to ship them off to Africa, it is quite encouraging to those of us who plan to remain here in America and continue the fight for improvement along the old lines to see this relenting on a point that is still a bone of contention in too many quarters.

6-3-39

News 9

While he lived, Booker Washington was, to the Southern white man, "Doctor" Washington and "Professor" Washington. It would probably amuse him to know that at last, nearly 25 years after his death, ht is publicly, before Negro youth, and to a Southern white man, "Mister" Washington.

* * * *

"Educational Outlook"

For many months we have observed the monthly publication, "National Educational Outlook Among Negroes," issued from 1210 Lamont street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Last year we noted that the American Teachers Association made this journal its official organ.

Perusal of any issue of this magazine will convince one that it deals adequately and scientifically with the educational problems of the Negro group. It has departments on Adult Education, Religious Education, Higher Education, Secondary Education, Elementary Education, Rural Education, General Education, Vocational Education, Kindergarten-Primary Schools, Recreation and Leisure, Parent-Teacher

This magazine is a welcome addition to the growing body of Negro periodical literature.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier 1-28-39

Pittsburgh, Pa

Well, it's a strange world, with much to laugh at and a little to cry about, unless one be a sadist. Here is the Haitian Government cracking down on Voodooism because the white doctors are fleecing the yokels by claiming to heal the sick and remove enemies. Many of those witch doctors, according to Dr. George E. Simpson of Temple University, are probably suffering from epilepsy, hysteria and paranoia, and need medical examination.

Unless the Haitian oligarchy that sits astride the backs of the black peasantry is merely jealous of the fees collected by these jungle men of mystery or has just grown excessively touchy on the subject of Voodoo, I don't think they ought to single out Voodooism for extermination. What about the various Christian faiths? They are no more sound than Voodooism, yet they are evidently not to be bothered. The ritual of the Catholics, for instance, is quite as outlandish and barbaric as any Voodoo rites. And I have attended Baptist orgies that reminded one of peering over the transom into an insane asylum.

* * *

Voodooism, with the tom-tom, a few steps and some songs, are all that is left in the western world of the ancient African civilization the Negroes brought over with them. It has almost vanished in this country in the face of machine civilization, Christianity and the education and morality flowing from it, and can only be found in certain isolated areas. It has a stronger foothold in the predominantly black islands of the West Indies and the bush country of Suriname where the blacks have not absorbed so much of the white's propaganda misnamed education.

The so-called educated Negroes are ashamed of it — the Haitian and Cuban mulattoes and their ilk, without attempting to understand it, or knowing why they are ashamed of it. Of course, psychologically, they are Europeans, having been either schooled in Europe or under the European system of thought and instruction. They are everywhere eager to make white people think that their outlook is the "white" outlook and that the odor of the jungle is completely eradicated. Nothing must remind them of the ancestral Voodooism which they would fain forget — except when they are eager for a potent powder for purposes of virtue or vice.

* * *

Voodooism or African Animism is as psychologically sound, and thus no less absurd than Christianity. Many of the practices and beliefs of one are to be found in the other, if somewhat disguised. The ritual of the Voodoo priests is no more silly and adolescent than the mumblings, snortings, posturings and gestures of Catholic, Anglican and Protestant Episcopal divines. And I have seen Baptist and Methodist dervishes whose performances screamed for a straightjacket, or for the RKO circuit.

* * *

The "getting religion" of the Christians of the more loud-mouthed and demonstrative variety is apiece with the "possessions" of the Voodoo devotees. The animal sacrifices, finally eaten by the assemblage, are on the same order as the sacrament, and mean the same thing. The houngan who, for a price, essays to "put that thing" on or off somebody, is only slightly removed from the preacher who pretends to intervene with God for poor sinners in exchange for pork and beans. No less efficacious than a sacred Christian shrine containing a chip off the stone with which David slew Goliath, is a Voodoo shrine containing a segment of snake's skin, a leopard's eye and the husk off an ant's heel.

* * *

The houngans pretend to work miracles no more wondrous and incredible than the Christian clergy, and both do it for pay. The preacher who accepts no money for his wizadry is more rare than a Hebrew in Berchtesgaden. Countless people believe they're Hell-bound if no priest is present at death to say some magic words. At practically all of our State executions except those performed by armed mobs, there is always some solemn and cow-voiced rector on hand to mumble the spiritual abacadabra before the executioner does his stuff. The houngan at least mixes some goopher dust and goes into a trance to cure bodily ills whereas the Christian Science Healer essays to banish the ailment by repeating with the victim that there is no pain or ache.

* * *

I doubt that in the long run the Haitian houngans are any more a burden on society than our own Men of God. One of my earliest recollections is a sleek Senegambian bishop with jowls like a prize porker, wolfing down the choiciest part of the Sunday chicken and gobbling biscuits like an ostrich swallowing crab apples. Since time immemorial the holy men have had the pick of the victuals and hard-working families have footed the bill. About a quarter million preachers ride around the country on half fare and the general traveling public make up the difference. It would take all the Musica brothers to figure out how much coal, gas, electricity, provender and liquor the average preacher consumes annually at public expense.

* * *

A loud and plaintive squawk goes up at any suggestion that these emoluments in exchange for the preacher's spiritual wizadry be cut off. The parsons' tongues are as eloquent in defense of the right to charge for practicing their magic as their jaws are powerful in destroying a cargo of spareribs or a half-dozen pork chops. And being a tolerant and understand atheist, I for one, am not averse to the clerical heirachy being recompensed for their labors in the spiritual realm. However, I should like to see the Voodoo doctors have the same right.

* * *

Whether practicing Voodoo, Christianity, Mohammedanism, Shin

oism or any of the other mysteries, preachers are, alas, necessary. Mar s born with but one instinct: fear. Being in the main physically anc nentally weak, he is ever in need of a slug of spiritual tonic to enable him to bear up under adversity and keep going. Only a very smal minority of humanity is able to face the hard realities of lif without some spiritual opiate or aphrodisiac. If after fingering a cruc fix or guzzling a beaker of goat's blood or hearing a Holy Man moo one is bolstered up and eager to fight instead of flee, then surely thes acts and what they represent have some merit.

* * *

It really makes no more difference what particular religion is sustaining and strengthening a man who needs it than it makes a difference to a thirsty man on an August day whether the beer he drinks is Schlitz or Budweiser or whether his rickey is made with Gordon's or Gilbey's gin.

All these practitioners of the magical arts are seeking the same end: To help man to reconcile himself to his fate, to face life unflinchingly, to be modest and philanthropic, and to die with as much grace as possible.

In this sense, though, they battle fiercely between themselves with each claiming God for their very own, they belong to One Big Union. Thus, I grieve to see the older forms of magic like Voodooism, blacklisted and outlawed while imitators and elaborators go merrily on their way.

It just isn't fair. Live and let live, say I. And if the houngans survive and flourish, then more power to them. Perhaps in time, if left alone, they may evolve into Baptist preachers, come out of their jungle fastnesses and start campaigns to acquire secnd-hand churches.

Perhaps that's what the Haitian politicians are afraid of.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier 1-28-39

Pittsburgh, Pa

Well, it's a strange world, with much to laugh at and a little to cry about, unless one be a sadist. Here is the Haitian Government cracking down on Voodooism because the white doctors are fleecing the yokels by claiming to heal the sick and remove enemies. Many of those witch doctors, according to Dr. George E. Simpson of Temple University, are probably suffering from epilepsy, hysteria and paranoia, and need medical examination.

Unless the Haitian oligarchy that sits astride the backs of the black peasantry is merely jealous of the fees collected by these jungle men of mystery or has just grown excessively touchy on the subject of Voodoo, I don't think they ought to single out Voodooism for extermination. What about the various Christian faiths? They are no more sound than Voodooism, yet they are evidently not to be bothered. The ritual of the Catholics, for instance, is quite as outlandish and barbaric as any Voodoo rites. And I have attended Baptist orgies that reminded one of peering over the transom into an insane asylum.

* * *

Voodooism, with the tom-tom, a few steps and some songs, are all that is left in the western world of the ancient African civilization the Negroes brought over with them. It has almost vanished in this country in the face of machine civilization, Christianity and the education and morality flowing from it, and can only be found in certain isolated areas. It has a stronger foothold in the predominantly black islands of the West Indies and the bush country of Suriname where the blacks have not absorbed so much of the white's propaganda misnamed education.

The so-called educated Negroes are ashamed of it — the Haitian and Cuban mulattoes and their ilk, without attempting to understand it, or knowing why they are ashamed of it. Of course, psychologically, they are Europeans, having been either schooled in Europe or under the European system of thought and instruction. They are everywhere eager to make white people think that their outlook is the "white" outlook and that the odor of the jungle is completely eradicated. Nothing must remind them of the ancestral Voodooism which they would fain forget — except when they are eager for a potent powder for purposes of virtue or vice.

* * *

Voodooism or African Animism is as psychologically sound, and thus no less absurd than Christianity. Many of the practices and beliefs of one are to be found in the other, if somewhat disguised. The ritual of the Voodoo priests is no more silly and adolescent than the mumblings, snortings, posturings and gestures of Catholic, Anglican and Protestant Episcopal divines. And I have seen Baptist and Methodist dervishes whose performances screamed for a straightjacket, or for the RKO circuit.

* * *

The "getting religion" of the Christians of the more loud-mouthed and demonstrative variety is apiece with the "possessions" of the Voodoo devotees. The animal sacrifices, finally eaten by the assemblage, are on the same order as the sacrament, and mean the same thing. The houngan who, for a price, essays to "put that thing" on or off somebody, is only slightly removed from the preacher who pretends to intervene with God for poor sinners in exchange for pork and beans. No less efficacious than a sacred Christian shrine containing a chip off the stone with which David slew Goliath, is a Voodoo shrine containing a segment of snake's skin, a leopard's eye and the husk off an ant's heel.

* * *

The houngans pretend to work miracles no more wondrous and incredible than the Christian clergy, and both do it for pay. The preacher who accepts no money for his wizadry is more rare than a Hebrew in Berchtesgaden. Countless people believe they're Hell-bound if no priest is present at death to say some magic words. At practically all of our State executions except those performed by armed mobs, there is always some solemn and cow-voiced rector on hand to mumble the spiritual abacadabra before the executioner does his stuff. The houngan at least mixes some goopher dust and goes into a trance to cure bodily ills whereas the Christian Science Healer essays to banish the ailment by repeating with the victim that there is no pain or ache.

* * *

I doubt that in the long run the Haitian houngans are any more a burden on society than our own Men of God. One of my earliest recollections is a sleek Senegambian bishop with jowls like a prize porker, wolfing down the choicest part of the Sunday chicken and gobbling biscuits like an ostrich swallowing crab apples. Since time immemorial the holy men have had the pick of the victuals and hard-working families have footed the bill. About a quarter million preachers ride around the country on half fare and the general traveling public make up the difference. It would take all the Musica brothers to figure out how much coal, gas, electricity, provender and liquor the average preacher consumes annually at public expense.

* * *

A loud and plaintive squawk goes up at any suggestion that these emoluments in exchange for the preacher's spiritual wizadry be cut off. The parsons' tongues are as eloquent in defense of the right to charge for practicing their magic as their jaws are powerful in destroying a cargo of spareribs or a half-dozen pork chops. And being a tolerant and understand atheist, I for one, am not averse to the clerical heirachy being recompensed for their labors in the spiritual realm. However, I should like to see the Voodoo doctors have the same right.

* * *

Whether practicing Voodoo, Christianity, Mohammedanism, Shin oism or any of the other mysteries, preachers are, alas, necessary. Man s born with but one instinct: fear. Being in the main physically and mentally weak, he is ever in need of a slug of spiritual tonic to enable him to bear up under adversity and keep going. Only a very smal minority of humanity is able to face the hard realities of lif without some spiritual opiate or aphrodisiac. If after fingering a cruc fix or guzzling a beaker of goat's blood or hearing a Holy Man moo one is bolstered up and eager to fight instead of flee, then surely thes acts and what they represent have some merit.

* * *

It really makes no more difference what particular religion is sustaining and strengthening a man who needs it than it makes a difference to a thirsty man on an August day whether the beer he drinks is Schlitz or Budweiser or whether his rickey is made with Gordon's or Gilbey's gin.

All these practitioners of the magical arts are seeking the same end: To help man to reconcile himself to his fate, to face life unflinchingly, to be modest and philanthropic, and to die with as much grace as possible.

In this sense, though, they battle fiercely between themselves with each claiming God for their very own, they belong to One Big Union. Thus, I grieve to see the older forms of magic like Voodooism, blacklisted and outlawed while imitators and elaborators go merrily on their way.

It just isn't fair. Live and let live, say I. And if the houngans survive and flourish, then more power to them. Perhaps in time, if left alone, they may evolve into Baptist preachers, come out of their jungle fastnesses and start campaigns to acquire secnd-hand churches.

Perhaps that's what the Haitian politicians are afraid of.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
January 15, 1939

Urban League

By

JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The Tampa Urban League board of directors recently appointed a new executive secretary upon the recommendation of the southern field director of the National Urban League. Charles Edward Boyer, the newly appointed executive, is a native of Raleigh, N. C.

In submitting his name for consideration, the southern field director included the following personal digest of his training and experience:

Educational Qualifications.

High school, St. Augustine's school, Raleigh, N. C., 1923.

College, A. B. degree, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., 1929.

Social work, Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga., 1930.

Work Experience.

February, 1931, to June, 1931, supervisor of transient camp in New Orleans, La. Reference: Major W. H. Bartlette, 1600 Baronne street, New Orleans, La.

Duties—Supervised facilities for rooming and boarding men. Cleared applicants with social service exchange and secured employment through the New Orleans welfare office for persons in the camp.

October, 1932, to June, 1933 case-worker for the Atlanta Community Kitchen, Atlanta, Ga.

Duties—Registered applicants cleared cases through the Social Service Exchange, directed applicants to agency best suited for their individual cases.

October 1, 1933, until August 15 1934, case-work supervisor for the transient division of the E. R. A. of New Orleans, La.

Duties — Supervised case-work department of the transient setup taking care of new applications clearance, returning individuals to legal residences, hospitalization and preparing statistical reports on the cost of daily operation.

August 16, 1934, until October, 1935, director of transient camp in Alexandria, La.

Duties—Directed the entire operation of the Alexandria Transient Bureau, which included feeding, housing of enrollees and work program employing of personnel, leisure-time activities, educational and medical program.

October 29, 1935, to January 17, 1936, teacher at Williston High school, Wilmington, N. C.

Duties—Taught history and algebra and acted as assistant football and basketball coach.

January 18, 1936, until October, 1938. supervisor of negro activities National Youth Administration of North Carolina.

Duties—To assist in setting up negro projects; to help in the selection of supervisors; to keep in touch with all phases of the program; make speeches as often as possible concerning NYA; to try to interest negroes in acting as sponsors to projects in their communities; to get schools to talk NYA and put on helpful programs for their student aid group and to keep NYA constantly before the general public by participating in various activities outside of the restricted NYA set-up.

Attorney T. W. Holmes, chairman of special award committee of the "27 Club," presented to Henry David Dodson a bronze medal given by the "27 Club" for pioneering in business, application to duty and successfully meeting competition Sunday afternoon January 1, at 3 o'clock, at the First Congregational church in connection with the emancipation celebration under the auspices of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Since the Didson kerosene and gasoline units of Mr. Dodson's business bring him into daily contact with such a large number of citizens representing the different cultures of our community and in consideration of the fact that he has through other contacts made a large number of personal friends, a considerable block of those attending the emancipation exercises represented his friends, acquaintances and admirers who came to rejoice with him in this distinguished honor conferred upon him.

The "27 Club" presents each year a bronze medal to some citizen of Atlanta for extraordinary achievement or distinguished service. It will be recalled that on a corresponding occasion, January 1 of last year, President Emeritus Samuel Howard Archer, of Morehouse College, was the recipient of the first award.

President Emeritus Samuel Howard Archer, who recently has retired from the active administrative control of Morehouse College, and who is an honorary member of the "27 Club" of Atlanta, and who was also the recipient of the first award given him by the club for distinguished service was among those included in the guest list at the 15th anniversary of the club recently.

Notwithstanding President Archer has not yet completely recovered from a very serious and protracted illness he is so appreciative of the many efforts the "27 Club" has made toward improving the welfare status of negroes in the city that he came to this function in person to give it the benediction of his congenial, cordial and wholesome personality. His very presence there not only evidenced his interest in young men but characterized the manner in which he has contributed toward making men better and inspiring them to greater endeavor for the past half century. There is no wonder that he is one of the most beloved citizens in the Gate City.

He has always had the courage and fortitude as well as disposition to go wherever he felt his presence would inspire the younger element of the race to higher things. He has a pioneering spirit which has always discouraged his waiting for others to act that he might follow their example. On the contrary, he has chosen to lead the way.

Notwithstanding the many honors he has received and recognition given him in the important positions he has occupied, he has always remained a Democrat. In presenting its first award to this "soldier of the cross" the club brought honor and recognition to itself.

IEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE·S·SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Pittsburgh Courier
May 6/1939

Perhaps the next Spingarn Medal should go to Senator Theodore G. ("The Man") Bilbo of the Commonwealth (mighty common, too) of Mississippi, not for his lifetime of cheap politics based fundamentally on splitting the ears of Cracker groundlings with high-powered Negrophobism, nor for his perpetual demonstration of what statecraft should NOT be, nor for his amazingly negative contribution to the art of domestic felicity, but for his pending bill providing free transportation back to Africa of those Aframericans who are eager to go. Sage Americans of both so-called races will ungrudgingly concede that the Pride of Poplarville, this diminutive Hound of Heaven, "has something there."

Of course the aforementioned medal is supposed to go only to Negroes, which would seem to exclude "The Man" from consideration were it not that his lifelong preoccupation with the color question arouses suspicions of a possible non-Nordic ancestry.

* * *

"The Man" should get the next medal because his legislative opus promises to clarify the color problem as never before and to bring about greater unity among Aframericans by either removing or closing the mouths of the noisy and increasingly influential segregationists and race chauvinists within our group.

Again, it places "on the spot" the hypocritical majority of white folks in public and private life who, while professing to love the Negro and to be deeply interested in his welfare, continue to deprive him of his rights and privileges as an American citizen.

Thirdly, it may prove beneficial to Liberia in particular and Africa in general by shipping to those parts all the pessimistic Negroes who despair of their future in America and thus have no heart to fight intelligently and persistently for their place in the American sun.

* * *

For the past century our struggle toward full citizenship has been hampered and cold-watered by a grist of Senegambians who (a) worship at the shrine of black racial integrity with a sort of reverse Nazism, who (b), in season and out, bleat of the blessings of segregation and never tire of painting its mythical value, and who (c) sing of the glories of Africa and look wistfully toward the Dark Continent as Valhalla.

The departure of this crowd would be a blessing and a good riddance. There would then be left only those colored folk with one allegiance: the United States, and one race: the human. It would rid us of the spineless and unmanly who continually sell us out under the smoke screen of 'race statesmanship," and would leave us few traitors to give aid and comfort to the enemies of our progress.

* * *

Heretofore these people have been able to fall back on the excuse that being trapped here without the facilities to sail away to supposed freedom, and being doomed to a perpetual status of pariahs, they must needs play a slavish role in order to survive, never "rock the boat" for fear of extinction and complacently snooze on the mudsill of society.

Senator Bilbo's bill, if passed, will remove this excuse. Having solicited and accepted handouts all their lives, they cannot gag at this final Federal philanthropy. They can "get out of town" in their traditional manner: on a "freebie," and return instanter to the land from which their black forefathers were snatched to supply American civilization with free labor.

"The Man" says in a letter to the editor of the New York "Age": 'I have in my possession memorials addressed to the President of the United States and to the Congress, to which there are subscribed the names of approximately three million Negroes, who have expressed through these memorials, their desire to migrate."

If three million Aframericans have so petitioned the Government, the desire of this commentator is that they leave as soon as possible for Monrovia and adjacent points. It will be good riddance.

* * *

All those who condone and defend segregation, who advocate "cutting our contact with whites to a minimum," who are opposed to interracial association and racial intermarriage, who gabble about racial art, racial literature and other separatist tendencies, and who chase after the will-o-the-wisp of group economy in an increasingly integrated nation, should jump at this opportunity to follow their theories to the inevitable and logical conclusion.

If separate schools, if separate urban sections, if separate society and racial proportionalism in industry are desirable, then surely a separate country is even more desirable. Those who are eager to maintain their racial identity as Negroes in the American Melting Pot should know by now that this cannot be done, and for the betterment of all concerned they should scram to the jungle. If separatism is a move toward perfection, then separation entirely from America should spell perfection itself.

* * *

Perhaps such a mass migration will, generally speaking, prove a boon to Liberia. The westernized Negro ruling class of that country has for decades been suffering from congenital hookworm and paralysis of intellect. Living in a paradise of fertility and natural resources, they have distinguished themselves chiefly by enslaving their black wards, performing prodigies of indigence and supplying international comic relief in a world disturbed by force and fear. For a century they have virtually starved in a storehouse, living off the bounty of missions and loans from abroad. They haven't established a single school worthy of the name and their cultural contributions are nil. They haven't a single reservoir, factory, mill, pottery, ironworks, stone quarry, cement works, dairy farm, cannery, paved street, sewerage system, steamship of railroad. Their agriculture is neolithic and there is not a hundred miles of passable motor roads in the entire republic.

Perhaps these three million dissatisfied and disgruntled Presidential petitioners could galvanize that Amos 'n' Andy republic into new life with the zeal, intelligence and industry which they claim they cannot exercise in the U.S.A., and establish a modern State as the nucleus of a New Africa. At any rate, the challenge is there and "The Man" is eager that they have the opportunity. If they possess the pioneering urge they claim, they should soon have Liberia criss-crossed with motor roads, dotted with mills, mines, factories, reservoirs, warehouses, lumber mills, canneries, hotels, and, perhaps, at least one narrow gauge railroad.

Of course the present two million aboriginal inhabitants would only reluctantly give up their ancient lands. But this problem could be effectively taken care of by sending over a contingent of our homicide experts armed with their familiar switchblade kinves, ice picks and pistols, which they now use on each other to our present embarrassment and dishonor.

* * *

bo has taken up where Garvey left off. Since he is offering free trips, however, he may be more successful. Let us hope so. What a "break" to get rid of this crowd at last, and proceed without interruption or sabotage on the constructive job of integrating ourselves completely into the American picture with no Negro segregationists to fight. It looks like a new day for us in the offing.

All praise to "The Man"! If Congress passes his bill it will be "truly wonderful." But Congress won't pass it. American white people do not really want to get rid of the Negro. They want him for exploitation and ego satisfaction.

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A Paragrapher's

Dottings

* * *

By **EBENEZER RAY**

Blows Her Good!

"It's an ill-wind that blows nobody good" is an age-old saying that still rings true to many an incident. Whereas only about four thousand persons usually listen to her concert, seventy-five thousand persons in a visible audience and millions in an invisible audience heard Marian Anderson sing her program of triumph on Easter Sunday afternoon in the Lincoln Memorial Park within striking distance of the Capitol's dome.

Miss Anderson's unusually large audience was swept to her on the wings of bigetry and racial intolerance.

Ebenezer Ray

Since a couple of nations in Europe seem to vie with each other in acts of racial ptrsecution, it seems to be Uncle Sam's serious ambition today to be on the right side of the pale—a sort of see-how-good-I-am attitude.

America's escutcheon is well blotched with racial intolerance, discrimination and persecution. Up to now it's the Negro who has borne the brunt, if not all, of this form of treatment. Lynching, ruthless lynchings, the Scottsboro Boys are inerasable marks. Scoldings, however, from within and jeers from without are gradually bringing about actual efforts to earn herself a cleaner slate.

Age

The old Devils of the American Revolution ran true to the Old America and cried "color" to Miss Anderson. The male of the specie on the Board of Education did likewise.. But seeking no ally with Nazism and Fascism official America loaned Miss Anderson the Lincoln Memorial Park and facilities for a worldwide audience. An ill-wind it is that blows nobody good.

4-22-39

Coincidentally, he to whose memory the Park was erected once declared that "all men were created equal. . . ."

If a view of the sins of others is necessary to purge American of her sins of omission and commission toward her minority groups, we hope that lynching and other acts of intolerance and suppression toward the Negro will be so graphically mirrored before her eyes as to cause a right-about face.

New York

¶ ¶ ¶

"THE CITY WAS FILLED WITH HER VOICE"—

Commenting editorially, under the above caption, on the triumph of the world-famed contralto, the New York Post said:

"The concert which Marian Anderson, world-famous Negro contralto, gave on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on Sunday was more than a gesture. It was more than a mere formal reply to the Daughters of the American Revolution who refused to let her sing in Constitution Hall because of the color of her skin. It was a victory in the battle against racial intolerance, a solid, thumping victory.

¶ ¶ ¶

"Make no mistake about this: No city can remain unchanged after such a demonstration by men and women of good will as took place in the Capital on Easter Sunday.

"Marian Anderson (the slight young woman whom they still remember in the high schools of Philadelphia for her singing 'in assembly,' and in the concert hall of Salizburg for her singing before Toscanini) stood almost in the shadow of the Emancipator. She sang 'America,' first, sang of that 'sweet land of liberty,' in which she had been ruled off a concert stage because of her race. But we are quite sure that there was in the heart of Marian Anderson no bitterness and no cynicism, but only the fervent sincerity apparent in every tone of her amazing voice.

"For this occasion was far bigger than a protest aaginst a few officials who are not completely supported by the members of their own organization. It was not an 'ag'in' demonstration, it was a 'for' demonstration—a demonstration for understanding and tolerance and the brotherhood of man.

¶ ¶ ¶

"The 75,000 persons who stretched out far as the eye could rcaeh before the memorial to our greatest man of good will, were thinking of far more important things than of a few prejudiced persons. They were thinking of Him who rose on Easter morn to reassure the world of the mystery of the oneness of all humanity; they were thinking of what this country means and how much more it can come to mean in leading the world out of the shadows of hate so swiftly gathering. They gave themselves for an afternoon to the spirit of human sympathy.

"The voice a few tried to bar was heard from one end of the country to the other, and, with the approval of the people, filled the streets of the city which could previously find no room for it.

"We should tell that story to the world; it was the biggest news event of Sunday; bigger than anything that happened in any chancellery on earth."

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and, in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Although I shall probably stand alone, I must rush precipitately to the defense of the Daughters of the American Revolution against the charge of un-Americanism because they barred Miss Marian Anderson from singing in their Constitutional Hall in Washington, D. C. In my opinion, the decision of the D.A.R. was strictly American and backed by three centuries of tradition originally established by the Founding Fathers. Barring Negroes has always been a leading American industry and shall so continue for a long time to come. It is those who are attacking the D.A.R. who are in reality un-American. Since the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth and promptly began robbing and shooting Indians who befriended them and ousting religious dissenters from their midst, tolerance, justice and fair play toward colored people have been entirely alien to the American way.

Courier 3-18-39

• • •

Founded by the scum of Europe, many of whom were sold and branded like cattle when they landed on these shores, this has always been a land where the other fellow is kicked when ~~he is~~ down, where the sucker is never given an even break, and where loaded dice and marked cards are smart and picturesque. The American Eagle should always be depicted with a mask over his eyes, a blackjack in one claw while the other holds a six-shooter. Our great national characters are sharpsters like Ben Franklin, John Hancock and George Washington; the bandits in and out of uniform who extended our frontiers by slaughtering the red inhabitants; inspired tricksters like Astor, Vanderbilt and Gould, and the lazy, lecherous, boozy Southern planters with their human stud farms and bloodstained plantations. If the D.A.R. has set itself to keep alive the hallowed traditions of America, it is running true to form.

• • •

In the last thirty years it has been my good fortune to travel wherever the American flag flies. I am therefore speaking from first hand knowledge, and not from reading or hearsay, when I assert that discrimination against Negroes in one form or the other is general within the territory of Uncle Sam. A better symbol of the United States than Uncle Sam would be Jim Crow. Two years ago I journeyed from ocean to ocean and from Michigan to Miami, and whether in New Orleans or the Northwest, I found the colored brother at best just tolerated. There may be isolated places where the old American tradition regarding Negroes does not obtain, but they are extremely few.

Perhaps Hawaii is still as tolerant of Negroes as it was when I regretfully left in 1917, but I am doubtful, what with 25,000 white American soldiers and sailors, and an increasing number of tourists from the mainland. Senegambians who have recently visited the Paradise of the Pacific assure me that when in Hawaii they "couldn't tell they were colored," but I'll have to wait for a personal survey to be sure.

• • •

The D.A.R., I believe, should be commended for its courage if not for its diplomacy. They could have been hypocrites like the rest of the white people and ducked the issue, but since it was their first time under the gun we can probably excuse them.

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The color bar is not only here to stay, but is becoming less easy to hurdle. The sooner Negroes understand that and quit being lulled to sleep by the gurglings of pseudo-liberals, the better for them.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Although I shall probably stand alone, I must rush precipitately to the defense of the Daughters of the American Revolution against the charge of un-Americanism because they barred Miss Marian Anderson from singing in their Constitutional Hall in Washington, D. C. In my opinion, the decision of the D.A.R. was strictly American and backed by three centuries of tradition originally established by the Founding Fathers. Barring Negroes has always been a leading American industry and shall so continue for a long time to come. It is those who are attacking the D.A.R. who are in reality un-American. Since the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth and promptly began robbing and shooting Indians who befriended them and ousting religious dissenters from their midst, tolerance, justice and fair play toward colored people have been entirely alien to the American way.

Courier 3-18-39

* * *

Founded by the scum of Europe, many of whom were sold and branded like cattle when they landed on these shores, this has always been a land where the other fellow is kicked when he is down, where the sucker is never given an even break, and where loaded dice and marked cards are smart and picturesque. The American Eagle should always be depicted with a mask over his eyes, a blackjack in one claw while the other holds a six-shooter. Our great national characters are sharpsters like Ben Franklin, John Hancock and George Washington; the bandits in and out of uniform who extended our frontiers by slaughtering the red inhabitants; inspired tricksters like Astor, Vanderbilt and Gould, and the lazy, lecherous, boozy Southern planters with their human stud farms and bloodstained plantations. If the D.A.R. has set itself to keep alive the hallowed traditions of America, it is running true to form.

* * *

In the last thirty years it has been my good fortune to travel wherever the American flag flies. I am therefore speaking from first hand knowledge, and not from reading or hearsay, when I assert that discrimination against Negroes in one form or the other is general within the territory of Uncle Sam. A better symbol of the United States than Uncle Sam would be Jim Crow. Two years ago I journeyed from ocean to ocean and from Michigan to Miami, and whether in New Orleans or the Northwest, I found the colored brother at best just tolerated. There may be isolated places where the old American tradition regarding Negroes does not obtain, but they are extremely few.

Perhaps Hawaii is still as tolerant of Negroes as it was when I regretfully left in 1917, but I am doubtful, what with 25,000 white American soldiers and sailors, and an increasing number of tourists from the mainland. Senegambians who have recently visited the Paradise of the Pacific assure me that when in Hawaii they "couldn't tell they were colored," but I'll have to wait for a personal survey to be sure.

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BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

Atlanta World 3-27-39

The Poll Tax Remains

The recent attempt in a Southern legislature to remove the poll tax as a deterrent for the free exercise of the franchise did not have a happy ending. As usual there was the Negro in the woodpile.

It appears that the reason given for not voting the poll tax out of existence was that if it were removed, we would be in danger of Negro domination. There is no longer any reason for holding up this bogey. In the first place, it never was true; in the second place. we now have a different type of Negro with which to deal; thirdly, the white man is different.

In addition to all these reasons. democracy is in danger from the fore without, and all the fores within ought to be disposed of in order to strengthen the fabric of government against the common enemy.

SOUGHT KLAN SUBSTITUTE

When the country awakened to the wholesale killing of Negroes by the Klan in the late eighties, the South began to scheme otherwise to prevent Negro political activity. The result of that thought was the now infamous "grandfather clause" in the Constitution of Southern States. It is interesting to note the subsequent development of subterfuges to prevent Negroes from voting.

There were the open threats of powerful individuals; the programs of such organizations known as Night Riders, Black Shirts, Vigilantes, The Association for the Preservation of the Purity of the White Race, and others that still bob up here and there.

There was also the power of the local election registrar. This writer has known such an individual to turn down a doctor of philosophy who did not interpret the Constitution to the election registrar's liking.

TRULY UNDEMOCRATIC

Then, we are all familiar with the white primary, the intent of which is truly undemocratic. This piece of governmental deviltry has been taken to the supreme court of the United States, but thus far a knock-out decision has not been gained. As time goes on, however, we may confidently expect such an effective piece of un-Americanism to go the way of the grandfather clause which, by the way, was invalidated under Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, who hailed from the Southern State of Louisiana.

A great American, recently approached about these brakes and limitations put on the free exercise of the franchise by Negroes, after stating how utterly opposed such procedure is to the ideals and the genius of Americanism, gave his idea of what ought to be done.

But that idea came straight back home to us. It carried the suggestion of registration and voting in such numbers as first to support independent candidates, then finally to develop to the point where two opposing candidates coming from opposing parties can be placed in the field.

There is no royal road to the full exercise of the franchise. Even tho the poll tax stands, thousands of us can pay it if we want to do so badly enough. In this as in everything else, who would be free himself must strike the blow—which means: register and vote!

BUYER'S GUIDE

By CLARENCE H. PEACOCK

Plaindealer 3-3-39 Kansas City Kansas

NOTE: Mr. Arthur C. Banks, Jr., a constant reader and supporter of this column, gives his views of the Colored Economic Situation.

SELLING DEMOCRACY THROUGH ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS

By Arthur C. Banks, Jr.

Mr. Peacock's keen knowledge of the economic needs of the Colored American, is always solidly based upon the idea of mutual cooperation among this great minority. He stoutly advocates participation in the American business scheme, through the medium of creating market demands, by careful and directed purchasing. He is constantly exhorting the great mass of Negroes to buy where their money will guarantee them a place in the economic scene, and thus gain greater happiness through increased standards of living accruing therefrom.

What Mr. Peacock does not say, although it might be implied, is that this cooperation is really the test by which we may measure the Negroes' fitness for democracy. Although certain channels of endeavor are always closed to him, the Colored man can always fall back upon mass cooperation.

Certain disgrunted groups who are constantly advocating political and social revolution for the purpose of establishing a better government, fail to remember one thing: How do we know the Negro will fare better in another system, if he has failed to understand the present one? To comprehend the present capitalistic order, you must participate in it, and cooperative mass buying and self-sufficiency, is one way to do it. In other words, the Negro has not properly tested the possibilities of a domocratic order, and logic leads us to conclude that he has not tested modern democracy.

Yes, we have gleaned from the Emancipation Proclamation the mud of patronizing politics, and various sentimental social ideas, certain civil rights enjoyed by other Americans. But we have not been granted the right to life our economic status, and laws, declarations and social movements will not achieve this. Only mass cooperation in the intense directioning of purchasing power, will make our dream of democratic existence, realizable. Only carefully projected and well organized campaigns of the "Do not buy where you cannot work" variety, the abolition of sentimental appeal, and the expert management of cooperatively amassed capital, will enable us to grasp the total significance of democratic freedom.

Today our troubled planet is studded with localities where the exercising of cooperative rights is regarded as a crime, and the freedom of group expression has been abolished. In our country, we are striving to preserve some of these rights and privileges which stem from democracy, while the Negro suffers handicaps that tend to smother him into oblivion. Think what our chances would be for free expression, under any other form of government. Therefore it becomes the duty of each Negro to get behind this drive for economic self-sufficiency, through mutual cooperation.

Get behind this idea of greater directed purchasing, and aid Mr. Peacock in his valiant efforts to sell democracy through the medium of elementary economics.

The horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

Quietly, but in a great big way, a new and potent factor has entered the field of race relations. It is the scientific social viewpoint. This viewpoint is based upon the sum total of all that reason, after careful study and investigation, decrees to be right in ordinary human relationships. It is the viewpoint of the social worker. It is the viewpoint derived from the necessity of applying the principles of sociology, economics, psychology and kindred subjects to the everyday life problems of individuals.

Courier

1-28-39

Plainly, we have today a growing profession called social work and a rapidly-increasing army of professionals called social workers. These social workers may be black or white, southern or northern, young or old, men or women. Color, section, age, sex, mean little so far as they are concerned. What is important is this: Their training and outlook in human affairs is scientific. Prejudice is a disturbing factor which they must always remove if they are to do their best work. Prejudice, which is unreasoned pre-judgment, fusses up the social worker.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

As a result, there is in this country today a huge bloc of active citizens whose brains are on the side of the Negro, though their hearts may belong to the devil. Whatever principles there are, the social sciences apply with equal force to all human beings alike under the same set of given conditions. Thus a social act that is scientifically good for the white man is just as good for the black man, and vice versa. Social workers face problems in which blacks, whites and blacks and whites are involved. If they are given two problems, one with white principals and one with black principals, and the answers are different, social workers know that one or the other of the answers is wrong.

1-28-39

Prejudice, therefore, is offensive to the pride of the good social worker because it induces the wrong answer. And a social worker can't be good who is always getting the wrong answer. That is the reason there is a higher percentage of racial fairness among social workers than there is among preachers, lawyers, doctors, journalists or craft workers. It is part of the social worker's job to locate and destroy all elements of prejudice. You can see this working out, not only in the every-day work of the members of this new profession, but also in the greater courage which they, as a group, show when they confront the race issue. White church federations, bar associations, medical bodies, trade unions and whatnot, bar the Negro, and justify the exclusion. For the most part, social workers' organizations, local and national, do not bar the Negro because, with their training, they cannot justify exclusion.

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These social workers who, after all, must continue to be students of human welfare even after they have left college, seem to play an important role in the eventual removal of the caste system which the white man attempts to perpetuate in America, a system based upon prejudice. These social workers are getting out their pencils and are trying to figure out just why two and two equal four in some of their problems and equal five in a certain class of other problems. More and more of them are discovering the error and are PROVING that the fellow who continues to get FIVE is stupid and PREJUDICED.

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Booker T. Washington made a great speech at the Cotton Exposition in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895. You remember: "In all things social as separate as the fingers; in matters economic as one as the hand." The analogy crushed all opposition in those days.

Now comes a white man to prove that appeasement was no better in Dr. Washington's day than it is in Neville Chamberlain's. The white man is Dr. Buel G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, a Jim Crow institution in Alabama.

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Dr. Gallagher does his stint in a new book, "American Caste and the Negro College." It is superb, stupendous, magnificent, colossal, to borrow from the movies. It is the mathematics of racial prejudice, the reduction of all the absurdities of inter- and intra-racial action to their lowest and simplest common denominators. Incidentally, Dr. Gallagher's significant appraisal of the role of the segregated college in the caste-driven South is published by the Columbia University Press, New York City.

This white man comes to close grips with all angles of the so-called race problems. He does so because he has approached it in the spirit of a social scientist. He's as objective as Lookout mountain. In his search for facts, for an understanding of cause and effect, he spares, nor condemns, neither whites nor blacks. He finds all the dirt under the bed.

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His straightforward discussion of the dilemma of segregation in the United States is worth the price of the book many times over. A black reader almost feels a sense of shame when he realizes that few if any black thinkers have probed the segregation evil with the thoroughness which is characteristic of all Dr. Gallagher's thinking.

All segregation is bad, Dr. Gallagher writes and proves because, in the United States, even if the Negro segregates himself he does so from a sense of compulsion and tacitly accepts the stigma of inferiority which such, and any, segregation imposes. Both the "half loaf" and "whole loaf" segregation theories put the Negro on the spot — and the white man, too, he contends.

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Here is what this white man, the type of social scientist destined to become a powerful force in inter-racial thinking, has to say, in part, about the dilemma of the segregated college:

"As part of the segregated group, the (Negro) college shares the feeling of insecurity in the midst of a hostile situation; and it has a peculiar dilemma which is shared by other institutions which the Negro builds up within the framework of caste, namely: the stronger and better the college becomes, the more firmly is the institution of caste fastened upon the segregated group.

"Every brick added to fine buildings in the Negro college is an additional weight sinking the Negro into the mire of segregation; while at the same time, unless the Negro college does its work superlatively well, the Negro will not be able to cope with the differential handicap of American society.

"Without the segregated college, the Negro is sunk. and with it he sinks.

"If the college attempts to correct this situation by trying to advance the Negro in condition and in status, the barriers of caste are thrown up and the institution may be thrown down.

"Yet, if the college does not attempt to advance the Negro in condition and in status, it becomes part and parcel of the whole plan of segregated institutions, elaborate ritual, illogical laws, and irrational folkways which work to subordinate the Negro and keep him in his place."

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Courier
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VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE·S·SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier — 2-4-39

Pittsburgh Pa

Recent polls indicate that a minimum of 33,000,000 American citizens will attend the New York World's Fair in the period between April and November. Perhaps 10,000,000 will visit the World's Fair on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, which opens two months earlier.

These two World's Fairs will undoubtedly be the greatest educational and entertainment features of the decade. People from all parts of the earth will visit New York or San Francisco, or both, to be informed, inspired and entertained. Their minds will be open for new facts, new points of view on this amazing civilization in which we live.

Every country of the world, with the possible exception of Nazi Germany, will have a building or exhibit there, on which will be spent sums varying from thousands to hundreds of thousands, maybe millions of dollars. But there will be nothing to indicate that there are thirteen million colored people in the United States who are making a significant contribution to this civilization.

* * *

This is a sad reflection on us. It makes even more painfully true the witticism of Kelly Miller that "The Negro pays for what he wants and begs for what he needs."

We had no exhibit or building either at Philadelphia or Chicago. We would have had none at the Texas Exposition at Dallas if Uncle Sam had not stepped forward and erected the building and paid for its maintenance.

Ever since it was first announced that there would be a New York World's Fair, various Negro individuals and groups have been badgering the authorities to dig down in their pockets and shell out sufficient coin of the Republic to finance a Negro exhibit or building. These are the same people who will yell to high heaven against any enforced racial separation and who will attempt to tell the authorities how such a building or exhibit should be operated after it is erected and ready for operation at no cost to Negroes.

* * *

Here is (or was) a wonderful opportunity to have a beautiful modernistic structure in accordance with the architectural requirements of the Fair Commission, presenting within its four walls the story the Negro in America. One can picture the possibilities: great photographic displays and charts on education, business, music, paintings literature, etc., with well-groomed guides and competent lecturers.

The exhibit at the Dallas Fair made an amazingly fine impression on an audience that came in the main in scoffing curiosity and went away profoundly moved. An exhibit at the New York or San Francisco Fairs will do even more good because it will reach more people, Or it WOULD have done so if there had been enough initiative and intelligence in the Negro group to have an exhibit.

Despite widespread unemployment and scarcity of money, no one will seriously argue that colored people could not have financed and operated such an educational exhibit. Even as little as a quarter million dollars would have erected a sightly building and paid its staff for the duration of the Fair. But no attempt was made to do this. Instead, a few people concentrated on begging, with negative results.

Personally I am glad that mendicancy did not prevail. I am sick and tired of Negroes begging for everything to be done for them. No group can get very far on mendicancy. A person or group constantly rattling the tin cup has neither the time nor inclination to rattle the sword. You cannot have a stiff back when you are constantly bending over with hat in hand yammering "Massa, can you spare a dime?"

If we haven't got vision and get-up enough to see the value of such an exhibit and to finance it, then no one else should do so.

* * *

But why, after all, should one expect Aframericans to have sense enough to use this opportunity to "sell" themselves to the world in a favorable light, when they haven't sense enough to sell themselves favorably in a single community, county or State?

We have sat complacently while discrimination and segregation have grown to nationwide proportions, and done next to nothing about it. With very few exceptions, we have failed to use the usual avenues of publicity to present our better side. We are rarely in the newspapers except unfavorably or humorously. We are seldom heard over the radio except as clowns and entertainers. The one or two radio features which Negroes generally consider uplifting and progressive have been too frequently marred by Uncle Tom speeches by Uncle Tom Negroes who dwelt on our patience, our humility and our penchant for song, even with a Number 14 shoe booting us from behind. On the screen we are permitted only traditional roles of clown or servant, and we refuse to produce anything better.

* * *

Even in the most liberal communities, one finds the Negroes increasingly penned up in sharply restricted ghettoes or voluntarily drawing off as if they were typhoid carriers. There is scarcely a community in the country where a Negro can feel free to enter a hotel, restaurant, movie or theater. And yet the Negroes there will have the effrontery to offer dark strangers the freedom of the city and steer them to a "safe" place.

This is almost solely due to the fact that we have little intelligence or desire to shape the public mind to a better appreciation of our worth. Modern methods of promotion, publicity and advertising have made it possible to build tremendous desire for a commodity or a service where no such desire previously existed. The public was told constantly in words and pictures that Florida, oranges, Hawaii, California, apples, West Indies, etc., were desirable. The public believed and bought, traveled and patronized. It is now almost a scientific certainty that for the expenditure of a certain amount of money you can get a certain amount of good will.

But we have not done this in a single community, county or State. On the contrary, we have let things slide, only protesting sporadically over some flagrant instance of discrimination or segregation, and finally growing tired and giving that up. Whatever progress there has been in the betterment of race relations has been as much due to liberal white folks as to the efforts of colored folks. There isn't a town in the country where colored people spend as much as five cents annually per capita for building that good will which is the foundation of any fundamental minority group gain.

The New York World's Fair presented a great opportunity to present a dignified and instructive bit of group promotion. And, as usual, we muffed it.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier

9-9-39

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The sudden waltzing together of Hitler and Stalin has shocked the liberals and starry-eyed Fellow Travelers, and greatly embasrassed the naive majority of Communists, but it left me quite calm and chuckling.

I have been saying all along that there is no fundamental difference between Fascism and Communism, and this position has brought shrill and frothy protestations from the Comrades and their stooges, especially from the black Reds parked on the Communist payroll. And yet nothing has been more obvious to an impartial and sensible observer.

That so many people have been fooled about the Russian regime is a tribute to the effectiveness of the Red propaganda and the strange power of words. It proves the contention of Hitler that any lie will be believed if repeated often and loudly enough.

* * *

It was apparent from the very beginning of the Communist revolution that it had nothing to do with Communism, nothing to do with democracy, nothing to do with freedom. Twenty years ago any sage fellow could predict the inevitable course of the regime that won its way to power in Russia. Very early in its history it "liquidated" all opposition, both radical and conservative. It concentrated all power in the hands of a small oligarchy, and as the years passed that oligarchy grew smaller, until today it is an autocracy presided over by Stalin, the ex-bandit and police informer. All the usual standards of public morality have been tossed into the trash barrel and in its lust for power "anything goes." It slaughtered the Social Revolutionaries, slaughtered millions of the farmers and workers, and finally killed off many of the founders of the regime and heads of the army. A more apt symbol of the regime would have been the Double Cross rather than the Scythe and Hammer. It has long been nothing more than an Asiatic dictatorship, similar in every respect to the regimes of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany which copied from it.

* * *

Like the Nazis and Fascists, the Russian dictatorship has had its agents in every country where they have organized "Communist" Parties and sought by every means to spread disruption and undermine existing regimes. These stooge groups have done more to destroy working class solidarity and the development of organized labor than all the capitalist groups put together. From the very beginning they have "bored from within" or attacked from without every liberal force they couldn't control.

* * *

In the United States a valiant effort was made to "capture" the Negro group and the organizations serving its cause. They used the social equality device, the Scottsboro Case and the unbelievably stupid "Self-Determination for the Black Belt" bait to little effect, thanks to the basic common sense of the bulk of Negroes. They to in a few mis-educated Negro intellectuals and a few of the thoughtless and gullible workers of color, but otherwise mad adway. Masters of duplicity, the various Communist P throughout the world have expediently thrown overboard every principle they once espoused, just like the Nazis and Fascists. They ditched their "revolutionary" work among the black serfs, sold oil to Italy to help defeat Ethiopia, staged the "Black and White" film fiasco, all in an effort to make up to the Western imperialist powers—England, France, etc.—to little avail.

* * *

It was only natural that in time the Red and Fascist regimes should unite, as Stalin and Hitler have united. Moreover, such an alliance was logical from the viewpoint of Russian and German nationalism. The U.S.S.R. has great natural resources, while the Reich has an abundance of manufactured products. Russia needs consumer goods and Germany needs food and fuel. Each one has what the other needs.

Moreover, each wants to get the territory back which it lost as a result of the World War, and to do this each needed to have one of its frontiers secured. The alliance consummated by the signatures of Ribbentrop and Molotov leaves Russia free to deal with its problems in the Far East and Germany free to deal with its problems in Central Europe. Neither could afford to do so, to enter upon a big career of conquest, unless its people were satisfied and confident. The alliance makes it possible for the German people to get plenty to eat and a market for its manufactured products, and the Russian people to get the countless consumer goods necessary to allay their unrest.

* * *

Thus, I consider Stalin and Hitler to be great statemen, albeit bloody ones. Both these gentlemen are realists, and unless statesmen are realists they cannot long remain in charge of nations.

I was personally delighted by the alliance between these two bandit dictators which has so disturbed the so-called democracies. It really threw the fat in the fire and stabbed the Anglo-Franco empires and their stooges with their own dagger of duplicity.

So far as the colored peoples of the earth are concerned, it is a toss-up between the "democracies" and the dictatorships. Neither care anything about the darker folk except to exploit them. What is there to choose between the rule of the British in Africa and the rule of the Germans in Austria? What is there to choose between the Belgians in the Congo and the Russians in the so-called Mongolian Peoples Republic? What is there to choose between French imperial exploitation in Africa and Indo-China and Italian rule in Libya and Ethiopia? The methods are all identical.

* * *

The hypocrites in the United States are shocked and outraged by the realistic power politics of Russia, Germany, Italy and Japan. But wherein do these policies differ from those in vogue in the United States and the other "democracies"?

All right, Germany and Italy are persecuting and disfranchising their minorities and the Japs are slaughtering the Koreans, Manchus and Chinese. But how many Negroes are voting in our Southern states? How many Negroes can get Pullman accommodations in, say, Mississippi, Florida and Texas? If Jewish people are restricted in their human rights in Germany and Italy and thrown out of numerous categories of work, how about colored people all over the United States? Is it much easier for a black man to get a job, aside from common labor and clowning, in America, than it is for a black man to get a job in London or Berlin? If Japan is exploiting the people of her race in the Far East, how about England's exploitation of her black subjects in the West Indies and South Africa? The jails in Germany are full of Jews and the jails in the United States are choked with Negroes. Negroes are kicked around and lynched in America precisely as "kulaks" are kicked around and lynched in Russia.

* * *

The white people and the handful of Negro "good boys" here who are incensed over atrocities in Europe and Asia and sit calmly by while American Negroes are subjected to the "cold pogrom" and deprived of jobs they once held, are eager for the U.S.A. to jump in and help the European "democracies" to defend their ill-gotten gains. They want to help maintain world peace, but they really mean white peace: i. e., a peace that will perpetuate the subjugation and exploitation of the dusky colonial slaves enchained by the "democracies" so that the ruling class may bask in luxury and "civilization".

How many of these fervent defenders of democracy are willing to demand or fight for real democracy for us? Very, very few of them.

William Pickens' recent article, *Why the Negro Must Be Anti-Fascist* (NM, May 30), is being reprinted in pamphlet form for wide distribution on the West Coast. Mr. Pickens has just finished an important research for NM on a political factor that may swing the next election in the South—the discriminatory poll taxes that obtain in several states. His article will appear in an early issue.

New Masses

8-22-39

New York, N.Y.

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

Negro Labor And Negro Progress

Since labor constitutes so large a part of our Negro citizenry in this country the problems of Negro labor become the problems of the Negro group as a whole and that of the country. To neglect this part of our citizenry is to stave off complete recovery from our economic ills and greatly increase our social ills.

It is exceedingly heartening to see that efforts are being made by certain branches of Negro labor themselves to help their own condition. As is to be expected, Negro labor is awakening to the advantages of organization in the railroad service, in laundry work, in various branches of manufactuing where they can help themselves thru the regular labor organizations.

11-14-39

A great deal of inspiration for organization in the railroad service has come from the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, headed by A. Philip Randolph. When Mr Randolph first began the organization of the porters he had to fight the skepticism of both porters and the public. He had the powerful weight of the "company unions" against him—"unions" in which the old-time practice of buying off leadership made the way unusually hard for even the keen and exceedingly intelligent Mr. Randolph.

But Randolph kept hammering away. There was always the faithful few that supported the movement from the beginning, and now that the Brotherhood is sailing more smoothly, many a porter who doubted or feared is now active in its support.

Negroes in America are not in a position to learn all they ought to know about the labor movement in America. They have few leaders to point out to them the books and pamphlets that ought to be read, especially by the young, in order that they may effectively work for a better place in the sun of American life. But those of us who know the need of spreading such information ought to point out the value o

gro membership or Negro leadership in separate groups. When Opportunity Magazine, the information contained in Prof. Charles Wesley's study of Negro labor, the various contributions to discussion of certain phases of the subject by T. Arnold Hill of the Urban League, by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk, and Dr. Abram Harris of Howard University.

Those of us who want to go deeper can benefit by a study of the works of Prof. John R. Commons, of Wisconsin as well as many another more modern study of varying phases of the labor movement in America.

Of course, the greatest difficulty to Negro labor, so far as labor organization is concerned, is the recognition by the great labor organizations. To achieve this recognition will be no easy task for Negro organized labor, but it is heartening to see that here and there organized Negro labor is being recognized, as well as individual Negroes ein general labor organizations. The matter of recognition is the Gibraltar that Negro labor must conquer.

We must be optimistic enough to believe that proper recognition in all ways will come, whether it be the recognition of Ne-

the Atlantic Coast Line decided to put on a certain type of streamlined train between New York and Miami, they called on A. Philip Randolph's organization to recruit the all-colored personnel of porters, waiters and maids who will serve on these runs. These are the same people whose "company unions" gave so much difficulty to the Brotherhood in its incipiency.

The schools are turning out a number of men trained in social service who are showing, sometimes, deep interest in the labor problems of the people. This is indeed heartening. The more thick-skinned of these youngsters will have the strength of character to tackle the problems of Negro labor and project their intelligence and character into the fight for recognition and rights which, possibly, cannot be gained except as they have been gained by the keen leadership of the Randolph stripe.

Nordic Deflation

Journal + Guide

By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Associated Negro Press

11-18-39

Norfolk, Va.

Responsibility For Wars Constitutes A Threat To Civilization

WITHIN the present generation the Nordic doctrine has received a tremendous inflation through the propagandized preachments of Madison Grant, Lothrop Stoddard and William McKougal. On the curb of world opinion and appraisal the Nordic stock has reached impressive heights.

In my Atlanta address before the Baptist World alliance, I tried to make clear the fact that the outstanding historical fact of the 20th century is the domination of the world by the white man, and that the white man's world domination is characterized by three things namely, the spread of the Christian ideal, the marvelous advance of science, and the quickening of color consciousness. The White man takes great pride in these three things and well he might, for they hold much of promise for the ultimate triumph of mankind.

DR. HANCOCK

No intelligent man will disparage the achievements of the white man even though we know that he is a favored child in the family of mankind. He has inherited a rich legacy from all the past but this does not detract from his ability to push forward into unexplored realms to startle history with his scientific civilization. The achievements of the white man are such as to inspire within him an unbounded and pardonable pride.

It is no wonder then that the Nordic doctrine has swept the earth. It could hardly have been otherwise. The Nordics are human and humans are prone to err and especially when there is some basis for error. It is to be expected a people situated like the Nordic would be over-extravagant—and sometimes overbearing—in its claim to greatness!

This same science that inspired such hopes for a "golden age" is threatening mankind with social and economic damnation. Science has utterly failed to work a change for the better in human hearts. Humans are still inordinately selfish and the world is still waiting for the sunrise of righteousness promised by the lowly Nazarene. The only hopes for the world are these inspired by this unscientific teacher from Galilee.

Science has, like a great runaway within civilization produced, and is producing, a pessimism that borders on despair. The white man who produced science cannot manage it and it is fast getting beyond control; and if and when it does, nobody can prophesy of the future.

SCIENCE RUNS AWAY WITH CIVILIZATION

Science has run away with civilization and how to stop it is the puzzle that vexes even the white man its creator. It must be deflating to the pride and claims of the white man when the science of which he boasted is fast getting beyond his control for modern history must recognize the fact that with all its science mankind is still "in the woods." The science which the Nordics created fails to prove his superiority and thus has deflating effects of the Nordic cause.

Science to date has utterly failed to sanction the claim that heredity is more important than environment in the social equation. When we review our Nordic-dominated world with its armies and navies and staggering war debts and outlays we find much here to deflate Nordicism. This world today is largely what the Nordic has made it, and what kind of a world it is!

The Nordic's science is perfecting in a hundred laboratories throughout the world more and more destructive engines of warfare. And what is more these engines are for the destruction of Nordics. The destruction of others is merely incidental. To my way of thinking this is one of the most humiliating facts that Nordics have have been called upon to face in their whole history. Twenty years ago ten million Nordics were slain upon the battle fields of Europe and today the stage is set for the slaughter of another ten million. There are charges and counter charges as to the guilt for the perpetration of this hellish slaughter of the flower of the world's manhood. The lucky fact must be faced that wherever the blame lies it must lie at the door of the Nordics. The threat to civilization is a Nordic threat! Nordic Deflation!

Negro Press Week Set for February 27th—March 5th

Journal and Guide 2-11-39

One of the major businesses of the race and one of the most important factors in its efforts for fuller citizenship, the Negro Press, will be the subject of a nationally observed special observance during the week of February 27-March 5.

During that period a National Negro Bigger and Better Newspaper Week will be sponsored by Delta Phi Delta, intercollegiate honorary journalistic society. Moss Hyles Kendrix, a Morehouse College student, is the society's national director of projects, and worked out details for the observance with the assistance of leading publishers throughout the country. He is also editor of the Maroon Tiger, Morehouse student publication.

OBJECT OUTLINED

"The primary object of the project," it is stated in the official announcement of the observance, "is to familiarize America with the accomplishments and possibilities of the Negro press—its history and status."

A secondary aim of the project "is to further stimulate a greater interest in journalism among the Negro youth of America."

In carrying out the event, Delta Phi Delta has sought the cooperation of colored newspapers, college and university administrations, student publications, and the various chapters of the society. The society is distributing as part of the observance literature a summary of an address, "The Negro Press, Past, Present, and Future," delivered at its 1938 convention in Atlanta, by P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide.

TYPE OF OBSERVANCE

Public schools, colleges, and community organizations have been invited to take special cognizance of the week. Public mass meetings will be held in many cities, particularly those in which our newspapers are published.

An attempt will be made to have these meetings as interesting and entertaining as possible, and at the same time instructive and inspiring. In some instances, still pictures or moving pictures, showing the production of newspapers, will be exhibited.

OTHER FEATURES

At schools and colleges it is planned to have a qualified speaker discuss the Negro press at some regular or special student assembly, while student publications will devote considerable space to their editions during the period to the Negro press.

Where Delta Phi Delta chapters are located, it is the plan to have a daily program during the week pertaining to some phase of journalism.

Newspapers themselves will devote considerable space to appropriate special articles, photographs, and historical sketches of their own publications and the Negro press in general during the observance period.

Why Not a Negro Newspaper Week?

By WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

Bee 2-19-39

It is true that we have our National Health Week, our National History Week and our countless other "Nationals," but there is one much needed national week which, as I understand, we have never had — a National Negro Newspaper Week.

A National Negro Newspaper week should be first among our "nationals," It should head the list, because our newspapers constitute the one and only means by which the information regarding our "nationals" and other racial affairs may be carried to the Negro public. Who would know anything about the several Negro national weeks were it not for the Negro newspapers?

In the past, far too little credit was given these all powerful agencies for Negro good, and even now the Negro public has not been sufficiently awakened to what a strong and virile press means to a nation of people whose face is turned toward the rising and not the setting sun.

In order to have a successful National Newspaper week, all Negro newspapers must support the program. And what should this program be? In short, it should be an honest effort to reach the unreached. There are hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the rural South who have never seen a Negro newspaper; and there are others by the thousands who only see them when they go to town at cotton selling time or on other occasions.

On my visits to the rural South I seldom, if ever, see a Negro newspaper, even in the homes of prominent and even wealthy Negroes, but almost all of them subscribe for their local white weekly or daily. In almost every case they hand you such paper to read while they are "cumbering" themselves cooking chicken, home cured hams and other good things for you to eat.

We have no criticism to offer these people for subscribing to and reading their home papers in order to know what is going on about them. They should most certainly do so. But, on the other hand, they each of them, should subscribe for and read at least one Negro newspaper and one Negro magazine. How can they keep abreast with racial thought unless that thought is conveyed and interpreted to them?

Bundles of Negro newspapers and magazines should once each—"National Negro Newspaper Week"—be sent to every rural Negro church, school, Sunday school, lodge, or what not, to be distributed as "sample copies" to persons in attendance, together with appropriately worded letters explaining what the Negro press is doing for the race at large and requesting the teachers, preachers or leaders to call to the attention of the pupils, students or audiences what the Negro press has done for racial advancement in the past and what it is destined to do in the future. They should also be asked to pick from the many "samples" such one or ones as may appeal to them and subscribe. This would leave the individual free to select whichever paper he desired.

While I am attempting to give no details here, I know mine is a workable plan and if the good papers will try it out wholeheartedly, I am certain there will be at least 25 per cent increase in interest in Negro newspapers after the first trial as I am that the Negro without an increased interest in Negro newspapers is a lost animal.

Journalistic Society To Sponsor Newspaper Week

Atlanta World - Atlanta, Ga.

By JAMES H BOYKIN

2-17-39

The Delta Phi Delta, national journalistic society, is scheduled to sponsor National Negro Bigger and Better Newspaper Week Feb. 27 through Mar. 5. The object of the project is to familiarize America with the accomplishments and possibilities of the Negro press. Incidentally, the Deltas hope that a greater interest in journalism will be stimulated among American Negro youth. In this endeavor, the society is seeking the cooperation of its chapters, the newspapers, student publications and college and university administrations.

Editors are asked to give publicity to the project prior to Feb. 21, run a historical sketch of their publications and arrange public meetings in their cities designed to discuss journalism. In addition, they are asked to give editorial comment on the project.

The project is sponsored by Moss Hyles Kendrix, national director of projects and editor of the "Maroon Tiger," Morehouse College publication. College and university administrations are requested to present speakers who will treat topics on journalism and student editors are urged to give as much space to the project as possible.

FOUR-FOLD PURPOSE

The Delta Phi Delta was founded in the fall of 1937 by Bernard Milton Jones, V. Trenton Tubbs and Moss Kyles Kendrix, Morehouse college students. It had the four-fold objective of uniting college-trained men and women engaged in collegiate journalism or proposing to engage in journalism as a profession, to confer honor upon distinguished writers, to stimulate an interest in college students for journalism and to honor student editors who have distinguished themselves on various college papers, and to appraise the work of Negro novelists, essayists, journalists and poets.

Like all embryonic ideas, the Delta Phi Delta was subjected to scrutiny and criticism by professional men, tested in the laboratory of practical value and has finally emerged not without scars as a definite conviction. At its first annual national convention, held in Atlanta last April, Delta chapters of reputable schools from as far north as Virgina State college and as far inland as Lincoln university in Missouri were represented.

Well-known journalists who lent their labor to the Deltas include Lionel F. Artis, Robert D. Baskerville, Carl Murphy, George Schuyler, C. A. Scott, Mrs. Rebecca T. Taylor and the P. B. Youngs, junior and senior. Other outstanding persons who gave of their time and talent were W. S. Braithwaite, B. G. Brawley, Howard Thurman, Ira D. Reid, Alain Locke, Leslie Pinkney and Rufus E. Clement, who worked as council members, and the late Dr. James Weldon Johnson, who gave unreservedly of his last strength, working as chairman of the Deltas national advisory council.

Delta chapters are visiting the plants of metropolitan dailies and holding seminary in writing, editing, proofreading, reporting and photographic experimentation. Several chapters are editing and publishing their own paper.

MOSS KENDRIX

National Newspaper Week Begins Feb. 27

Atlanta World

Atlanta Ga. 2-22-39

Delta Phi Delta, intercollegiate journalistic society, will sponsor "National Negro Bigger and Better Newspaper Week," beginning February 27 and lasting through March 5.

Moss Hyles Kendrix, National Director of Projects of the society, and editor-in-chief of The Maroon Tiger, Morehouse College, will conduct the observance.

Delta Phi Delta was founded in 1937 by Bernard M. Jones, V. Trenton Tubbs and Kendrix, all students of Morehouse College. Its object is to stimulate student interest in journalism and confer honor upon students and others who have distinguished themselves in the craft of writing; to unite students engaged in collegiate journalism or proposing to engage in the profession of journalism, and "to appraise the works of Negro novelists, journalists, essayists and poets and bespeak the value of their contributions to America."

There are at present five active chapters of the society. Its first annual national convention was held at Atlanta University April, 1938. The late Dr. James W. Johnson served as chairman of the National Advisory Council, which consists of outstanding writing and publishing personalities.

Alpha Chapter of Morehouse College recently published The Spectator, an experiment in practice journalism.

Newspaper Week Speaker Announced

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga

2-28-39

E. L. Hercules, feature writer for the Calvin news service and Morris Brown press agent, is scheduled to speak today at Morehouse college on the occasion of "Bigger and Better Newspaper Week".

He will discuss "the Negro In Journalism at Home and Abroad."

Sponsored by Delta Phi Intercollegiate Journalistic Society, the campaign got underway Monday and will last through Sunday.

HARLEM

"Negro Capitol of the Nation"

1 Copy

By FLOYD G. SNELSON

1-7-39

New York

NY

NEGRO WOMEN IN THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM

Are our women writers better than men? Do our women succeed as newspaper reporters and columnists as well as women of other races? What contributions to race newspapers have been made by the fair sex? Do our readers appreciate reading after the pen of a woman as much as of a man? Who are some of the leading women who have made good in the field of Negro journalism?

Floyd Snelson

Not long ago I had the pleasure of discussing the above questions with a prolific young newspaper woman, during a trip to Boston. This lady I consider an example of the Negro woman in journalism, of whom I have known many; and in her own right deserves high appreciation.

Thomasina Walker-Johnson, 36 Windsor street, Boston, Mass., delivered an address for the annual Achievement Week program, given by the Gamma and Eta Phi Chapters of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, at St. Mark Congregational Church. She writes: "My dear Mr. Snelson: I shall never forget my first attempt at newspaper work... Remember my Atlantic City column in the Tattler? (year ago).... May I say what a help you were to me in getting the material together for my speech on "The Negro Woman in the Field of Journalism" a few weeks ago. I knew most of the contemporary writers but the older ones were unknown to me and there was no place to get the material except some one who knew them, as you did....I received many compliments on the speech....It must have been good, the way people have talked about it. Many thanks to you."

APPRECIATION:

Mrs. Johnson, I thank you for your remarks, and only wished that I could have given you even more information, but your request came on the spur of the moment when I had little time to give much thought to your topic. I think you have given a very creditable account of our women in the journalistic field, so I am taking the liberty to review a few excerpts of the facts you have enumerated, for the benefit of my readers.

QUOTE:

"No picture of the Negro in the field of journalism would be complete without mention of the part our women have played. Certainly nothing had had so much influence on the progress that the Negro has made as the Negro press. The story of the Negro woman began in 1899 when Antoinette Knox, wife of the editor of the Indianapolis Freeman wrote for and about the Negro actresses, and actors in the days of Williams and Walker, of which Abbie Mitchell and others well known took part.

We now find our women writing in all branches of the newspaper world, mainly in columns such as homemaking, fashions, beauty culture, editorials, advisors, philosophy, success stories, feature articles, women and children pages, school teachers, news stories and reporters. The largest phase is possibly that of society columnists.

In the ownership of newspapers our women stand high. The California Eagle, The Philadelphia Tribune, Tampa Bulletin and Boston Guardian are owned almost entirely by women. While many of the powers behind the throne on other papers are women.

Among the veteran women writers are Nettie George Speedy who served as society editor of the Chicago Defender from 1910 until 1933. Evelyn Crawford-Reynolds began with the Philadelphia Tribune some years ago. She now writes "Seaboard Society Swishes" for the Pittsburgh Courier. She is essentially a poet and has published a book of verse called "No Alabaster Box." Ruth Shipley, of an old Maryland family writes in the same paper about Baltimore.

Mamie Osby-Brown is editor of the Louisiana Weekly at New Orleans, and has a very dynamic personality which is reflected in her brilliant editorials. She is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

Bertha Perry-Rhodes is the eldest daughter of the late Chris Perry, founder of the Philadelphia Tribune, and has been an impressive factor in the affairs of the Quaker City. She married E. Washington Rhodes, prominent young attorney and he is the editor of the paper. She is president of the company, editor of the woman's page and truly the guiding light of the paper.

Charlotte Spear-Bass is owner and editor of the California Eagle, the largest and oldest paper on the Pacific coast. She began as a stenographer, married the owner and editor and after his death became sole owner. Incidentally she is a New England girl and hails from Providence, R.I.

Maude Trotter-Steward, sister of the late William Monroe Trotter, is owner and editor of the Boston Guardian. This paper under the unrelenting spirit and sturdy efforts of Mrs. Steward has followed in the footsteps of her brother, as a champion for human rights and a foe against segregation.

Mrs. F. E. Potter is co-owner and manager with her husband of the Tampa Bulletin, one of the largest in the South—24 pages weekly and owns its own printing plant. Mrs. Potter is a very active clubwoman and is president of the Florida State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Geraldyn Dismond, former Chicago school teacher began a meteoric rise, which was to stop no less than an appointment to the Board of Health's publicity department in New York City. She was among the first writers of note to write of New York's colorful society "400" in the good old days. She has written extensively on the civic, charitable and welfare conditions of Harlem.

Thyra Edwards, a talented young writer for the Chicago Defender, was sent to Europe to cover the coronation of King George VI and also writes features for the ANP, Crisis, Opportunity and other publications.

Bessye J. Bearden, another prominent writer of society columns, wrote for the Defender and was their New York representative. She became a member of the New York City School Board, and was the only woman of her race to sign diplomas. She was a leader in politics of the Democratic Party, and made speeches all over the country during the Smith-for-President campaign. Her splendid work in the Democratic Party gained for her the position she now holds as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector in New York City.

Sara Pelham Speaks is a brilliant writer who promised much as succumbed to the call of law. She was managing editor of the Capital News Service in Washington, D.C. and is now a practising attorney in New York City.

Thelma Berlack-Boozer has the distinction of being the first of her race to be graduated from the New York University School of Journalism, and has served on the staff of the New York Amsterdam News, at one time as managing editor. She is an accomplished writer of society columns and has had time to raise a family at the same time. She hails from Florida.

Julia Bumry-Jones, society editor of the Pittburgh Courier for many year, was the first to color her writing with a purely personal touch. A graduate of Wilberforce University. Her writing is spicy, gay, personal, intimate and delightful in a sort of "tongue and cheek" manner.

Hallie Q. Brown wrote many articles and poetry for newspapers on elocution ,criticisms on literature and art.

Mary Church Terrell wrote for newspaper publication on the aims and ideals of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and social conditions of the race.

Gertrude (Toki) Schalk, a clever young Boston writer, is one of the better columnists — correspondent for the Courier, has been editor of "Beaute Chats," and woman's editor's of "Brown American." She is one of few who have been able to earn large sums and trips to Europe, from writing alone. She also writes short stories for such publications as the Street and Smith; and Munsey Dell Co. Her latest being 'Small Town Juliette'' in the October issue of Sweetheart Stories.

Among others mentioned were Lillian Johnson of the Afro-American who shows great promise as a feature writer. Her style is vivid, gay and light, readable and enjoyable....Marvel Cooke has given some splendid articles and Vivian Turner has been the ace society for the Washington Tribune. Eloise Keller has held cooking schools for various papers and has gained for herself a splendid reputation in homemaking and advertising. Consuella Young, society columnist of the Chicago Defender, is at present finishing a course at the University of Chicago School of Journalism.

In spite of many handicaps that one has in being a woman and a Negro, our women realize that the pen is mightier than the sword, and have surmounted many obstacles. Many of our sex have become powers to be reckoned with in the field of journalism.

Thanx, Mrs. Johnson,
Your fellow-scribe. SNELSON.

Former Paris Playboy Now N.J. Newspaperman

LEWIS A. MITCHELL

MRS. LEWIS A. MITCHELL

N.Y. Amsterdam [illegible]
2-[illegible]

NEWARK, N.J. — Lewis A. Mitchell, who rose from a small actor in Cole and Johnson revues to the world's greatest trap drummer and then to the millionaire king of Parisian night life in gay Montmarte, was joined her by his pretty wife, Mrs. Antoinette Brooks Mitchell of Washington, to celebrate their twenty-seventh wedding anniversary, last week.

Part of the celebration was in the form of a brilliant breakfast held Sunday morning for them by Mr. and Mrs. Jay Clifford of New York.

Mitchell lived in Paris most of his life, in the heart of the glamour of the French capital. The simple thought that many Parisians would enjoy some plain ham and eggs and coffee sent him into the restaurant business, foundation of his fortune.

Victim of Depression

He rose to the top. then fell victim to the depression and returned her in 1932. He is a newspaperman in Newark at present.

Mitchell's career in the music and theatrical world began when he played the role of a school boy in Cole and Johnson's "Red Moon" in 1908. He was a member of the cast of "Shoo-Fly Regiment" and worked with Bert Williams, James Reese Europe Rosamond Johnson, Abbie Mitchell, Lottie Gee and many other artists.

It was back in 1911 that he took the first jazz band to Europe.

He was Johnson's understudy in one play and was rated in the reviews pasted in his highly valuable scrapbook as a "Caruso-like tenor."

Played in Ciro's

In 1914, he went to London and Paris, scenes of his greatest triumphs. He played in Ciro's in London and was soon billed as the world's greatest trap drummer. He was the sensation of World War days and was hailed as a genius, reputedly able to get more rhythm out of drums and cymbals than any other living man.

In 1917, while Paris was headquarters for American troops he opened his famous restaurant called Mitchell's Quick Lunch.

He modeled it after Childs's in America and all Paris was thrilled at the novelty of getting American-cooked ham and eggs. His business grew to huge proportions overnight. He had to move from the Rue Pigalie in Montmarte to the Rue Blanche.

Host to Prone of Wales

The Prince of Wales danced nightly and the aristocracy of Europe poured into the place which never got going right until 4:30 a.m. The famous Jean Nash, who made front page news for years, enacted many of her escapades there.

Mitchell was now in the big money. He opened more places: the Music Box where Bricktop played, the Place Pigal, Mitchell's Plantation. He became a millionaire and was known the world over. He was called the playboy of Paris and lived with his pretty wife in a mansion at St. Cloud.

All This Was B.D.

These were the golden days, before the world depression, and whenever anyone thought of Paris, they thought of the Mitchells.

He also played the horses. He used to win 100,000 francs at a clip. Eventually the horses got him however, in addition to the depression.

Then he returned to New York in 1932, with few funds. Here he used to be in great demand by wealthy night lifers, who knew him in Paris. For a time he was the official guide to Harlem cafe society when that life was most brilliant.

Lives Quiet Life

Today, Mitchell, the man who lived at the top of the world, resides quietly at 175 W. Kinney Street, in Newark. Every day he works at the job of advertising manager of a local weekly paper. He rarely socializes, never drinks nor smokes. His relaxation is mainly reading and going to the movies.

He has a gray-bound scrapbook in which the record of his amazing career is recorded. For that scrapbook Floyd Gibbons is said to have offered him several thousand dollars.

Mitchell has not lost his illusions, however. Having seen all the glamour of the world, perhaps the simple life in a corner of Newark is such a new experience that he actually enjoys it

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939 NEW JERSEY

N. C. YOUTH APPOINTED EDITOR OF NEWARK PAPER

Bee

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 19 — (C) — Lucius ("Lou") Blackmon, 24, native of Winston-Salem, N. C., who studied journalism a year at Wilberforce university ('34-'35) has been named editor of the New Jersey Herald-News, 130 West Kinney street, heading a staff of five persons. Blackmon was formerly sports editor of the N. J. Guardian and city editor of the Newark Herald.

1-22-39

Chi Bee

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939 NEW YORK

F. J. CALVIN NEWSPAPER MAN, DIES

Bee

As this paper goes to press word is received of the death of Floyd Calvin, one of the country's best known news paper men and director of Calvin's News Service. Calvin died in New York Friday at the neurological Institute of the Presbyterian Hospital Medical center. He had been in the hospital two weeks under treatment for a brain tumor. He collapsed at 6 a. m., just one hour before an operation was to be preformed and was dead before it could be completed. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Billie Calvin, two daughters, Bernice and Dolores, his father of Hope. Ark.; and a brother of Chicago.

F. J. Calvin

9-10-39

Chi Bee

Editor Fred R. Moore On Special Radio Broadcast

Editor Fred R. Moore of The New York Age and his daughter, Mrs. Marion Moore Day, were guests of City Councilman Robert K. Straus on 15-minute broadcast on "Harlem" Monday evening over radio station WHN.

Introduced over the radio as one of "the first citizens of Harlem," Mr. Moore was interviewed by Mr. Straus, sponsor and conductor of the program "Your Town" which is a regular Monday feature. Mrs. Day was scheduled to answer a quiz sent in by radio fans, but this feature was omitted from the broadcast because of lack of time.

Age
11-26-38
New York

Southern Girls Quick To See Chance Offered By The New York Age; Manv Entered In Big Contest

Dixie will be well represented at the big New York World's Fair this Summer. It is one of the foremost topics of conversation down South. Railroads and bus lines are offering some mighty fine rates and thousands will take advantage of them and come to New York the biggest and most talked of city in the United States and see a World's Fair that will outshine any that has ever been held anywhere. This is one event that everybody who possibly can find the time and money should witness. You won't be sorry, its educational value can't be estimated and it will be worth many times the price you pay for a trip to the big city and Fair. It will be something to remember and talk about the rest of your life. Come to the World's Fair! Don't miss it! Here's your big chance! — Opportunity is Knocking!— Grasp it at once!—Don't wait!—Do it now, today!

To girls and women anywhere in the United States, if you're 18 years or older an opportunity to win a FREE trip to New York City is yours. All expenses are paid and it includes one full week in New York with first class room, meals, pocket money and entertainment galore. There are fifty of these trips to be given and if you are one of the winners The New York Age wishes to announce that every precaution will be taken for your safety and comfort while away from home. With so many trips to be given YOU surely can win one of them if you try. It's easy, so send in your entry blank today you will find it in our advertisement on page two. But, before you turn to the advertisement just listen to this: SIX OF THE FIFTY WINNERS WILL BE GIVEN AN ADDITIONAL THIRTY -DAY TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA AND RETURN WITH ALL EXPENSES PAID. THE ENTIRE TRIP WILL BE MADE BY RAILROAD AND IN PULLMAN CARS. How does that strike you? You'll make your entry right away now, won't you?

Age
3-18-39
New York

DR. C. G. WOODSON WRITES ARTICLE IN NEW YORK TEACHER

Christian Recorder

NEW YORK—(C)—The New York Teacher, 114 E. 16th Street, a monthly teacher's journal, carried in its March issue an article by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History, Washington, D. C., on "Race Prejudice in School Books." A photo on the front cover of the magazine showed colored and white children in a classroom.

Pearl Buck Writes For Opportuntiy Magazine

An article by Pear lS. Buck, winner in 1938 of the Nobel Prize for literature, will be a feature of the April issue of Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life, Elmer A. Carter, editor of the magazine, announced this week.

Miss Buck is the author of "The Good Earth," "Sons", "The Exile," "The Mother, and "The Patriot." Born in China, the daughter of a missionary, she has lived in America only a few years. Much of her time here has been devoted to the task of creating interracial understanding and good will. She has been a member of the executive board of the National Urban League, which publishes Opportunity, since February, 1935.

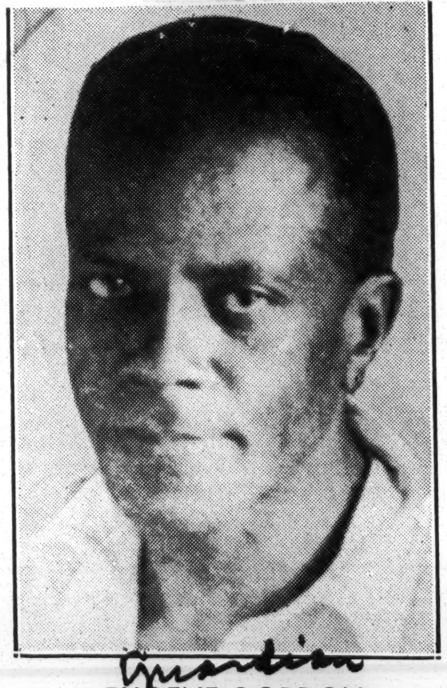
Age
4-8-39
New York
N.Y.

"Interracial Review" Moves Into New Home

NEW YORK (C)—The Interracial Review, published by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, George K. Hunton, editor, is now in its new home, 20 Vesey street, lower Manhattan, having been moved from 220 W. 42nd street in midtown. The new location is "back of Old St. Peter's on Barclay street," the Review chronicles in its current issue.

"St. Peter's,' says the Review, "is the mother of Catholicism in New York City, having celebrated its sesqui-centennial anniversary in November, 1936. It enjoys a unique position in the history of race relations in the U. S. For 66 years, until July 2, 1853, Pierre Toussaint, saintly Catholic Negro and confidential adviser of New York's fashion leaders of his day, worshipped at that church. He occupied Pew No. 25."

Tribune
Phila Pa



Guardian

EUGENE GORDON

Former Boston newspaper man who spent several years in Russia is now a regular contributor to the Daily Worker, New York.

Boston Mass

~~File Newspaper~~

Atty. John T. Doles Files Libel Action Against Local Paper

Age
5-13-39

New York N.Y.

As a result of the political feud between Attorney John T. Doles and Herbert L. Bruce, Democratic leader of the 21st Assembly District, action was instituted in the Supreme Court this week by service of a summons by Conrad Lynn of 201 West 135th street, attorney for Mr. Doles, in the sum of $25,000 alleging libel in the publication of an article by The Amsterdam News two weeks ago in a signed article by Earl Brown, managing editor of that paper, concerning the appointment of Captain James W. Johnson to the post as chief deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the 3rd New York District, a post formerly held by Mr. Doles.

Mr. Brown charged in the article that Attorney Doles was fired because of inefficiency. The libel action is based on this statement as Mr. Doles told reporters that employees in the Internal Revenue Department are rated according to their work, and his efficiency rating for the three years eh was chief deputy in the Internal Revenue Department averaged 96 percent. The complaint alleges that the young attorney's reputation as a lawyer has been seriously damaged.

According to members of the Ramapo-Beaver Democratic Club, which is headed by Bruce, the dismissal of Doles came as a result of a demand made 18 months ago by the Democratic leader of the district, and came only after months of pressure by the Tammany organization, despite the record made by the young lawyer.

Papers in the action were served on Dr. P. M. H. Savory, co-publisher of The Amsterdam News, on Thursday.

TWO NEWSPAPERS

Roi Ottley, supervisor of the stupendous job, said:
"There are two Negro newspapers in New York City, the New York Age and the Amsterdam News, employing full time paid Negro workers. On the other hand, there are probably more than 100 Negro newspaper writers in this city.
"Negro economy obiously cannot adsorb all these newspaper workers and no white newspaper, except the Daily Worker employs a full time Negro Worker.
"The Writers Project attempts to absorb these writers; it helps them to retain their skill by giving them a chance to write daily."
About 25 Negroea are employed on the book just mentioned.
The Federal Writers Project moreover, has enabled Negroes to develop as writers by giving them opportunities towork in the field of creative writing.
As aresult, we have Richard Wright, who would never have had time to write but for the project."
The culture of the Negro people--and of the United States--would thereby have been the loser."

Daily Worker
6-25-39
New York,N.Y.

Clipping filed--Musis,etc.

"Negroes Contribute Great Cultural Wealth to U.S. on WPA Art Projects."

Classified Advertising Columns Of The Age Offer Big Opportunity

File Newspaper
Age 7-1-39
New York N.Y.

Attention is being called this week to a coupon at the bottom of the first page, in which a special offer is being made to advertisers to use the classified columns of The New York Age.

These columns lend themselves to almost every form of advertising and are especially adaptable to individuals rather than corporations or larger groups. Personal items, lost and found items, obituaries, memoriams, cards of thanks, help wanted, furnished rooms and apartments to let are but a few of the items usually found in these columns.

You are invited to try the advertising columns of The New York Age during this special campaign. The results obtained will be a pleasant surprise to you.

Writer Poses With Scientist

Call 7-28-39 Kansas City Mo.

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER, Tuskegee institute, scientist, right, posing on the campus of Tuskegee, with E. L. HERCULES, New York feature writer, and left, one of the scientists's assistants. Hercules has traveled through 25 states writing feature articles on educational institutions for Calvin Service. A native of Trinidad, he was educated in New York City. He is associated with the Calvin News Service.

Our Gratitude

The Editor of the Star of Zion is deeply grateful to the members of the Southwest Rocky Mountain Conference for his almost unanimous election on the first ballot as a delegate to the General Conference, which followed the unanimous endorsement of the Conference for his reelection to the editorship at the session next May. The Editor was chosen also to be the leader of the delegation.

The First Church of Los Angeles and a citizen's committee will tender Editor and Mrs. Lovell and children a farewell reception Monday, October 16th, and the family will depart the following day for Charlotte, where they will be at home shortlv thereafter.

Star of Zion
[illegible]
Charlotte, N.C.

THE BUCKEYE REVIEW

A Weekly Record of the Activities of the
Colored People
Published Weekly on Friday by
The Dickerson Printing Company
423 OAK HILL AVENUE
Post Office Box 1435
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
J. Maynard Dickerson________________Editor
One Year--$2.00 * * * Six Months--$1.0
* * * Three Months--50c * * *
Entered as second-class matter June 6, 1938,
at the post office at Youngstown, Ohio, under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

1-7-39

THE UNION.

W. P. DABNEY, Owner and Editor
238 East Fourth Street
Phone MAin 5168 Cincinnati, Ohio

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
ONE YEAR $2.00
SIX MONTHS 1.00
ONE MONTH .... .20
SINGLE COPY .... .05

3-2-39

File Newspapers

Isn't it about time that we stop the incessant mourning over our racial troubles and weeping on each other's necks about "being persecuted because of our color?"

Union

After several hundred years of slavery, freedom found our ancestors full of courage and ambition, hustling to achieve, struggling to show the world that chains and the lash had not robbed them of virility and ability.

3-2-39

Here we stand, three generations later, singing the "blues," and flooding from countless churches and rostrums, the ambient atmosphere with, "words, words, words!"

Cincinnati Ohio

And last, but not least, giving birth to "resolutions" that are so satisfying, that performance is considered unnecessary. We sadly concede the truth of most of the charges of gross injustice, but we have the advantage of Jesus, since we have not yet been crucified, though we have had, and have, thousands of Judases ever ready to betray our race, ever ready to establish new branches of segregation, new fields for propagation of Jim Crowism.

The whites are not altogether to blame. Our skirts are not immaculate. We have a vast army of criminals, hourly increasing. Far too many lazy, thoughtless, unambitious people. Most of our racial ills arise from ignorance, rather than poverty. We have thousands of costly, debt-ridden churches, thousands of luxury-enjoying preachers, many of them gladly butting into every department of pleasurable, civic, social and political life, in preference to leading their people in the path God is supposed to have called them to travel! Our sororities and fraternities are flooding the land with scholarships, to produce more graduates and degree magnates, while there are thousands walking around workless and growing worthless, since there are few avenues of employment open, other than those of meniality, gambling, prostitution.

The "Lord's Shepherds and our High-Brows" should establish community clubs, teach the poor the value of virtue, thrift and unity! Through cooperation, open new jobs, help them to be saving, instead of shining in the glories of fine raiment, autos and wasteful social indulgence!

Those lessons must be learned now, or the race will soon wallow in the Red Sea of degradation, that deplorable criminality shows, is only a stone's throw from those, who, Pharoah-like, "will not heed."

Dabney.

IN BUSINESS

Plaindealer

MRS. JEAN M. STRODE, Editor of the new publication, "Insurance Counsellor," 2380 East 40th street, Cleveland, O., who is an example of the intelligent and well trained young women of the Negro group launching out into new fields. Mrs. Strode's publication is exclusively a trade or business paper, but is attractively and interestingly gotten up, being well illustrated and touching the real interests of business with such dynamic force that the insurance fratically assuring its success from the ternity is giving wide support, pracstart. Timely and authoritative articles on business are published. Mrs. Strode recently completed a tour of nearly every insurance home office of the group, and was well received. By her winning personality she secured considerable business for her magazine.

—Calvin Service.

4-1-39

"Negro Writer" Out For Second Issue

Tribune

6-5-37

Philadelphia Pa

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June (ANP)—Distribution of the second issue of the Negro Writers, new trade journal for writers, editors and general newspaper workers began on June 7 to over 2,000 persons, from the offices of the Journal located at 1137 Atcheson street.

The second issue of the journal, which is the first of its kind ever published by Negroes, carries an article on the National Negro Writers' guild movement, by Rita Gray, an an article entitled "Why and How I Wrote a Novel," by D'Wendell Shaw, author of the Negro college novel, "Greater Need Bwloe" which was published by the Bi-monthly Negro Book club in 1936.

A Colored Judge

Investment in yourself is the best investment in the world.

Second Issue "Negro Writer" Out

Black Dispatch

6-19-37

Oklahoma City Okla

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)—Distribution of the second issue of the Negro Writer, new trade journal for writers, editors and general newspaper workers, began on June 7, to cover 2,000 persons, from the offices of the Journal located at 1137 Atcheson Street.

The second issue of the journal, which is the first of its kind ever published by Negroes, carries an article on the Nation Negro Writers Guild movement, by Rita Gay, and an article entitled "Why And How I Wrote A Novel", by D'Wendell Shaw, author of the Negro college novel, "Greater Need Below", which was published by the bi-monthly Negro Book Club in 1936. In his article, Mr. Shaw answers for the first time some of the comment which was made on his novel by a number of reviewers, and urges writers to "write with the average reader in mind."

Other interesting features appearing in the second issue are "Pen-O-Rama", which is devoted to news and comment about the activities and interests of the better known Negro writers and "Market Views", a section devoted to facts about a number of outstanding publications.

According to officials of the new journal, free sample copies of the second issue will be sent to all interested persons who request them. The Negro writer is the official organ of the Ohio Negro Writers guild, which proposes to become the nucleus of a national organization of Negro writers.

Irate Scott Sends Withering Blast of Facts to Oklahoma Eagle Regarding His Acts

Newspaper

Traces Record of Printing Transactions Covering Several Years; Says Association Not Broke

Says Scales Cafe Turned Down "President's Banquet

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Okla

Wading into a vitrolic retort, because of an editorial appearing in the Oklahoma Eagle last week, and in which the Tulsa paper charged that T. P. Scott, had paid money for printing to the Black Dispatch Publishing Company, without competitive bidding. Mr. Scott, former president of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers grew so warm this week in his letter to Editor Goodwin, the message was almost too hot for the mails.

In fact, Mr. Scott waxed so warm that he declared his answer will come in installments. The following is the first withering blast:

"Editor, Oklahoma Eagle:

"Wishing to treat your series of queries in the order of its importance, let us proceed, first, to your italicized demand to know 'WHY WAS NOT COMPETITIVE BIDDING ALLOWED FOR THE PRINTING OF THESE (O. A. N. T. offcial) PROGRAMS?' Now, to supply a competent answer to this question, it becomes necessary to recall one of the earliest official acts of my tenure as president, when I was called to Tulsa, March 11, 1938, to let bids for printing the April number of the O. A. N. T. JOURNAL. For this purpose, the office of E. W. Woods, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, was selected as a meeting place. Here, I sat in conference with W. E. Anderson and George Tillmon, when they deliberately overruled and rejected a bid submitted by the Black Dispatch and awarded the contract to the Oklahoma Eagle on the basis of its bid at $5.50 per page, notwithstanding the submission of an equal bid by the Oklahoma City publication. Voicing a strong protest against this ruling on the ground that where all bids for a given contract are equal, same should be returned to the principals for revision, I was outvoted in this regard by the other two members of the committee (the president, chairman of the Executive Committee and the editor of the JOURNAL) whose business it was to let the bids.

"Thus, the Tulsa publication was awarded a $258.85 printing contract, notwithstanding an approximately $60.00 job just eight weeks earlier to print the official O. A. N. T. program by the same publication, with the Black Dispatch, its nearest competitor, having absolutely no knowledge that the programs had been printed until they appeared for distribution.

Black Dispatch Cooking School Ends

Black Dispatch

Is The Largest Ever Staged During The Past 6 Years

11-14-39 ~~Oklahoma~~ City Okla

The Black Dispatch's sixth annual Cooking School ended Thursday, October 9, with an attendance of better than 3,000 persons. After the fire marshals had warned that no more persons would be allowed to enter the hall, many remained on Stiles St. and near the entrance of hall. where news of the closing night's activities was relayed to them through a special sound equipment.

The capital prizes were the main attraction following the final demonstration by Miss Erma Lee Moore of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co. The beautiful Enterprise Range given away by O K Furniture and Rug Co., at 323 N. Hudson was won by Mrs. Dutch Hurst, 326 E. 1. Miss Pauline Gibbs, 704 E. Third was the holder of the lucky ticket for the $119.50 gas range awarded by the McCoy and Spivey Co. at 104 W. Grand. Enthusiasm reached a high pitch prior to the awarding of these. The hall had been entirely cleared of men spectators in order to accommodate the numbers of housewives, who gathered for the last session. Miss Mary Lee Adams of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. had opened the cooking school on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Black Dispatch

11-14-39

Other prizes awarded were a Nesco cooker to Mrs. Eula Ealey, 909 N. Kate, given by the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.; Miss Nannie Long, 506 N. Phillips, adapter lamp from Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co.; Miss Mattie McGee, 421 N. Stiles, a rug; Mr. Sid Rowe, g14 N. Idaho, a blanket from McKay Funeral Home; B. J. Callihan, 516 N. Kelham, pin it up lamp from Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company; Mrs. O. E. Daniels, 620 N. Nebraska, Coolerator from Cary Ice Co.; and Mr. O. J. McClure, 515 N. Lindsay, 1 gas heater.

The remaining prize winners will be published in next week's issue of the Black Dispatch.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES,- 1939 OREGON

EDITORIAL FICTION

R. G. Callvert, associate editor of **The Portland Oregonian,** has been awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best editorial of 1938, "My Country 'Tis of Thee . .," in which he told of the liberty equality and and lack of militarism in the United States compared to conditions in the dictatorships.

Courier 5-13-39

It is a good editorial and much that it says is true, but like most such editorials it ignores the existence in many parts of this country of conditions similar to those in the so-called dictatorships, and thus conforms to the traditional blindness or evasion of most American editors.

Mr. Callvert wrote that in America youth may take or leave military training at option. This certainly does not apply to Negro youth which is barred from practically all military and naval service.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

He wrote further that "The native born, whatever his descent, has all political and other rights possessed by him who traces his ancestry to the founding fathers. The foreign-born of races that are assimilable are admitted to all these privileges if they want them. We have 'minorities' but no minority problem."

Of course that is fiction, as the writer would doubtless admit privately if honest and informed.

In America, according to this honored writer, "the common citizen . . may vote as his judgment or his conscience advises," a statement that will be jeered by millions of colored citizens in every way qualified to vote except in pigmentation.

Just the opposite is true of his statement that "This liberty, this equality, this peace, are imbedded in the American form of government," considering the wide extent of **Negro disfranchisement, segregation and color discrimination** in employment.

The colored American citizen remains the test of democracy here, and his mistreatment remains a blot on America's escutcheon which no amount of editorial fiction writing can erase, even if it is honored with the Pulitzer **Prize.**

Newspaper File

'Time' Article Leads To Action; Memphis Studies Child Welfare

Four Recommendations Made By Committee After Courier Is Praised for Its Good Influence in South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Seevral weeks ago after Time maagzine, perhaps America's most widely read news periodical, carried a long interesting item concerning The Pittsburgh Courier, one of the officers of a local banking institution was able to give the name and 'phone number of our field representative to a member of the Memphis Child Welfare Committee, who called and commented favorably concerning the reference made in Time Magazine to this publication and its rapidly-growing influence in the South. Too, the Courer representative was asked his opinion in the matter of helping advance the interests of the Negro in Memphis. Among other things, he emphasized the value of working with the Negro children in order that their understanding and conceptions might be broadened. Several days later the Child Welfare Committee of Memphis met and made recommendations for improving welfare work among the city's Negro children. The meeting was held at Lowenstein's downtown Memphis, and their recommendations were: (1) The amount of aid given a child might best be determined by the health of the child; (2) The strengthening of service to individual families, or the development of more community resources for Negroes would be helpful. For instance, there is no Negro Y.M.C.A., Girl Scout unit, or home for wayward girls; (3) It would be worthwhile to make an effort to tie in the work done by the social agencies with that of the churches. (4) A study of present inadequate resources for the care of Negro children should be made by the committee.

The special committee which made the recommendations was invited to meet by Miss Jean Proutt, head of the Department of Public Welfare, in response to a letter from a Negro official of the Community Welfare League.

The letter also suggested that the Department of Public Welfare establish a Case Committee to study individual Negro welfare problems on a case by case basis. This survey will be divided into four subjects—health, recreation, education and employment. This survey is being undertaken by the council's major committee on Negro Welfare, of which Mrs. J. Earl Hooks is chairman.

The following deficiencies of Negro Welfare service have been suggested, Mrs. McCormack's report said: Convalescent care for children leaving the hospital, an institution for problem children, study for children with defective vision or hearing, Negro fresh-air camps, institutions for feeble-minded children, and a Parent-Teacher Association. Miss Proutt is naming committees to work on these particular problems.

Mrs. McCormack said that Memphis Negroes are now being aided by the Community Fund which helps support the Community Welfare League on Beale.

"The Negro Division of the Childrens' Bureau, also operating on a Community Fund budget, finds homes for Negro children," she added. Similarly maintained by the Community Fund are the Tennessee Home-Finding Society and the Family Welfare program, both of which devote part of their work to Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier

AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY

Main Office . . 2628 Centre Avenue at Francis Street
Telephone MAyflower 1401 . . . . Pittsburgh, Pa.

Published at Pittsburgh, Pa., every Saturday by
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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LONDON OFFICE Gorringe's Travel and News Agency, Ltd.
17 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2

Incorporated Under the Laws of Pennsylvania, 1910

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H. B. CROHN COMPANY
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Courier 12-24-38 Pittsburgh, Pa

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WOMEN'S EDITION

Recorder

A special Women's Edition of the Christian Recorder is being planned and will appear in the near future. Editorials will be written by Miss O. M. Diggs of the Chicago Bee and Mrs. Mayme Brown of the Louisiana Weekly. Special articles will be contributed by Mesdames Mary McLeod Bethune, Sadie Mosselle Alexander, Juanita Mitchell, Crystal Bird Faussett, Lucy M. Hughes, Christine Smith, Bertie DeLyles, Wilda Robinson, and others. The work of the women of the church will be featured in picture and story as never before. Missionary officers, societies, clubs, groups, women's organisations, evangelists and individuals are requested to get in touch with the Editor without delay. It is a giant undertaking, much time and careful planning are necessary. Your cooperation is requested.—The Ed.

Oldest Race Paper Marks 91st Anniv.

7-29-39

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 13—(ANP)—George A. Singleton, editor and manager of the Christian Recorder, official organ of the A. M. E. church, has announced a special edition for the second week in August, in commemoration of the paper's 91st anniversary. Known as "Mother of the Negro press," the Recorder was started in 1848 as the Christian Herald, four years later changed to its present name. Bishop D. H. Sims is president of the publishing company, and Bishop M. H. Davis, vice president.

BUSINESS LEAGUE HEAD CONGRATULATES COURIER

Courier 9-30-39

The following telegram is self-explanatory:

MEMPHIS, TENN., SEPT. 21.

ROBERT L. VANN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER.

THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE CONGRATULATES THE PITTSBURGH COURIER AND ITS EDITOR ON THEIR SUCCESSFUL FIGHT TO ADMIT NEGROES INTO THE U.S. ARMY.

(Signed) J. E. WALKER, M.D.,
President, National Negro Business League.

COURIER WAR ACE ON WAY TO FRANCE

Courier

R. Walter Merguson, noted war correspondent for **The Pittsburgh Courier**, who covered the recent Ethiopian-Italian War, is on his way to France, the first Negro war correspondent in Europe.

Immediately war was declared by England and France against Germany, The Courier contacted the U. S. State Department to formally apply for a passport and the credentials necessary for a war correspondent.

Reservations were also made on the Pan-American Clipper, which will land at Marseilles late this week or early next week.

HAS LIVED IN PARIS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

Mr. Merguson, born in Indiana, is peculiarly fitted for his job. He has lived in Paris for over 17 years and knows the customs of the people. He speaks the French language fluently and is a student of French colonial history.

He has a wide acquaintance among colored French diplomats.

In addition to knowing France like a book, Mr. Merguson has also traveled in Great Britain, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Italy, North Africa, Egypt and Jerusalem.

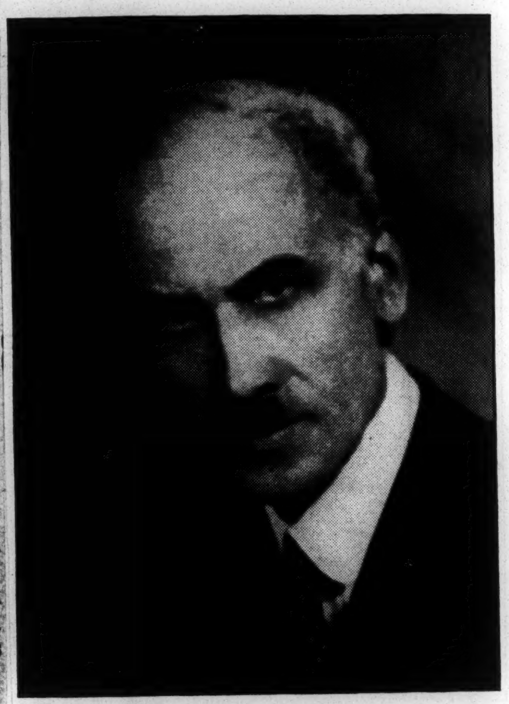
He speaks French, German, Spanish, Italian and the Ethiopian language fluently.

Of more than passing interest among Mr. Merguson's legion of friends is the late Richard T. Greener.

Mr. Greener graduated from Harvard university in 1872, the first colored graduate of that institution, and distinguished himself as a man of letters. Mr. Greener served as U. S. Consul to Vladivostock.

Negro Correspondent

Biggest Negro newspaper in the world is the weekly Pittsburgh *Courier*. The *Courier* last year had 138,299 readers according to the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Its press run now is close to 170,000. Not more than about 10% of its circulation is in Pittsburgh; the rest is scattered over the U. S., ranges as far afield as the West Indies, China, Jerusalem.



COURIER'S MERGUSON
His beat was fit to print.

Time 11-13-39

Publisher Robert Lee Vann had just left the University of Pittsburgh with a law degree when he founded the *Courier* in 1910. Today he is a power in Pennsylvania politics, keeps a handsome home in Oakmont, Pittsburgh suburb. Gross income of the *Courier* in 1938 was over $500,000. Something like $40,000 of that went to Publisher Vann as profit.

Last week, like none but the greatest of white papers, the *Courier* had a war correspondent in France. He was a onetime Chicago postal clerk named Reno Walter Merguson, who fought with the U. S. Army in World War I, stayed on in Paris after the War as a tourist guide. He used to drive Negro travelers over the battlefields in an old automobile, send in items about them to the *Courier*. Presently Editor Vann gave him a full-time job as the *Courier*'s European correspondent.

After 17 years in Paris, Walter Merguson speaks fluent French, lives with his mother in a Montmartre house which he owns. Thin, tall, well-mannered, he has seen most of Europe, before the war had visited both the Westwall and the Maginot Line. Last month Newsman Merguson scored a beat on the entire press of the U. S. with a story of the mobilization of French colonial troops. His cable to the *Courier* revealed that France was raising a black army of 2,000,000 soldiers, 500,000 laborers. Including the Senegalese fighters who were famed for valor in War I, it is the biggest Negro army ever assembled. One week after Merguson's dispatch appeared in the *Courier*, the New York *Times* carried a wireless message from Paris confirming it.

Like most of his white brethren, Walter Merguson has yet to see the front. So far he has had to content himself with visits to French colonial encampments. But he has influential friends in the Government (including the Ministry of Information) who are not blind to the service a Negro correspondent can render France's relations with her colonies. When black troops go to the front, Walter Merguson expects to go with them.

Courier's 'Hall Of Fame' Lauded In Star Of Zion

By S. WYCLIFFE GARLINGTON

To the Editor:

A fortnight ago, the editors of The Pittsburgh Courier were lauded for their recent "Hall of Fame for 1939" in a news-feature article in "The Star of Zion" January 2, 1939 by one F. R. Blakey of Jackson. Miss. After laudatorial remarks, he asked "Shall the race and nation look only to 33, or shall we look equally as well to others whose faces did not beam from the Gallery of The Courier?" The complete text of Mr. Blakey's article follows:

"Hurrah! for the outstanding Negro men and women, whose beautiful portraits hang in the gallery of The Pittsburgh Courier and beam through the New Year's issue of its stately columns as the men and women to whom the race and nation look in 1939. The editor of The Courier, endeavoring to direct public attention to these men and women very skillfully rounded out, named, numbered and finished in mounted style 33 of the nation's most accomplished leaders and wrote above them in bold letters this superscription: 'Race and Nation Look to These Men and Women in 1939. They Will Carry a Large Percentage of the Load of the Race and National Achievements in the New Year.'

"As this valuable portraiture in exclusive nature is being hung in the den visitors of the New Year by the Editor, we observe his trenchant pin moving in the hand of the Editor as if it were the handwriting upon the wall. We hear him speaking as if it were the invincible prognostrator of 1939; exclaiming to the millions is his new year's greeting saying, 'Ecce Homo, Ecca Homa,' in other words, 'Behold the man to whom the race and nation look in 1939. They will carry a large percentage of the national achievements.'

"The Editor is to be commended for the time and expense sacrificed in assembling the material; the keen foresight and judgment exercised in his choice and selection of the characters; the uniqueness of the fashion plate on which the gallery is made; and more than all, for the bold courage in which he defiantly hangs out this gallery, as seen on page 24 of The Pittsburgh Courier issued January 7, of the current year.

"The Pittsburgh Courier is one of the most outstanding weekly papers in the field of the world's journalism, and we are justly proud of its worth, value and achievements. Down through the year it has fearlessly forged its way through the dense fogs of prejudice, vice and injustice. As a seeker after truth and an advocator of righteousness, regardless of friends or foe, and will continue to do so through following years.

"The race and nation pledge anew its confidence and willingness to follow the lead of The Pittsburgh Courier. It will also receive intentative nature, the chart comprises the faces, names and the number 33, in all whom The Courier exclusively hangs out in the vanguard of racial and national accomplishments in 1939.

"While we survey this beautiful portrature, let us not view it in an absolute or exclusive sense, nor behold it from a point of attempt thoroughness or accuracy, neither as these were pointed out with mathematical certainly. Let us not even consider the shades of narrowness by which it is mounted, as if the Editor had attempted at minimization.

"But rather, let us view it as in a relative, inclusive and liberal sense and with probably certainities when we think in terms of accuracy and repleteness of the galaxy. Let us take it in a subejctive sense, and with good faith in our leader. In other words this is but a new year souvenir presented by our admirable Editor to its thousands of readers, evoking thought and contemplation of some of our most outstanding leaders of the race and nation. Let us view the gallery as a remarkable portraiture rising out of a rich background, a galaxy of men and women whose faces do not appear in the portraiture and whose memory and achievements and worth stand out in the confidence, hope and apperciation of the race and nation as much as those whose faces beam from the gallery.

"From this point of view we can appreciate the efforts without doing violence to the invisible galaxy of outstanding race men of national character and worth, and without marring the pictures of those in the gallery, and doing any injustice or discredit to the Editor or The Courier.

"For be it remembered that along with this selection of race men though not mounted in frame, come a host of noble men and women to whom the race and nation look equally as earnest for achievements in 1939, and expect them to carry equal percentage of the load of the New Year achievements.

"Men and women in the glory of their day, in the tower of their strength, built like the tall cedar that lifts its head above the trees of the forest, and like the strong oak that strikes its strong roots deeply in the earth, who fear not danger, feel no sickness and wonder if any man is born to sire or pain. Men and women whose minds are as vigorous as their bodies. Perplexed at no indications; daunted at no difficulties; who search out the hidden things and the crooked they make straight. Men and women who go forth fearless upon the face of the mighty deep; who measure the mighty deep; who measure the distance of the stars, survey the nations and call them by name. Men and women who glory in the excellency of their knowledge and the vigor of their understanding and strive to reveal even what the almighty has concealed. When you stop to behold them, how wonderful in physique, in character and movement, how beautiful in reflection and judgment, how perfect! In achievement, how marvelous; in vision and apprehension, how like giants.

"More and on."

A Newspaper Emergency

Footnote on Publishing History

By REV. GEORGE F. BRAGG, JR.

Christian Recorder Oldest Of Our Papers

COLORED newspapers have experienced a life and death struggle for existence.

At present, the oldest of such newspapers is the Christian Recorder, of Philadelphia. It is 91 years old. Sixty years ago it was in a great struggle. It will be interesting, as well as educative, to let the late Fannie Jackson Coppin tell what she did in that emergency.

Says Mrs. Coppin: "In November '79, as a means of bringing the idea of industrial education and self help practically before the colored people of the United States, I undertook the work of helping an enterprise, namely, The **Christian Recorder**, edited and published by colored men at 631 Pine street, Philadelphia."

Then, at great length, Mrs. Coppin sets forth the plea, made at that time, and results. She said: "The publication department of the Christian Recorder is weighed down by a comparatively small debt, which cripples its usefulness and threatens its existence. A persistent vitality has kept this paper alive through a good deal of thick and thin since 1852. In helping to pay this debt we shall also help to keep an honorable vocation to colored men who, if they will be printers, must 'shinny on their own side.' "

Because of the condition of the masses of our people, no large sums were asked for. The people were requested to club together and send on a number of little gifts, which might be at a stated time exhibited and sold at a fair. And thus the liquidation of the debt by a co-operative effort would be an instructive lesson of how light a burden becomes when borne by the many instead of the few.

"Send something which you yourself have made or produced," she said. "Let what you send be made valuable by your artistic skill, your invention, and your industry."

It was hinted that an exhibition of this sort might be greatly useful and creditable to us as a people, and that anything from a potato to a picture would be accepted.

The result was such as to gratify the highest expectations. Responses by donations of articles or money were received from the following states: Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Florida, Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia.

About two-thirds of the things of this fair were sent from the South, from Texas and some other distant parts.

It seemed due to the people of the South and West who so generously sent their little gifts to help keep a live a printing establishment in Philadelphia, from which there was no hope of their receiving any pecuniary benefit.

She said: "The poor people who have sent us these things have shown a spirit of self-denial and of generous zeal which borders on heroism. All classes, including old people and young children, have vied with each other in sending some little article for the fair. The difficult kinds of needlework, crochet work and worsted work are very creditable; as also is the model of a church in Providence, Rhode Island, sent by a little boy; two ships, full rigged, and especially the decorated plates, and the pictures by H. O. Tanner, son of the editor of the Christian Recorder.

'File Newspapers'

Principals - Teachers - Students

PASTE THIS ON BULLETIN BOARD OF YOUR SCHOOL

PRIZES FOR BOYS & GIRLS

Match Your Skill and Wits With That of Other Boys and Girls of the Nation and Win a Prize!

Courier 5-6-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Boys And Girls!!

Win a Prize Writing the Biographies of

FAMOUS NEGROES

RULES

Simply write as best you can, in 200 words or less, the histories of the lives of the men and women listed below. Send this biography with your name, address and school plainly written on the back of your biography to UNCLE GREGGY, P. O. Box 1115, New Orleans, La. There will be a winner every week. Each winner will receive a crisp, new, one dollar bill. A prize each week. The name of the winner will appear over the article which will be published all over the nation. Any young person 18 years of age or under is eligible to participate.

Here are the first biographies we are to write. Get busy and get your article in on time.

SUBJECT	DUE IN OFFICE	PUBLISHED
Matthew A. Henson	Wednesday, May 3	Saturday, May 13
James Weldon Johnson	Wednesday, May 10	Saturday, May 20
Miss Marian Anderson	Wednesday, May 17	Saturday, May 27
Joe Louis Barrow	Wednesday, May 24	Saturday, June 3
Dr. R. R. Moton	Wednesday, May 31	Saturday, June 10

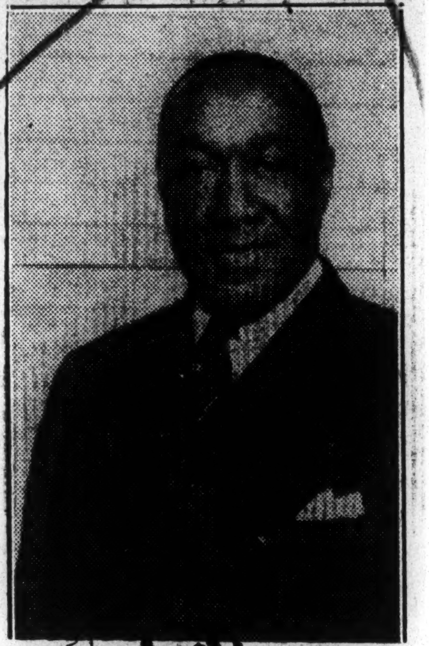
PRIZES

—FOR—

1. **Best Biography of famous Negroes. One Dollar per week.**
2. **Best Original Poem of Month. One Dollar.**
3. **Best Drawing of the Month. One Dollar.**
4. **Best Picture of the Month. One Dollar.**
5. **Best Short Story of the Month. One Dollar.**
6. **Best News Article of the Month. One Dollar.**

Write to UNCLE GREGGY, P. O. Box 1115, New Orleans. Send him your article or your picture every week, and make it a habit every week to read The Pittsburgh Courier's Young Folks Page.

EDITOR OF RACE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER



REV. G. A. SINGLETON, editor and manager of the Christian Recorder, which during June, July and August will celebrate its 91st anniversary. The Recorder is the oldest Negro publication in the United States. Founded in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1848 as the Christian Herald, its name was changed to the Christian Recorder in 1852. Four editors of the paper have been elected bishops of the A. M. E. church. They were J. P. Campbell, B. T. Tanner, B. F. Lee and R. R. Wright, Jr. Editor Singleton, native of South Carolina, is an Allen U., Boston U., and University of Chicago graduate and studied at Harvard. Before the World War he was a member of the 24th Infantry and served in the Philippines and Hawaii. During the war he was first lieutenant-chaplain of the 92nd Division in France. In '36 he became editor of the Recorder, succeeding the newly elected Bishop R. R. Wright.—(Calvin Service).

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES - 1939 THE POSTAL ALLIANCE

Alliance Editor

JOSEPH B. BROWN, Jr., above was reelected editor of The Postal Alliance for a two-year term at the annual convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees in Chicago on August 17. Mr Brown served in this capacity from 1927 to 1933.

THE JOURNAL EXPANDS; PRINTS NEW PAPER FOR CHARLESTON;

PUBLIC RESPONDS.

CHARLESTON got a new paper this week. It is the Charleston Lighthouse, weekly tabloid chronicling the local and national events of interest to Charlestontians, The n w paper which got off to a fine start, is edited and managed by John McCray. Mr. McCray resigned his position with the N.C.Mutual Life Insurance Co., to head The Lighthouse. Davis Lee, Publisher of the Journal, is the pwner and publishers of the new paper.

Journal
3-5-39
Savannah, Ga.

Did You Get Your Copy Of ETN?

East Tennessee News
3-9-39
Knoxville, Tenn.

Hundreds of people called for copies of the East Tennessee News during the past few weeks, only to find that the copies had been SOLD OUT down to the very files. "Oh can't you get me just one copy," and "I'd give a half dollar for just one copy," or, "I want another copy to send to a friend," were many of the expressions as disappointed applicants sought copies of the paper.

The only certain way to have your East Tennessee News reach you regularly each week, that you may have "all the news that's fit to print," is to forward your subscription payment—$2 for the entire year. ETN doesn't depend upon irresponsible children to supply you with the paper, but "Uncle Sam's" dependable postmen deliver the paper regularly each week. If your most important mail reaches you promptly and safely, ETN will be there too.

ETN is glad to print your news notes, too, but the management at least expects your support in the form of regular subscription payments.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
September 16, 1939

True Bill Returned Against Publisher

The Grand Jury yesterday reported a "true bill" against Webster L. Porter, Negro attorney and Knoxville newspaper publisher, charging libelous publication of articles about Dr. J. H. Presnell, Negro "mayor" of Knoxville.

The alleged libelous matter was published last July in the East Tennessee News, the indictment charges, Porter executed $250 bond.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 22, 1939

Publisher Of Negro Paper In Indicted

Branner Smith Named On Two Charges

Two indictments have been returned against B. Branner Smith, Negro publisher of the Flashlight Herald, it was revealed yesterday.

One charges malicious and defamatory publication of an article about the Rev. L. W. Veal, Negro, whose wife, Josie Veal, obtained a divorce several months ago in Domestic elations Court.

Smith was indicted jointly in the second case with four others on charges of fraudulent appropriation of $612 from the Bijou theatre from June 28, 1937, to Dec. 17, 1938. Other co-defendants are Christine George and Lucile Nelson, described as cashiers at the theatre, and Claude Walker and William McClellan.

The indictment charges the quartet, working under Smith in the Negro section of the theatre conspired to defraud the operators of money paid for admission tickets. Smith is charged with appropriating $438.90, the others with smaller amounts, ranging downward from $56.60.

Smith was a witness in the Veal divorce case seyeral months ago, testifying against the minister, who was pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. The allegedly defamatory article was published last May, the indictment charges.

News Publisher Is Indicted

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—A "true bill," charging criminal libel, with Dr. J. H. Presnell as prosecutor was returned against Attorney Webster L. Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News, by the Knox County grand jury at its adjouned session last Friday.

The case was set for trial on October 27, when called up by attorneys representing the publisher Saturday morning.

Presnell, through his attorney, L. C. Ely, had previously filed a suit in Knox County Second Circuit Court against Attorney Porter charging damages to his character to the extent of $10,000, growing out of the same publication in the East Tennessee News.

Friends of Attorney Porter executed a $250 bond following the grand jury indictment.

9-20-39
Atlanta Ga.

HOPE MAGAZINE IS 54 YEARS OLD

Publication Started by The Late Miss Joanna P. Moore is Continued

Globe
9-29-39
Nashville, Tenn.

Fifty-four years ago the late Miss Joanna P. Moore began the publication of Hope Magazine. It was her earnest desire, spiritual determination and Christian objective to edit a magazine and publish a periodical that could be used in every home, around the fireside, and at the same time furnish a study course for mission societies. All the years of her life, it was started, she continued the publication, and when the National Baptist Publishing Board was established and began operation she brought the publication to the late Dr. R. H. Boyd and asked him if he would print it. After she had stated her case, the venerable leader and the Baptist giant agreed that it was a worthy cause, and from that day on the Hope Magazine was printed on the presses of the denomination's largest printing plant, but the control, management and ownership of this publication remained with the Fireside School and with Miss Joanna P. Moore, who was the editor. After her death they continued to operate the publication until they found that it was not a profitable, financial venture.

The National Baptist Publishing Board was offered the work and accepted it, because Secretary Henry Allen Boyd knew it was his father's wish, desire and intention that "Hope" should live; hence, for the past five years the National Baptist Publishing Board has printed this magazine with clock-like regularity. They have seen to it that improvements along all lines were made. The magazine was enlarged, the circulation continued, new readers were added to the subscription list. Thousands of copies have been sent to the women throughout the nation.

Its present editor, a graduate of the best missionary training school in America, who was sent down here by the Woman's Home Mission Society from New York, has visualized the needs of the women in groups, as well as the mother in the home, and has put the materials in this magazine with the sole aim and purpose of helping not only the individual home, the church, society, but community groups.

At the last session of the National Baptist Convention this philanthropic effort on the part of the Publishing Board to continue the work so well begun by Miss Joanna P. Moore, known all these years as the "Little Swamp Angel," was applauded and commended by the messengers in attendance, not only in the Woman's Auxiliary session but in the convention proper. The secretary of the Publishing Board paid special attention in his report to the need of such a publication and the service it was rendering, as well as the cause it was espousing. Now that it has passed the half century mark, the years have only served, said secretary Boyd, to prove the far-sightedness of the late Dr. Boyd in supporting the dreams and ideas of the late Miss Moore.

Globe
9-29-39

The Bible Lessons alone in Hope Magazine make it indispensable. The material for the home commends it to every mother and father who rear families. The special features for mission circles and church auxiliaries have no equal in any other publication. This is to be continued in 1940, with other necessary features that are to be prepared and written by the editor, and continued by the National Baptist Publishing Board.

Tenn. Editor Loses $500 Libel Suit

Defender
11-11-39
Chicago, Ill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10—A libel judgment for $500 was awarded Dr. J. H. Presnell, Knoxville's mayor of Bronzeville, against Atty. Webster L. Porter, well-known attorney and editor of the East Tennessee News, a weekly paper here.

Presnel's suit against Porter grew out of articles published in the attorney's paper charging the mayor with conspiring with a filling station employe in the theft of an automobile battery. The editor had also accused the physician of criminal practice.

"Big Brothers" To Sell Papers Sunday Morning

Globe
12-15-39
Nashville, Tenn.

The Nashville Negro Board of Trade by contributing $112.00 at the meeting of the Big Brothers on Monday night of this week was awarded the right to sell Tennessean newspapers in the colored sections and announcement is made by M. W Day, new president of the Board of Trade that all workers have been urged to report at Bethlehem Center Sunday morning, Dec. 17.

Breakfast will be served at seven o'clock and immediately thereafter the "newsies" will take to the streets and to the homes with their papers. The public is urged to give liberally to this worthy cause.

Baskets will be delivered to the needy on Saturday, December 23. A careful inspection has been made at the homes of those listed to receive baskets and assurance is given that all worthy cases will be taken care of

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year $1.50; Six Months, $1 00; Three Months, 75s payable in *Advance!*

Address all Letters for Publication to
LUTHER STEWART, EDITOR
Box 269, Jackson, Tennessee

1-19-39

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Entered at Postoffice at Jackson, Tennessee as second class mail matter

(Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917; authorized July 13, 1918.)

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
February 19, 1939

Mayor For Negroes Proposed By Paper

Proposal for a mayor of Negro Knoxville was started yesterday y the Flashlight Herald, Negro weekly newspaper which is eight ears old and claims a circulation of 9,500.

The Negro mayor "will be accepted as the spokesman of the olored people in Knoxville for he next year," the paper said.

Other cities, such as Nashville, tlanta and Chicago, have their egro mayors, the paper said, and is believed the election would nable Negro progress in Knoxville.

REV. W. M. U. HEMPHILL LIKES THE UNION-REVIEW

Avinger, Texas—Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.: Dear Brother Boyd:—Here I come again to renew my subscription to the National Baptist Union-Review, the greatest religious paper printed in America. I am going to read The Union-Review as long as I live, and then I am instructing my children to read it when I am gone. May God bless you in the great work you are doing.

Globe
2-24-39
Nashville
Tenn

I well remember the struggles hat your dear father, the late Dr. R. H. Boyd, met when he was establishing the National Baptist Publishing Board, when he rode all over Texas, sometimes on horse back, sometimes in the old buggy and very often in a spring wagon, going from association to association, preaching the gospel of self-help, national, denominational and racial pride. He was truly a pioneer and a builder.

This was in the early days of the beginning of the National Baptist Publishing Board. It was long before the National Baptist Union-Review was ever established, because out of his labors in the Publishing Board came this great denominational newspaper. Although The Union-Review is younger than the board, it has grown to be a real international institution.

By reading the Union-Review I can find out what the Baptist people are doing in each state, then throughout the United States, and then I can get a digest and review of what goes on among the Baptists throughout the world. I can be informed on the work of the National Baptist Convention, the Woman's Auxiliary Convention, and can keep up with the several boards of the convention.

Editor

Globe 6-9-39

MR. B. J. DAVIS, Atlanta., Ga. Editor of the N. B. Union-Review who is attending the S. S. Congress in Indianapolis, Ind. this week.

Nashville, Tenn

Informer Editor Gets Mistrial In 2nd Labor Charge

Carter W. Wesley, editor-publisher of The Houston Informer, who is charged with violating the State 9-54 hour week labor law, took another trip to the Criminal Courts Building Friday when he appeared before Justice M. Maes to answer a second charge filed against him.

An all white jury, two members of which were excused in the examining trial for voluntary disqualifications, after 18 minutes deliberation, told the court they couldn't get together and Justice Maes declared a mistrial and reset the case for October 13.

10-14-39

Mrs. Rose Austin, former employe at the Informer Company, was the only witness to testify.

The state lost its first attempt to convict Mr. Wesley September 26 when the jury brought a verdict of not guilty.

Houston, Tex.

Ernest R. Hoppens, state deputy labor commissioner filed four charges against Mr. Wesley for having worked Mrs. Austin more than nine hours a day on September 6, 13 and 14 and Miss Thelma Allen on September 13.

Mr. Wesley has for his attorney, Percy Foreman, who is known to win his cases. In the first trial Mr. Foreman in pleading with the jury to acquit his client argued "the law was not meant to apply to healthy, robust Negro women."

Another of his arguments which leaned toward prejudice and used in the second hearing was that "it would be a terrible thing if you (speaking of the jurors) hired a woman, a nigger maid, to clean house and it took her more than nine hours to do it and the labor commissioners would be coming out to your house to file charges against you."

Kellis Daniels, assistant district attorney in speaking of the defense brought by Mr. Foreman told the jury that "it was the most fantastic plea he had ever heard. The law has been misinterpreted and it would be a reflection on your (jurors) intelligence to be influenced by his arguments."

Much attention has been turned toward the case since the next trial is scheduled for Friday, Oct. 13, which day is usually viewed with much skepticism and superstition.

Publisher Freed Of Labor Charge

Newspaper

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 6—Carter W. Wesley, publisher of a chain of newspapers in Texas and Louisiana, was found not guilty of violating a state labor statute by a jury in a justice court here last Tuesday.

Defender

Charges were filed against Wesley on four counts of violating the section of the law which prohibits the working of a female more than nine hours per calendar day or more than 54 hours per week. Only one charge was pressed.

10-7-39

"This law was not meant for colored women. The legislators who wrote didn't mean for it to," the defense attorney pleaded to the jury. He pointed out to the jury that the two days each week the complainant worked was an emergency (one of the exceptions to the law.) The jury was out less than five minutes before bringing in a verdict of "not guilty."

Chicago, Ill.

The charges grew out of a dispute over overtime with one of the employees, Mrs. Rose Austin who had resigned her job and the company over some back time. Mrs. Austin took her case to the labor commissioner and the filing of the charges followed.

Only Negro Police On Force Wins Popularity Award

Journal

11-2-39

DALLAS, Tex. — Edward Crocket is the only Negro among the 65 policemen of Johnstown. In a recent contest sponsored by Glosser Brothers of that city to determine the most popular officer on the force, Mr Crockett won first honors. The first prize was a new suit. Ceremonies attending the award were held in Johnstown Stadium. Patrolman Howard Eichensehr was a close second and Patrolman Joseph Manganello placed third. All three of the winning officers joined the force in 1937

Ga.

Texas Press Association Prepares for Meeting

DALLAS, Tex.—The 5th annual meeting of the Texas Negro Press Association which will convene in Dallas March 3, will set a new mark in the history of Texas scribes and publishers, said President Napoleon B. Edwards of Prairie View college.

Editor J. H. Owens called the members of the Local Press Association together Monday night and outlined activities for entertaining the state meeting. R. E. Dixon was named director of publicity and C. C. Tedford, promoter of the press banquet which will be conducted as an entertainment feature during the state session. The public meeting will be held at St. Paul M. E. church. Associate Managing Editor Harry C. Whithers of the Dallas News, will deliver the principal address. Representatives of all the printers and publishers in the state are expected to attend this meeting.

In The News

Newspaper

CARTER W. WESLEY

3-16-39

Publisher of the Houston Informer, who quit the practice of law and became one of the foremost publishers in Negro journalism. Mr. Wesley, a Fisk and Northwestern graduate, practiced law in Muskogee, Okla., before going to Texas. He is militant and fearless, recently defying the Ku Klux Klan in his city. — (Calvin Service).

3-16-39

J. DON DAVIS

—youthful Managing Editor of the Houston Informer, Houston, Texas, who is a graduate of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha. Mr. Davis is only 24 and is perhaps the youngest managing editor of an important newspaper in Negro journalism, the Informer recently celebrating its 45th anniversary. Mr. Davis did his first newspaper work in New Orleans, and edited a paper in school for three years.

He edited an extra-edition which sold 7,500 copies when a murder was solved. Mr. Davis is also a member of the Managing Committee of the company which publishes the Informer. —(Calvin Service)

Publisher

CARTER W. WESLEY

Black Dispatch

Publisher of the Houston Informer, 2418 Leeland street, Houston, Texas, and 14 branch papers, who quit the practice of law and became one of the foremost publishers in Negro journalism. Mr. Wesley, a Fisk and Northwestern graduate, practiced law in Muskogee, Okla., before going to Texas. He is an Omega man, and is militant and fearless, recently defying the Ku Klux Klan in his city. The Informer has a fine plant, and is a valuable newspaper property.

TEXAS PAPER DEFIES KLAN

Atlanta World - Atlanta, Ga.

2-8-39

HOUSTON—(ANP)—"N—r, be careful, this is the white man's country," was the message received by The Informer, Houston weekly newspaper, last week with the official seal of the Ku Klux Klan attached.

"The Informer has been militant in its effort to secure the Negro's rights. This it will always be," was the front page answer the paper made to the threat.

A recent issue of Ken magazine made the sensational charge that Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel rode into office with Klan aid, and during the week O'Daniel drew the state's wrath to his already beaten brown when he granted a 30-day reprieve to a Negro condemned to die for murder in order to make him suffer more. This sent speculative stock in regards to the Klan's heralded "Spring Campaign" up.

One week prior to receipt of the threatening letter, an effort was made to burn the Informer's plant down, but the attempt was foiled. During the same period, Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Dallas civic leader, received a card warning him "to cease his efforts to secure passage of an 'equal education bill'."

"BROTHERHOOD EYES" EDITOR OUT OF PRISON

Bee

Wins Parole After Three Years

7-9-39

DALLAS, July 6—(ANP)—Confirmation of the release from Leavenworth prison of W. Sidney Pittman, former editor of the notorious schandal sheet "Brotherhood Eyes," was noted last week when Pittman arrived in Dallas and started working for the Excelsior Life Insurance company. Henry Strickland, president of the risk firm, reportedly signed the parole papers, rumored to have taken effect last February.

Pittman was convicted in Dallas federal court in 1936 of sending obscene reading matter through the mails, and given a five-year sentence. Until stopped by action of the federal court, "Brotherhood Eyes" allegedly exposed and denounced Negroes of high and low estate, laid bare their private lives omitting no details, held up many a man and woman to public ridicule.

Pittman's foot slipped when he selected as a victim, Edward L. Snyder, at that time a representative of the Universal Life Insurance company which Pittman was lambasting in a merciless editorial attack. Snyder fought back, exposed the editor and helped direct the legal attack which soon placed the paper on the defunct list, its editor behind prison bars.

W. SYDNEY PITTMAN IS ON PAROLE FROM FEDERAL PRISON

Globe

"Brotherhood Eyes" Editor Gets Job With Texas Insurance Company

7-7-39

Nashville Tenn

DALLAS, July 6—(ANP)——Confirmation of the release from Leavenworth prison of W. Sidney Pittman, former editor of the "Brotherhood Eyes," was noted last week when Pittman arrived in Dallas and started working for the Txcelsior Life Insurance Company. Henry Strickland, president of the risk firm, reportedly signed the parole papers, rumored to have taken effect last February.

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Former Editor Of Scandal Sheet Is Paroled From Pen

Daily World 7-3-39

Atlanta Ga.

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THE NEGRO LABOR NEWS
419½ Milam Street Phone Preston 5484
Published every other Saturday in the week at 419½ Milam Street
C. W. RICE, Editor-Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year ....$1.50 Six Months 75c

Make checks Payable to The Negro Labor News

Negro Labor News 9-2-39 Houston Texas

1—Advocating better health and living conditions for colored people.
2—Better understanding between the races.
3—The right person on the right job with the right pay.
4—Encouraging workers to appreciate the dignity of honest work and loyalty to their jobs and employers.
5—A close relationship between employees and a better understanding between workers of every class.
6—More and better Negro farmers.
7—Better schools for colored people.
8—A state institution for delinquent Negro girls.
9—A statewide and managed institution for Negro tuberculars.
10—A formation of Negro farm organization through which farm products can be marketed.

Entered as second-class matter January 31, 1938, at the postoffice at Houston, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879. See Section 530, P.L. & R.

Editor P. B. Young Is Baccalaureate Speaker for June 4

file

Publisher of Journal and Guide To Address State College Graduates

Globe
4-21-39
Nashville Tenn

It was announced here in Nashville that Mr. P. B. Young, editor of The Journal And Guide, published at Norfolk, Va., would deliver the baccalaureate address at A. and I. State College on June 4th. Mr. Young is one of the leading editors of Negro journalism in America. This publication issued under the Guide Publishing Company, comes [illegible] weekly in the metropolis of the Tide Water section.

Mr. Young is known for his fearless writings and for his brilliancy as he is regarded as having a trenchant pen. He has been prominently connected in public life, a member of the National Negro Business League and a member of the Board of Trustees of one of the biggest universities operated for Negroes in America. It is expected that his coming to the capital city of Tennessee and his appearance at A. and I. State College will be hailed with delight by those in this section who have watched with mingled pride and admiration the rapid strides that The Journal And Guide has made as a national publication.

While here he will be guest of President and Mrs. W. J. Hale in the president's residence on the campus of A. and I.

'SOUTHERN WORKMAN' CEASES PUBLICATION WITH JULY NUMBER

Hampton Institute's Famous Official Organ Discontinued in Retrenchment Program of School

Call
7-21-39
Kansas City Mo

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — "The Southern Workman," established in 1872 as the official organ of Hampton institute, ceased publication with the July issue, just off the press, because of a "serious retrenchment program." This was the announcement, by President Arthur Howe, released in the final number of the magazine.

Dr. Isaac Fisher, editor of "The Southern Workman" for the last five years, and publication secretary, was given special commendation by President Howe, whose announcement was as follows:

"Hampton institute regrets to announce the discontinuance of 'The Southern Workman' with the edition of July, 1939. The action taken is part of a serious retrenchment program necessitated because of curtailed income for annual operating expenses. The final decision in the matter has been reached only after the most careful consideration.

"In making this first official announcement, the administration of Hampton institute wishes to pay a tribute to those who founded this monthly, and to those who have contributed, through the years to the useful services which it has rendered.

"Comments by letter and the spoken word bear evidence of the fact that much good has been accomplished by this modest publication. Efforts to acquaint the public with significant achievements of Negro Americans, the progress of interracial understanding and affairs of Hampton institute have often sown seeds of value in the hearts of thinking people.

"We make no claim to fame, because that is not, nor has it ever been, the purpose of this journal. It has been published with the sole purpose of creating a better understanding amongst all men; and, in particular, for the benefit of America's great minority groups. Because of our first hand knowledge of what these efforts have meant to many people, we make this announcement with greatest reluctance.

"Special commendation, respect and gratitude are due and here acknowledged to the present editor, Dr. Isaac Fisher. He has upheld ideals characteristic of "The Southern Workman' since its founding in 1872.

"His tact and guidance as an editor are too well known to all who have enjoyed this journal in recent years to require any comment here. His record is preserved in the written word. The power of his pen will continue to bear fruit, and his faithfulness in carrying out the details of his office will not be forgotten.

"As a medium of keeping interested friends acquainted with the affairs of Hampton institute, periodic bulletins will be issued, beginning in the fall. Unfortunately, they will be no substitute for the monthly magazine.

"It is our hope that our paid subscribers will permit us to extend their unexpired subscriptions so that they may run for an equitable length of time in the period of the coming news bulletins.

"In sincerest regret that these unforseen measures are necessary, I am

"Very truly yours,
"ARTHUR HOWE,
President, Hampton institute."

~~File Newspapers~~

FROM AN EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

WE RECEIVED the other day a souvenir post card from Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens nd Southern Bank and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, which bore the following writing in the major's own hand: "Here I am in the air in a plane owned by a Negro and piloted by a Negro. Tell me a Negro can't fly?" The Philadelphia banker had just flown to Richmond with a consignment of Haitian coffee, growers of which he represents in the United States. C. Albert Anderson was the pilot.

MAJOR WRIGHT

Journal and Guide

MAJOR WRIGHT, who is an octogenarian, has had a rather interesting career, during most of which he has been "going up," but not always in aeroplanes. When he was a boy in a backwoods Georgia school there was a visitor one day from the North. He spoke encouraging words to the little black school children and then asked, "what shall I tell the people when I return home?" young Wright raised his hand, and chirped, "Tell them we are rising!"

3-11-39

The boy's optimistic message to the North became a classic episode in the struggles of southern Negroes for education and economic sufficiency. He worked his way through college, became a college president, and upon retirement entered the banking business in Philadelphia. His bank is one of the substantial Negro institutions that survived the late depression. He is a living symbol of the faith and perseverance that have sustained the Negro in the struggle to surmount the obstacles to economic security.

Norfolk Va

File Newspapers

THERE HAS COME to our desk a copy of the 12th anniversary edition of the Cape Fear Journal, published at Wilmington, North Carolina. Normally an eight-page paper, this anniversary number carries 18 pages filled with ppropriate and interesting material, a good percentage of which is local advertising. The typographical arrangement a modern and the press work is just about perfect. The whole paper is a credit to the publishers and to Wilmington.

The paper is owned by the well-known Jervay family, and both editorially and mechanically it is the handiwork of he Jervays. It has one characteristic that is a few steps head of most of our best race weeklies. It carries news of eneral interest about white people, in commerce, industry, ducation, religion, and politics. This gives it a flavor calilated to penetrate the existing barrier which limits the eading of Negro newspapers by white people. As this is n important factor in educating the opposite race in the rection of a better understanding of colored people it is mething for our newspapers to think out.

THE MONTH OF MARCH is being observed as Boyd Memorial Month by the Baptists who are identified with the National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated, in honor of the late Richard Henry Boyd, born 100 years ago this month. Rev. Mr. Boyd, who founded the large publishing house in Nashville that supplies more than 2,000,000 colored Baptists throughout the United States with Sunday school quarterlies, song books, and other literature, died 17 years ago. The plant is said now to be worth a million dollars. It is conducted by Henry Allen Boyd, son of the founder, himself a minister and important figure in the Baptist denomination and in Nashville business circles. He is president of the Nashville colored bank.

HENRY A. BOYD

THE LATE DR. BOYD also organized the National Baptist Sunday School Congress, a school of methods attended yearly by hundreds of Sunday school teachers and superintendents. It is probably the largest gathering of Sunday school workers in America. This congress has also been conducted successfully since his father's death by Henry Allen Boyd.

The late Richard Henry Boyd, who was born a slave, was self-educated. His mother was born a slave in Richmond, Virginia, and lived to be a centenarian. Of the numerous men and women who came out of slavery to launch the race upon the high road of progress in religion, business, and education none left a more brilliant record than Richard Henry Boyd. His son is carrying on in the true Boyd tradition.

DESPITE THE SEVERE economic conditions confronting our group and the rigid job competition with which we are struggling we are not losing ground on all fronts. The insurance companies afford the best index to social and economic advancement. So far all reports we have seen thus far for 1938 show that our companies experienced healthy growth.

MR. SPAULDING

We have before us the report of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, revealing that this stalwart business increased its assets nearly a half million dollars and added new insurance amounting to four and one-half millions, bringing its total insurance in force to 44 millions. Here is a race owned and managed business with assets of five and one-half million dollars, operating in the South, and growing from year to year. It affords an encouraging outlook. President C. C. Spaulding writes: "We have just undergone a rigid convention examination by the insurance departments and they have given us an 'A-1 Bil of Health.'"

NEWSPAPER EDITORS receive many and various requests for information. Most of them can be, and are, complied with cheerfully, because newspapers are equipped with all kinds of reference material which enables them to find out what they don't know. Occasionally a request seems a little queer, but it is answered, if there is an answer to it.

Such an inquiry came in last week. A subscriber wrote in for the address of John D. Rockefeller "and any other living philanthropists that you know;" also, "the names of any fortune tellers you know." There was the notation to "rush please." In view of the difficulty the established and recognized objects of beneficence are having with the philanthropists in these days we believe that our subscriber friend will have more success with the fortune tellers. Not having a directory of these prophets, however, we were not able to answer that part of the inquiry.

NEWSPAPERS receive some astonishing proposals from people who play the role of publicity agents. It is amazing how some of these people pretend to believe that newspapers have a continuing paucity of materials with which to fill their columns and are willing to oblige any promoter who comes along with "copy" to give away—usually in interest of someone who has an axe to grind.

The latest approach was made by an enterprising New Yorker, who wants us to benevolertly pay the freight on 34,000 twenty-four or 32-page tabloid size publications advertising the World's Fair and the various utilities which will sell service to fair visitors, insert them in one of our regular issues, pay the transportation costs involved in putting them into the hands of our thousands of agents and distributors, all for the sake of the New York World's Fair.

Why we outlander publishers should be expected to underwrite this expense for the enterprising New York promoters we do not know. Doubtless the biography of the late P. T. Barnum furnished a good part of their education.

P B Young

File Newspaper

FROM AN EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

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P B Young

File Newspaper

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1939

My dear Mr. Young:

I am very glad to send a word of greeting for the College and School edition of the Journal and Guide. I feel anything which tends to promote an interest in education is very worthwhile and I am sure that an edition such as you are publishing will be the source of much information to those who are active or interested in this field.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Journal and Guide
5-6-39 Norfolk Va.

All Groups Cooperating in Petersburg Press Week

Opening Program To Be Held On Sunday

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
5/13/39

PETERSBURG, Va.—The program designed to further sell the public the idea of reading, and advertising in Negro newspapers will feature a week's celebration of the contribution made to the advancement of America by the Negro press, May 15 and 16 at the Community Center.

Religious, fraternal, civic and social leaders are vieing with each other in an effort to make this undertaking a great success. The pulpit is lending its great influence to aid the press and every pastor approached has consented to emphasize its importance on Sunday, May 14, when they appear before their congregations.

The following musical organizations will perform on the program: Peabody High School band, Carter G. Woodson High School chorus, the Young People's United Chorus, Spirit of Youth Quartet, First Baptist Glee Club and the Brown and Williamson Chorus. There will also be other interesting numbers.

The guest speakers for May 15 are P. B. Young, Jr,, managing editor of the Journal and Guide and E. F. Corbett, circulation manager for the same paper. Other organizations giving invaluable aid are the Boy Scouts, Acme Dramatic Club, Shields Athletic Association, the Sportsman Club, etc.

Southern Workman Is Discontinued

Defender
7-22-39

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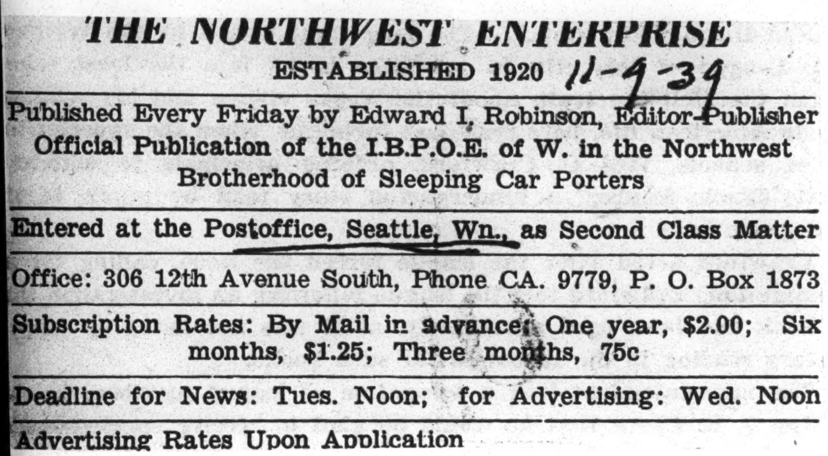
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1939 WASHINGTON



THE NORTHWEST ENTERPRISE

ESTABLISHED 1920 11-9-39

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Official Publication of the I.B.P.O.E. of W. in the Northwest
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

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Deadline for News: Tues. Noon; for Advertising: Wed. Noon

Advertising Rates Upon Application

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

My castles are my king's alone,
From turret to foundation stone—
The hand of Douglas is his own,
And never shall in friendship's clasp
The hand of such as Marmion grasp."

Ag-Herald
1-23-39
Ala.

BEING faithful to the American bill of rights involves being fair to your opponent, but not making him a companion. The spirit of tolerance calls for letting the other fellow have his say but not for accepting what he says. It isn't often that we disagree with our able and entertaining friend, Ralph McGill, of The Atlanta Constitution, but we did most decidedly last week when he applauded as an evidence of American tolerance and a new broadmindedness in the South the invitation issued to Imperial Wizard Hiram Wesley Evans, of the Ku Klux Klan, on the occasion of the dedication of Atlanta's new Catholic cathedral. A feature of the Klan, as Mr. McGill himself reports, has been opposition to the Catholic Church. The methods employed by the Klan against the things it opposed have also been reported and they are hateful now even to most of the Southerners who mistakenly but in good faith, belonged to the order back in the twenties.

* * *

It was sheer sentimentality, or something worse, for Bishop O'Hara to invite the organizer and leader of the Klan to the dedication of a Catholic cathedral. We could applaud him if he insisted upon the right of Mr. Evans to justice under the laws, if he lifted his voice for Mr. Evans' right to speak and to advance his philosophy (if he has one). But the invitation to the cathedral was something different. Intentionally or not, it implied a certain acceptance of both Mr. Evans and the Klan. It suggested a relaxing of moral judgment, an unconcern for what should be of much concern, a lifting of the barrier that should stand between the right and the wrong as one sees it.

* * *

Mr. McGill speaks of the Klan as having become now very nearly literally an "invisible empire." It is all but gone, he says, although it is "trying to revive itself by fighting a vague Communism." Mr. McGill is opposed to Communism. We are opposed to Communism. And the Catholic Church is especially opposed to Communism (and to its twin—Fascism). But we do not believe the Catholic Church could ever for any instant accept the Ku Klux Klan as a champion against Communism. We are sure Mr. McGill couldn't.

* * *

And even if the Klan is "almost gone" the spirit of vigilantism in the South is not. The tendency to anoint one's self with holy oil and take the law into one's own hands in the name of the Lord is strong at this very moment. It may get itself another name and leadership, but it is widespread still, and growing and has to be reckoned with.

* * *

The Atlanta incident illustrates something awfully important for all of us who are so properly and patriotically invoking the American spirit of tolerance, fair play, and free speech against the counter-philosophies from across the sea. It illustrates the difference between being fair and being confused in moral judgment. What makes America the hope of the world now is not only our bill of rights but our sense of right. Yet the two seem often to have a tendency to destroy each other. Some Americans, like those who led the Klan, have been so sure of what they thought right that they have violated the bill of rights. And some other Americans, in love for the bill of rights and the spirit of tolerance, are forgetting that it is still important to stand for right things and oppose wrong things.

* * *

That is why we can't accept Ralph's example of tolerance, even though we can join him in his obvious love of tolerance. We believe in giving the devil his due but not in giving him a party.

* * *

"The reforming crusader, the natural product of Puritanism, has made the South the object of his zeal and solicitude for a century and has never done anything but harm," writes James A. Peoples, of Asheville, N. C. "He is the most insufferable pest that ever imposed on the long suffering patience of a people. But he must still be tolerated with as much patience as possible. He needs to be met with a united South. Keep up the good work." He needs to be met, also, with a South determined to police itself, make its own reforms, mend its own ways.

* * *

Some of the "reforming pests" from above the Potomac are beginning to understand and act upon the fact that the real hope of being done with certain ugly things in the South is the Southerner himself. The Nation, for example, puts on its "Honor Roll for 1938" our friend Lee Morris, editorial writer for The St. Petersburg (Fla.) Independent, citing his "championship of basic human rights in an area notorious for oppression and violence fostered by the Ku Klux Klan."

Macon Ga. Telegraph
January 18, 1939

AROUND THE CIRCL

By Eugene Anderson

Mules Still Essential to Farms, Says Bi Countian—Dry Branch Merchant Think Old-Time Ideas Should Be Revived

E. H. Ries, farming about three miles from Macon's Broadwa and Poplar streets, near Tracy's Lake, says he's convinced tha mules are still needed on the farms.

"One Negro farmer with a pair of aged mules made a clearing of about four acres in a canebreak, and produced there mor corn than a man with a tractor and complete equipment mad on a hundred acres of open field nearby," he says. "Another neighbor, with six plug mules and old harrows and plows, made more than was made on a farm near him with two new tractors and equipment and four times the acreage.

"I use a tractor in some of my work, but depend on a good pair of mules to subdue Johnson grass with a turnplow and in cultivating corn, and I have ear corn to sell when the price is one cent a pound or better," says Mr. Ries.

"The farmers who didn't make any corn in 1938 say the seasons were wrong, first too wet and then too dry. A peep into their corn cribs will show they didn't raise enough to pay for their fuel and to cover the wear and tear on their machinery.

"The tractor is a good thing, but it is not always a perfect substitute for the mules."

COTTON YIELD ALMOST HALF IN JASPER

The annual ginning report for Jasper county showed not much more than half as big yield in 1938 as in 1937. The figures were eight thousand as compared with five thousand bales.

SELLING KID, CALLING IT LAMB

Some people don't like goat meat. They prefer lamb. Around the hot stove the league was in session in Jones county, and some ladies were present. A farmer told of a trick he once had to work on his customers to sell them some kid he had butchered and carried to town.

"I wasn't making any headway," he said, "so I went back home and got a sheepskin. I then carried my load of goat meat back to town and hung the sheepskin on the wagon so it could be seen. I didn't say a word about the meat, but everybody who came along naturally supposed I was offering lamb for sale. They asked the price, paid me the money and went on home with what they supposed was lamb meat."

Some of the group said they prefer kid to lamb. Mrs. Charlie Roberts, who has reared twelve children, and who is noted for her fine cooking, said:

"I can cook goat meat so nobody in the world could tell it from mutton or lamb. The butchering has a great deal to do with the prejudice some people have against one or the other of these meats, but they can be cooked so that one tastes exactly like the other."

THINKS EDUCATION NEEDS CHANGING

Thomas S. Tharpe, the Dry Branch merchant, has some ideas like a hundred years ago, but he believes they should be revived. Instead of raising children as softies, unfit for anything but to be nursed and coddled, he thinks they should be taught Poor Richard's Almanac. They ought to learn to work, something almost unheard of in these days. They should be taught to save what money they get, and then they should be taught to live within their income, whatever it may be.

This, he thinks, would beat all of the New Deals ever invented. Today they are taught to lie in bed and wait for somebody to come and make their fires and perhaps bathe and dress them. Somebody has to wake them up and carry them to school. They couldn't walk a half mile without losing their breath. They learn at school how to play games, but they sit on the sidewalk and wait for the family automobile to come and carry them home. After awhile maybe they will be born without legs.

"Let's change our curriculum," he says.

BOSS TALKED TOO LOUDLY

They were telling about the antics of the lightning bolt. Telephones were new in old Culloden. W. H. Sandefur, out near Lakeside, told this one: John Heywood called up his Negro manager out on the farm, to know what the clouds meant. Were they producing any of the much needed rain? Mose answered the 'phone, and about that time the lightning struck. Mose fell back sprawlin on the floor. As soon as he could regain his equilibrium, he pu the phone back to his ear, with this pleading:

"Boss, don't holler so loud. You knocked me down."

FUNERAL AT CANEY CREEK BAPTIST

Elders Will Green, Ben F. Williamson and G. P. Rankin, conducted the simple services over the remains of 93-year-old Samuel A. Hodge at Caney Creek Baptist Church, and told of hi long, busy life in old Jones county. He was scarcely 18 when h was called into the Georgia Militia in 1864 to help the other lad and old men oppose Sherman's army. He was buried in the soi he had fought to defend and worked to enrich.

Mr. Hodge was praised as a hard-working man, a good man, devoted husband and father, a good neighbor.

STOOPING TO CONQUER IN POLITICS

Mrs. Mary Ferguson Hall of DeSoto says she was a little chil when her father, the late A. R. Harris, consented to put the Negro legislator's picture on his ballot.

"I was so indignant at this I destroyed every ballot I coul find," she says. "The Negroes outnumbered the whites, and ou men could think of no plan to keep them out of political contro It made a lasting impression on my mind when my father consented to lend himself to the scheme, but my resentment was grea The election was held, I think, in 1892."

Birmingham Ala Age Herald
March 17 1939

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Moving without direction
But all one way."

* * *

"THE harmonious Southern bloc (at the next Democratic national convention) is a splendid plan—on paper," thinks The Tallahassee Democrat. "We are not against the plan; we are for it—that is, we would be for it if it had a ghost of a chance. But it will not work: Southerners are not like that." This column "might as well advocate a united church," in The Democrat's opinion. Southerners are too indivilualistic for mass action, it thinks, and are even less united now than they have been in the past. Especially, it points out, do they disagree on the New Deal.

* * *

That Southerners disagree on the New Deal is obvious. That is why we have contended that no "united front" at the next Democratic convention would be possible if attempts were made to line it up either for or against the present national administration. But we cannot agree with The Democrat that the South is incapable of unity on other and more regional matters. As a matter of fact, in all the Democratic national conventions we can remember or have read about there has been a "united Southern front." Delegates from the Southern states have been found voting together on almost every question in almost every convention. They have done so without organization or direction but merely as a result of the identity of their interests.

* * *

What is needed now, for the coming convention, is organization and direction or some one leader to be given control. If the New Deal can be eliminated as an issue (and it should be, for it is dealt and finished now), Southerners will be found voting together at the 1940 convention as in conventions of the past. The need is for someone to direct this vote, to use it in strategies for the South. Whether that can be done this column, too, is beginning to doubt. It may be, as The Democrat thinks, that we are too individualistic to submit to a common strategy. But we are not too individualistic to have a common front—because we have had one, over and over again.

* * *

Give even the most individualistic individuals a set of problems together and a set of opportunities together and most of them will be found moving together — even though they might separate or stop if anybody told them where or why to move or that they were going to be a "bloc."

* * *

Within a radius of 75 miles from Birmingham there live nearly a million Negroes. Yet Birmingham has only one Negro college — Miles Memorial — and that college, richly deserving as it is, does not have the support it needs to fill its obvious mission. Atlanta, with a lesser Negro population in its environs, has six colleges—Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spellman College, Clark University, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary.

* * *

Since 1934, largely as a result of the hard work and able planning of President William A. Bell, Miles Memorial has reduced from $100,000 to $36,000 the debt with which it had been saddled. Enrollment has increased from 200 to 350. The institution is progressing. It is serving a fine purpose. But it is capable of doing so much more if given a chance, and it seems to us that Birmingham is too dependent upon the nature and character and intelligence of the great Negro population it encloses or centers to fail in giving that chance. The great industries located here have a natural and obvious interest in the sort of work Miles could do if permitted, in the training it might give in skilled workmanship and special industrial services, in the improvement it might bring about in the local labor market. And Birmingham in general has a natural and obvious interest in making fine human beings of as great a number as is possible of a population which is so large and so woven into the texture of our community life.

* * *

It would mean much to Miles Memorial if it could be admitted into the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. President Bell tells us that this is assured now if his college can increase its library investment by a specified amount and that he lacks only $1,000 of this amount. We, for one, feel that Birmingham will be short-sighted indeed if it doesn't see that this comparatively small sum is provided for its only Negro college.

* * *

And we feel, too, that some day when Birmingham accomplishes the centralization of its higher educational processes to which opportunity, necessity and common sense are pointing, Miles Memorial should be included somehow in the plan. There are many useful ways in which its separate existence could be correlated with a centrally directed higher educational establishment here.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
April 7, 1939

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Courage is but a word, and yet of words
The only sentinel of permanence . . ."

* * *

HISTORY will write of Neville Chamberlain one day we believe, that in the fateful period from August, 1918, to April, 1939, he led the British people once and they led him once. There were a few hours in the rapid sequence of events before Munich when British public opinion was obviously stiffening against the Sudetan proposals and when Hitler's determination seemed to be piping down in response. Many said then that the German chancellor's bluff had been called. Whether it had been or could have been will never be known, because shortly thereafter Chamberlain gave Hitler everything he wanted, and the relief of the British people at the lifting of the war cloud persuaded them to follow their leader in what had been done.

* * *

After the seizure of Czecho-Slovakia last month the first word from England and France was that they were not concerned. It was only after British public opinion had reacted violently and without qualification against the seizure that Mr. Chamberlain decided to reverse his former policy, denounce the German move and take positive steps to stop Hitler. This delay on his part coupled with the fact that he could hardly have been completely surprised by the move against Checho-Slovakia in view of wide and detailed preparations for it in Germany, gives support to the theory that Chamberlain anticipated the German seizure and was perfectly reconciled to it. But the mounting public indignation and public courage and public intelligence against letting Hitler grow more and more powerful stopped Chamberlain this time as it had not stopped him at Munich.

* * *

If this is true, then it should detract nothing from the estimate of the amount of courage in the British prime minister's recent words against Hitler to read that the words were "nervously" uttered. It should detract nothing because the courage was not that of Mr. Chamberlain but that of the British people.

* * *

When we printed here recently nine grammatical "sins" for which our hard-boiled managing editor won't stand, we never thought to have anybody contest him. In our philosophy talking back to a managing editor isn't done. But Prof. C. A. Lloyd, of Biltmore College, Asheville, N. C. author of the recently published volume "We Who Speak English" doesn't seem to know hard-boiled managing editors. He rushes right in, proclaiming practically all the "sins" no sins at all and handing down a regular declaration of lexicological independence. It's perfectly all right, he says, to say "secure" for "obtain," "though" for "although," "as though" for "as if," "people" for "persons," and it isn't particularly wrong to use "hurry" for "hasten." And it is all right to use "groom" for "bridegroom."

If Prof. Lloyd thinks our managing editor stands for back talk, he is mistaken. "A groom," he says to tell Prof. Lloyd, "may desert his horse forever to wed and still be a groom, but a bridegroom cannot forego his wedding to take up horse-tending and still be a bridegroom. So it is with innumerable words of single meaning, the synonyms for which have two or more meanings. Those who edit English for public print have learned by hard experience to avoid words and phrases of double meaning when non-elastic ones are available. They have seen their lax fellows scolded, sued for libel, imprisoned, and killed."

* * *

And listen to our managing editor's cold, hard finish: "Editors may well envy those who do not have to be exact and discreet."

* * *

We Americans are a sentimental lot. On July 2 next in Richmond the Spingarn gold medal will be awarded to Marian Anderson, the great Negro contralto who was denied the use of Constitution Hall in Washington last Winter for a concert. This medal, we read, is awarded annually "to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who during the year shall have made the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor." Insofar as the medal goes to Marian Anderson for her undoubtedly high achievements as a singer, well and good. But since her achievements have been no higher this year than last year and in a number of years before, the real reason for awarding the medal to her probably is that she was denied the use of Constitution Hall. And that, we submit, was not an achievement. The action of the D. A. R. made a martyr of her, it is true, but hardly, of itself, entitles her to a medal.

* * *

It would seem to be perfectly correct to point out against some types of buy-at-home movements that in order to sell to other lands we must be willing to buy from them, that inter-regional trade is a precious thing which must be kept both two-directional and free. But inter-regional trade needs to come somewhere near to balancing, and the South's is heavily out-balanced. That is why a "Buy Southern" movement is logical even when a "Buy American" one is not.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Age-Herald

'Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light . . .

4-12-39

* * *

AS PATRIOTISM becomes supremely important in America against threats from across the sea, the exploiters of patriotism become correspondingly active. Active for a profit on some honest American's investment in patriotism. Active in producing with patriotism's name hateful emotions, bigotries, persecutions, hysterics and political tricks which insult the thing they profess to serve. Now is the time for genuine patriots in this land to be on guard against those who come to them in that name for unpatriotic purpose.

* * *

It is reported that an organization to be known as "The Alabama Council of Accepted Americans" is being planned, with an initiation fee of $10 a head, and a scheme to use the paraphernalia of patriotism and the regimentals of secret society for purposes of racial hate and opposition to foreigners. The very name of this organization condemns it. The very suggestion in this name that any small group of men, on receipt of a certain sum of money, is entitled to "accept" some of us as Americans and deny others of us—is as un-American a thing as can be imagined.

* * *

A leader in the movement is quoted that "there will be no interference with private business." To protest this before being accused of it may be evidence enough of what is in the minds of those who are behind this highly dubious organization. And that the organization should be looking, reportedly, to the farmers for principal support suggests that its leaders think the farmers less literate, and more gullible than the rest of us. But the Alabama farmer is a level-headed, healthy-minded and patriotic individual. The "Alabama Council of Accepted Americans" is not likely to have occasion to "accept" many of this state's farm population.

* * *

Whatever battling needs to be done in Alabama against Fascists, Communists and the like can be done in the open, and without paying for the privilege. Whatever protection America needs can be provided by those who do not have to go into a deep Fascistic secret or invoke un-American prejudices and passions. The proposed organization will not get very far in all likelihood. It sounds too illiterate, obvious, cheap. But those who love their country will do well to denounce and avoid it with all their hearts.

* * *

Senator Byrnes announces a plan, backed by the administration, to swap American cotton and wheat to the British, Dutch and Belgians for rubber and tin thus disposing of a possible 2,000,000 bales of the cotton surplus and providing a needed reserve of rubber and tin for our navy and army. Another reserve our navy and army might be needing is cotton itself, an invaluable war material and one capable of being stored for long periods. Would this be a good time to consider the proposal that some of the cotton surplus be eliminated by turning it over to our military establishment with stipulation that it could not be used for other than military purposes at a time of war? It may be impractical to try to dispose thus of the entire 11,000,000 government-held bales but is it impractical to consider such a use for, say, another 2,000,000 bales?

* * *

Human beings can be so objectionable sometimes that a man needs to go home and read his Walt Whitman to like them again. The human beings who walk along the street smoking on windy days so that the smoke they release from their mouths blows into the faces of all who are near them in rear. The human being who breathes on your neck in the elevator. The one who sneezes next to you or coughs behind you in the movies without using his handkerchief. The one who laughs so loud at funny things on the screen that nobody in his vicinity can hear what is being said. But all of these are really pleasing chaps in comparison with the free-and-easy spitter.

* * *

"This past week," comments The Greenville (Ala.) Advocate, "three large windows of the Hainje store here were filled with Alabama-made merchandise. One window contained a beautiful living room suite made by the Mathews Furniture and Manufacturing Company; the central window contained a wide variety of stoves and ranges, made by the Birmingham Stove and Range Company, and the other window was filled with a display of studio couches, made by the Perfection Mattress and Spring Company. All of these are Birmingham concerns. The products of these factories are known over the South and a large part of the nation. They are Alabama factories and every Alabamian should be proud they are, for they do much to build the state and its institutions.

* * *

Birmingham's Tom Kidd, president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, is credited with doing more than any other individual to bring about the use of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of margarine. Some of the present state taxes on margarine, it is said, are relics of days when margarine was made principally of foreign cocoanut oil. This does not make the taxes any more proper or less burdensome, of course.

Wilmington N. C. Morning Star
April 7, 1939

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

'Courage is but a word, and yet of words
The only sentinel of permanence . . . ."

CHAMBERLAIN

History will write of Neville Chamberlain one day, we believe, that in the fateful period from August, 1938, to April, 1939, he led the British people once and they led him once. There were a few hours in the rapid sequence of events before Munich when British public opinion was obviously stiffening against the Sudetan proposals and when Hitler's determination seemed to be piping down in response. Many said then that the German chancellor's bluff had been called. Whether it had been or could have been will never be known, because shortly thereafter Chamberlain gave Hitler everything he wanted and the relief of the British people at the lifting of the war cloud persuaded them to follow their leader in what had been done.

DECIDES TO CHANGE

After the seizure of Czecho-Slovakia last month the first word from England and France was that they were not concerned. It was only after British and French public opinion had reacted violently and without qualification against the seizure that Mr. Chamberlain decided to reverse his former policy, denounce the German move and take positive steps to stop Hitler. This delay on his part, coupled with the fact that he could hardly have been completely surprised by the move against Czecho-Slovakia in view of the wide and detailed preparations in Germany, gives support to the theory that Chamberlain anticipated the German seizure and was perfectly reconciled to it. But the mounting public indignation and public courage and public intelligence against letting Hitler grow more and more powerful stopped Chamberlain this time as it had not stopped him at Munich.

COURAGE

If this is true, then it should detract nothing from the estimate of the amount of courage in the British prime minister's recent words against Hitler to read that the words were "nervously" uttered. It should detract nothing because the courage was not that of Mr. Chamberlain but that of the British people.

CONTRASTS

In the capital of the country which set her race free Marian Anderson, the negro contralto, is denied the use of Constitution hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of Central High school auditorium, owned by the city of Washington. But in Birmingham, Alabama, in the heart of the land where her people once were slaves, Marian Anderson sings at the Municipal auditorium to an audience of white people and black people—and nobody thinks anything of it. It must be hard for foreigners to understand the United States of America, its races, regions and reasonings.

ADVANTAGE

There are many, many respects in which the south needs to mend its ways with its vast negro population. But there are few respects in which it can mend them much by merely imitating the north's ways. The advantage belonging to the negro in the south over the negro in the north is that in the south, in spite of all the injustices and inequalities, the white man like him. In the north, no matter how just they are or what equalities they pretend to give him, they don't like him.

BROAD MINDED

In announcing that 17 southern educational institutions have been placed on its "starred list" (semi-probation) the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges explains that these institutions have failed "to fully meet one or more standards." Could it be that some of the institutions split some infinitives? Or is the association as broad-mnded about that as it sounds?

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
April 3, 1939

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Improved levels of living in the South cannot come solely or even largely as a result of legislative fiat or the waving of a magic wand at Washington; they must come by the less spectacular but more certain process of intelligent planning and action on the part of the citizenship of the thousands of individual communities all over the South..."

* * *

THUS famed Prof. Wilson Gee, of the University of Virginia to the second annual Southern Regional Conference on Adult Education now in session at Columbia, S. C. The point deserves—and must have had from the conferees—a loud amen. South-wide organization and planning are fine. Help from Washington is fine. State and local laws are fine. But the unit upon which improvement most depends in ultimate analysis is the local community, the men and women of each individual city, town or district. Dr. Gee makes a great point greatly in need of making. This column is as guilty as any others of thinking overmuch of Southern improvement in terms of what the South as a whole can do for itself or what the whole nation as an observer of its Number One problem can do. It is important to be reminded of what each one of thousands of communities and millions of individuals in the South must do.

* * *

Reminder is particularly happy when it comes in course of a Regional Conference on Adult Education. This region has sacrificed to educate its children and is going to have to go on sacrificing—more than any other. But this region can't wait for its children to grow up and save it with the only thing which can really save it—education. The South of present problems, the South of present opportunities, is in the hands of present-day adults. Unless these, and individuals and as members of the communities to which Dr. Gee refers, are given thorough education, the taste to desire a better living, the talent to make a better living, and the character to keep a better living—we may muff all our opportunities and fall before all our problems.

* * *

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* * *

For his work in the use of nicotinic acid as a pellagra cure, Birmingham's Dr. Tom Douglas Spies was given the John Phillips Memorial Award of the American College of Physicians at the latter's annual convention in New Orleans last week. We say "Birmingham's Dr. Spies" because even though he came from Texas originally and is officially associated with the University of Cincinnati now, the experiments which have made him world famous were conducted mostly at Birmingham's Hillman Hospital and the region Birmingham centers is to profit most from what he has accomplished. What's more, his many months of residence here have made him a lover of this city and its people, a student of its problems, a believer in its opportunities, a possible permanent citizen.

* * *

Time Magazine named Dr. Spies one of the world's Men of the Year in science a few months ago. The South will erect a monument to him someday, and we suggest that he be measured for one right now while he is still young and has his figure.

* * *

Some words get extra value from the men who use them. Valuable of themselves, for example, are these words: "Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, built up its institutions, promote all its greatest interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered." But the value is multiplied when it is known that they are the words adopted for himself and his enterprises as a creed by Birmingham's Robert Jemison, Jr.

* * *

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* * *

C. P. Talbot, of Atlanta, agrees with this column that "you can't increase purchasing power by law or lecture but only by increasing the production of wealth." He suggests, though, that "laws can prevent the citizen from being able to increase production of wealth." If he is going to muss up our neat little copybook maxim with an amendment we'll add one, too. Ours is that "laws can prevent the crooked or the greedy or the unsocial from obtaining wealth for themselves in such a manner as to lessen the sum total of all wealth produced."

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE-HERALD
APR 1, 1939 A6

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"No man, black or white, from North or South, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

* * *

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S words on Keck's statue of him at Tuskegee may have been noted by President Roosevelt there last Thursday. As Tuskegee celebrates Founders Day this week, Mr. Roosevelt and all the others who participate might properly recall the words and the fact that this greatest of all Negro educational institutions owes its origin to the common ideal of a Southern white man and a Southern Negro. Not all the money that comes to the Southern Negro from the North, not all the social and political recognition that go to him in the North, are worth as much to him as the affection and cooperation that he receives and must continue to receive from the decent white people of the South. It was upon this affection and cooperation that Booker Washington based his statesmanship. He would not hate, and he knew that decent white men would not hate.

* * *

George W. Campbell, a Tuskegee banker, was the white man, and Lewis Adams, a mechanic and ex-slave, the black one, who joined in petitioning authorities at Hampton Institute in May, 1881, to start a normal school for Negroes in Alabama and in securing a charter from the state of Alabama for such a school. Out of that came the Tuskegee Institute of today.

* * *

Conversant as he is with the ways of the South, even the president may have been puzzled if he read in Alabama newspapers the advertisements of a concert to be given Monday evening in the Birmingham Municipal Auditorium by Marian Anderson, the Negro singer who was denied Constitution Hall in Washington. But at Tuskegee they could have told him that in this same auditorium in this same Deep South city two years ago the Civic Symphony Orchestra featured a "Negro Folk Symphony No. 1" written by Tuskegee's Director of Music Dawson, and that Director Dawson and other members of his race were seated in a box at the performance, and that when the orchestra concluded the playing of his great symphony the whole audience, white and black, stood up and applauded the artist.

* * *

Whatever the explanation of the refusal of Constitution Hall to Marian Anderson, we, for one cannot believe it reflects an antipathy for the Negro among the membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution or a willingness to deny recognition to genuine artists without regard to race or class. We believe the Daughters must be too mindful of the part played in American history by Negroes for that. We believe they must remember too well the 5,000 Negroes who fought for America in the very revolution whose name they bear. We believe they know too well the story of Crispus Attucks, the Negro whose blood was the first spilled for America in that revolution.

* * *

Crispus Attucks was the leader of the mob which precipitated the "Boston Massacre." There is a monument to him on Boston Common, unveiled in 1888. "Almost a giant in stature," according to John Adams, he led a band of 50 or 60 men on the evening of March 5, 1770, in protest against British injustices and was killed when the band encountered a group of British troops. Some historians have argued that Attucks was an Indian, others that he was of mixed Indian and Negro blood, but in most accounts he is described as a mulatto and is supposed to have been owned by Deacon William Browne, of Framingham, Mass.

* * *

There are many respects in which the South needs to mend its ways with its vast Negro population. But there are few respects in which it can mend them much by imitating the North's way. The advantage belonging to the Negro in the South over the Negro in the North is that in the South, in spite of all the frictions and problems, the white men like him. In the North, no matter what equalities they pretend to give, they don't like him.

* * *

The familiar rumor that Frank Dixon is backing Paul McNutt for president is put into print by Newsweek. Whatever Gov. Dixon's original interest, he has stated more than once recently that he is looking to no particular candidate but solely to Southern delegations prepared to bargain for the South. In Montgomery last week when asked categorically if he was for McNutt, he said no. When asked if he was against McNutt, he said no again, insisting that he was for delegations pledged only to the South. The governor understands well, we are sure, that no such united Southern front as he proposes is possible if delegations are either for or against anybody—whether the person be McNutt or Roosevelt or someone else—and whether the advocacy or opposition be open or secret. Unless, of course, a Southern leader is selected to receive the first votes of the delegations and deliver them later in the best interests of the South.

* * *

It seems now that few, if any, of the Southern states are going to be willing to send uninstructed delegations. They are going to instruct for their own or nearby favorite sons. But this should not prevent the formation of the Southern front to which Gov. Dixon has given so fine an interest.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Dull with hate, he drives them into the arms of his enemies, making these strong.

Age-Herald

DISRAELI, the Jew who was prime minister of England, expressed a thought once which should interest Adolf Hitler if the latter is as world-minded in anti-Communism as his Spanish and other ventures suggest. A conservative himself, Disraeli told the House of Commons one day that the worst mistake a conservative party can make is to persecute the Jews. The Jews are essentially a conservative race, he said, but when persecution drives them into the camp of revolution and radicalism they bring to that camp all the talents they possess. Self-appointed enemy No. 1 to Communism, Hitler has undoubtedly created more smart Jewish Communists than any man of his generation.

4-13-39

* * *

In Andre Maurois' "Disraeli," it is interesting to learn that when Sir Robert Peel changed the British Tory party's name to "Conservative" in 1833 he had in mind a use of the word "conservative" as meaning "anti-reactionary." Things need to be conserved against reaction as well as against radicalism, against the extreme right as well as against the extreme left, and the point is even more important today than it was in Peel's day. The good things in the New Deal, for example, need conserving not only against radicals who would continue the dealing disastrously but against an old guard which would return to the pre-1929 era.

Birmingham Ala

* * *

To Disraeli, says Maurois, "the whole issue of . . . politics was between an historic school and a philosophic school; he chose history. A country is not an abstract being whose rights can be deduced by a plain mental process. A nation is a work of art, and a work wrought by time. It has a temperament like that of an individual. The greatness of England in particular is sprung, not from its natural resources, which are mediocre, but from its institutions. The rights of Englishmen are older by five full centuries than the rights of man . . ."

* * *

"It seemed to him that the duty of a Conservative leader was to have the courage to defend the past insofar as it was living and likely to live, but also to sweep the party clean of prejudices and outworn principles, and above all to guide it boldly in the direction of a generous policy, inspired by love of the ordinary, common people and capable of conquering them."

* * *

It is interesting to be reminded by Maurois' book that the English themselves once drove out the Jews—and then invited them back. In 1290 King Edward I expelled all Jews from England, forcing about 16,000 of them out of the country to France. In France, 16 years later, because he was pressed for money, King Philip the Fair confiscated the goods of the Jews and drove them into Spain. They remained there in peace for two centuries until persecution began again. But just as Spain was barring her door to the Jews, the republics of Venice and Amsterdam offered them a welcome, and France, too, invited them back. And in England, as a result of the Reformation and the Bible-reading that went with it, the Puritans were becoming curious about the Jews, sympathetic with them — they even began assuming Jewish names. In 1649, three and a half centuries after Edward's expulsion order, Lord Fairfax presented a petition for the return of the Jews to England. Cromwell approved it, and the decision was confirmed by Charles II. Thus, in the latter half of the seventeenth century a community of Portuguese and Spanish Jews was reestablished in London.

* * *

Gen. J. C. Persons addresses the Real Estate Board at its luncheon meeting this Thursday on "Absentee Ownership." This was his subject before the New Orleans Association of Commerce two weeks ago. The New Orleans address has been quoted and praised all over the South, and we hope the general will make some of the same points today. As one of the Southerners who joined in making the famous Report on Economic Conditions of the South for the National Emergency Council last Summer, he is identified with forward-looking and fact-facing for this region. He is too forward-looking and fact-facing, for example, to think that prosperity can be brought to the South merely by damning organized labor and the New Deal. And he is too forward-looking and fact-facing, for equal example, to believe that the South's very special problems and desserts can be served by New Dealing alone.

* * *

It is interesting to note that the Birmingham Traffic and Transportation Club will have for its own speaker next Monday President William J. Rushton, of the Protective Life Insurance Company, whose subject will be "The Importance of Concentrating Wealth and Investments in the South." Neither Gen. Persons nor Mr. Rushton condemns nor opposes absentee ownership and investment. They know that the South could never have developed as it has without outside capital and enterprise. But they know, too, that home capital and enterprise are even better and that the South ought to provide more than it does.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"No man, black or white, from North or South, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

* * *

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S words on Keck's statue of him at Tuskegee may have been noted by President Roosevelt there last Thursday. As Tuskegee celebrates Founders Day this week, Mr. Roosevelt and all the others who participate might properly recall the words and the fact that this greatest of all Negro educational institutions owes its origin to the common ideal of a Southern white man and a Southern Negro. Not all the money that comes to the Southern Negro from the North, not all the social and political recognition that go to him in the North, are worth as much to him as the affection and cooperation that he receives and must continue to receive from the decent white people of the South. It was upon this affection and cooperation that Booker Washington based his statesmanship. He would not hate, and he knew that decent white men would not hate.

Age-Herald

4-1-39

* * *

George W. Campbell, a Tuskegee banker, was the white man, and Lewis Adams, a mechanic and ex-slave, the black one, who joined in petitioning authorities at Hampton Institute in May, 1881, to start a normal school for Negroes in Alabama and in securing a charter from the state of Alabama for such a school. Out of that came the Tuskegee Institute of today.

* * *

Conversant as he is with the ways of the South, even the president may have been puzzled if he read in Alabama newspapers the advertisements of a concert to be given Monday evening in the Birmingham Municipal Auditorium by Marian Anderson, the Negro singer who was denied Constitution Hall in Washington. But at Tuskegee they could have told him that in this same auditorium in this same Deep South city two years ago the Civic Symphony Orchestra featured a "Negro Folk Symphony No. 1" written by Tuskegee's Director of Music Dawson, and that Director Dawson and other members of his race were seated in a box at the performance, and that when the orchestra concluded the playing of his great symphony the whole audience, white and black, stood up and applauded the artist.

Birmingham Ala

* * *

Whatever the explanation of the refusal of Constitution Hall to Marian Anderson, we, for one, cannot believe it reflects an antipathy for the Negro among the membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution or a willingness to deny recognition to genuine artists without regard to race or class. We believe the Daughters must be too mindful of the part played in American history by Negroes for that. We believe they must remember too well the 5,000 Negroes who fought for America in the very revolution whose name they bear. We believe they know too well the story of Crispus Attucks, the Negro whose blood was the first spilled for America in that revolution.

* * *

Crispus Attucks was the leader of the mob which precipitated the "Boston Massacre." There is a monument to him on Boston Common, unveiled in 1888. "Almost a giant in stature," according to John Adams, he led a band of 50 or 60 men on the evening of March 5, 1770, in protest against British injustices and was killed when the band encountered a group of British troops. Some historians have argued that Attucks was an Indian, others that he was of mixed Indian and Negro blood, but in most accounts he is described as a mulatto and is supposed to have been owned by Deacon William Browne, of Framingham, Mass.

* * *

There are many respects in which the South needs to mend its ways with its vast Negro population. But there are few respects in which it can mend them much by imitating the North's way. The advantage belonging to the Negro in the South over the Negro in the North is that in the South, in spite of all the frictions and problems, the white men like him. In the North, no matter what equalities they pretend to give, they don't like him.

* * *

The familiar rumor that Frank Dixon is backing Paul McNutt for president is put into print by Newsweek. Whatever Gov. Dixon's original interest, he has stated more than once recently that he is looking to no particular candidate but solely to Southern delegations prepared to bargain for the South. In Montgomery last week when asked categorically if he was for McNutt, he said no. When asked if he was against McNutt, he said no again, insisting that he was for delegations pledged only to the South. The governor understands well, we are sure, that no such united Southern front as he proposes is possible if delegations are either for or against anybody—whether the person be McNutt or Roosevelt or someone else—and whether the advocacy or opposition be open or secret. Unless, of course, a Southern leader is selected to receive the first votes of the delegations and deliver them later in the best interests of the South.

* * *

It seems now that few, if any, of the Southern states are going to be willing to send uninstructed delegations. They are going to instruct for their own or nearby favorite sons. But this should not prevent the formation of the Southern front to which Gov. Dixon has given so fine an interest.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 21, 1939

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies,
What are you when the moon shall rise!"

* * *

UNIMPRESSED with the polls, The Charlotte Observer and The (Columbia) State agree that Cactus Jack Garner has little chance of getting the Democratic nomination and less of being elected if nominated. This on the theory that no one who is not acceptable to Roosevelt can succeed. Will they agree, too, we wonder, that Roosevelt has only to ask for a third nomination to have the South support him at the next convention? Even though we are against a third term, we believe the Southern masses will rally to Roosevelt if he calls them. They have come to feel about him the way they do about the Democratic party. He is their man, right or wrong. They may have been against him on the purges and the Supreme Court plan and they may have a feeling that third terms are all wrong. But that will not persuade them to revolt against him at the convention if he is there, any more than they are going to revolt against the Democratic party.

* * *

The rock on which the South may eventually split with the Democratic party is the Negro. It is the fact that the Negro vote in the North and East may have become more important to the party and more worth making concessions for than the Southern white vote. But that rock is not in sight for 1940.

* * *

We nominate the dean of social phenomena at the University of Florida to say how it happens that whenever this column makes any remarks about England, its kings, queens, prime ministers, dukes or common people, we get more letters from Floridians on the subject than from all other Southerners put together. And that about a third of them are hostile, suggesting that we should be put out of the paper or something for anti-Fascism or anti-"Americanism," while the remaining two-thirds are as emotionally pro - British - American. Can it be that in Florida people are playful and rich enough to have time for feeling things about ships, shoes, sealing wax, cabbages and kings?

* * *

After a year of study at Harvard under a Nieman fellowship, Ozburn Zuber resumes the associate editorship of The Birmingham News. He comes home not with a Harvard accent but with (in an intellectual sense) a more authoritatively Southern accent, for he has devoted much of his time at Cambridge to study of Southern history since 1865 The many who enjoyed and profited by his clean-cut, decisive, comprehensive editorials before he went away will welcome his return and prepare to participate, through his writings henceforth, in his great experience.

* * *

Patriotism is so much the fashion now that the politicians, profiteers and lunatics of it are hard at work. Every so-called patriotic organization (existing or planned) needs examining to make sure that it is not in fact an unpatriotic organization, one which, consciously or unconsciously, is directed to a negation of one or both of America's two great points—the will of majorities and the rights of minorities. The only so-called patriotic organization which may safely be joined, it seems to us, is one devoted to making good Americans not of somebody else but of its own members, instructing them in the freedom and democracy America means rather than inciting them to war upon others within or without America's gate.

* * *

Organizations devoted to "fighting isms" are suspect, so far as we are concerned, whether it is Fascism or Communism they fight. Neither the Fascists nor the Communists of this nation are so numerous yet that they cannot be handled by the existing law. The real threat is that through fear or one or the other we may go in for so-called patriotic practices which will destroy our own democracy. The real job is within our own hearts and minds, to make sure that we are remembering what America really stands for and not knifing it in its own name.

* * *

The only patriotic organization worth joining, or in need of joining, it seems to us, is one devoted exclusively to making good Americans of its own members.

* * *

Is it the heat that makes discussion so dull these days? We read our own comments on present-day issues and they seem utterly uninteresting. That would alarm us more but then we read the comments of others and they seem almost as inert. Maybe the world is going to settle some of its problems by becoming so bored with long discussion that it will turn to new worries and let the old ones slide. Abstractly, it is shiftless to let things slide, of course, but we can think of some terrific problems that might pass wholly away with a little letting-slide.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"You dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth dares make war on cotton. Cotton is king!"

Age-Herald

"LET'S DETHRONE KING COTTON" is the title and proposition of Dr. Walter Hansen in an article in The Texas Parade. "Most so-called authorities on the South," he declares, "seem to be working under the assumption that without cotton the South is doomed. As a matter of fact, it is largely the result of the tremendous wastefulness of King Cotton's regime that the South has become the 'Nation's No. 1 economic problem'."

7-17-39

* * *

It isn't the South that may be doomed without cotton. It is the rest of the country. If the South's cotton economy collapses this area it will go in for other crops and processes to a large degree which will make radical inroads on the farm markets of other areas, exposing those areas to a competition based on substandards and distress. Dethroning King Cotton is much too simple a solution of "the Nation's Number One Problem." The problem, as a national one, would be more aggravated than aided. Here's hoping the South will not dethrone the king but make his monarchy more limited and constitutional, find new kingdoms for him through science and economy and salesmanship, make him more just a ruler over both subject and soil, establish under him an aristocracy of other crops, and deprive him only of certain ancient lands where he no longer has any business to be.

* * *

Even those of us who are most nearly professional in Southernism must be mindful of the fact that regional economy must fit national economy. Any plan for economic upbuilding of the South which is based on nothing better than a taking of established markets from other regions without any real economic reason for doing so is a compounding, not a solving of national problems, including the one named "one."

* * *

These considerations, it seems to us, are overlooked by the (happily) few elements in the South which are opposing the work of the National Cotton Council because they think efforts to increase cotton consumption merely prolong the agony of dethronement. In their conviction that cotton must be hurried to inevitable tragic fate they tend to treat the tragedy as a Southern one alone, forgetting the gap in a whole nation's economy which the passing of cotton as king would mean.

* * *

We, for one, can find no logic in a failure to give the National Cotton Council every possible support, so long as it sticks to its one great objective of increasing the consumption here and abroad of "American cotton, cottonseed and products thereof." It may be that the growing of cotton in the United States is to be limited and that its scene is to shift more and more from the Southeast to the Southwest. It may be that radical decreases in growing costs must come, with attendant dislocation of labor and social conditions. It may be that cotton is even to be dethroned as a major American crop. But come what may, cotton is going to go on being grown in great quantities in this country, and it is in the interests of everybody, North, South, East and West, that a maximum consumption be obtained.

* * *

Ever since the motion picture "Man of Conquest" inspired readers of this column to comment on the unsolved mystery of Sam Houston's desertion of his wife and of his governorship of Tennessee shortly after his marriage in 1829, students of the mystery have been contributing theories and facts. "Gen. Sam Houston was a friend of my grandfather, Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, and was often a visitor at his home there," writes Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of North Carolina from Russellville, Tenn. "The story of the trouble between Houston and his wife as it has come down in the family is that on the night of the wedding, as soon as the bride and groom were alone, she told him she had never loved him and that her family had made her give up for him another man whom she really did love, since they were anxious for her to make a brilliant match. The story goes that Houston was completely overcome, as he was very much in love, but that being the man he was he faced his grief nobly, told her she should yet have the man of her choice and that even though she had been cruelly treated (as had he) she should yet be happy. They would tell no one, he said, and he would desert her and she could get a divorce from him in due time and all the blame would be placed on him... I have heard this story many times from different members of the family."

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
March 3, 1939

Solid South

—by—

HUGH JOHNSON

Uprising Against the New Deal Seen In South.

Georgetown, S. C., Mar. 4.—This is being written from a citadel of what the President once called the Southern Feudalists and a distinguished lady publicist has named the Southern Fascists. This is the original Secession State of South Carolina. It is the State in which, more recently, Mr. Corcoran's purge, managed by Mr. Roosevelt, sought the political slaughter of Cotton Ed Smith and to tell these people what kind of extreme New Deal Senator they must send to Washington. Cotton Ed was elected.

It is the heart of the Solid South but defying the purge was not the first time it has run off the reservation in a big way. It did that back in Andrew Jackson's day, when it attempted to nullify an act of Congress and in Lincoln's day when it fired on Fort Sumter.

This vivid cockiness may not always have been wise, but it does indicate that the State may be a kind of barometer of Southern trends of thought

Just as I reported a few days ago, from Kansas City, a kind of anti-New Deal surge beginning in the Middle West, I am sure that there is one brewing here if the President and his advisers continue the kind of thinking and action indicated by the "Southern Feudalist" speech and the purge of representative Southern Congressmen.

There is no feudalism in the South in the sense of a caste of rich and powerful Southern industrial or agricultural robber barons who control the countryside.

Southerners, even the most important in the economic fields, are dirt poor in comparison with similar classes in other sections. They are poor because of the destruction of the Civil War, because of the restrictions put upon the South by Reconstruction after the Civil War and recently because of freight and tariff rates and other outright discriminations. It is utter and cruel nonsense to call them either Fascists or Feudalists in any such sense as that.

That is not what is really meant at all. It is camouflage. What is really meant is that these New Deal strategists would like to enfranchise the Southern Negro to add to its Northern Negro bloc by buying his political support, as it has bought Northern Negro support by various relief and benefit payments and other Federal handouts. Southern farmers are mostly what is meant by the name of "Southern Feudalists." And they are called that because they do not pay higher wages to Negro farm laborers.

Any examination of the prosperity of the average Southern farmer—even when his land supports as many as 150 Negroes would explode that. He barely exists himself. If all his profits were divided with his help it would not change their essential condition.

The same charge is made against the industrialists in the South. But they are not usually "Southern Feudalists." More frequently they are Northern carpetbaggers.

It is true that the South has an "Economic Problem No. 1." It is the Negro problem. It is social and political as well as economic. The South is struggling with it and I think, slowly solving it. But it cannot be and is not going to be solved by social snoopers like Aubrey Williams and the WPA brood that went out with Harry Hopkins. It can't be solved by Corcoran purges or politics or by New Deal miracles.

The South knows this and before it will be bulldozed or bamboozled by party loyalty to suffer any such attempt it may walk out on the New Deal party as a Solid South and in a solid bloc.

The truth is a paradox. The New Deal has come to stand for practically everything the South has stood against since its beginning and against practically everything the South considers necessary for its security and salvation—State rights, local self-government, economy, individual freedom and unhampered representation. As betwen the two great parties, only the Republicans seem now to stand for these things.

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Birmingham, Ala. Post
March 4, 1939

Johnson

South Can, And Will, Solve Its Own Problems

By Hugh S. Johnson

GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 3.—This is being written from a citadel of what the President once called the Southern feudalists and a distinguished lady publicist has named the Southern Fascists. This is the original secession state of South Carolina. It is the state in which, more recently, Mr. Corcoran's purge, managed by Mr. Roosevelt, sought the political slaughter of Cotton Ed Smith and to tell these people what kind of extreme New Deal senator they must send to Washington. Cotton Ed was elected.

It is a part of the solid South, but defying the purge was not the first time it has run off the reservation in a big way. It did that back in Andrew Jackson's day, when it attempted to nullify an act of Congress and in Lincoln's day, when it fired on Fort Sumter.

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* * *

Not Robber Barons

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* * *

May Walk Out Of Party

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Charlotte, N. C. News
March 5, 1939

How Feudal Is The South?

By Hugh S. Johnson

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ALL SOUTHERNERS ARE COMPARATIVELY POOR

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AND SOUTHERN FARMERS ONLY MAKE A BARE LIVING

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PINK DREAMERS CAN'T SOLVE NEGRO PROBLEM

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This Morning

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II.

> "And he that gives us in
> these days
> New lords may give us
> new laws."

The new lord of the United States Department of Justice is a gentleman hard set upon civil liberties and determined to save them by new laws or old. Has the resurrection of a very old law in the so-called "freedom of the press case" at Mobile given him and his federal officers a right to come between lynchers, floggers, vigilantes, and all others who interfere with the rights of American citizens under the constitution? Could he have imprisoned the Ku Kluxers who marched in Miami? Could he have set his G-men to discover and punish the floggers of Tampa and Birmingham? Could he have jailed the white-sheeted ones who lately strode Atlanta's streets? Could he have sent to 10-year terms in prison every member of the mobs which have lynched six negroes this year? The answer seems to be yes if Federal Judge McDuffie's decision in the Mobile case stands.

Constitution

The law relied upon in that case to punish five defendants guilty of conspiring to intimidate an editor against his campaign to end lottery and gambling rackets is a 69-year-old one making criminal any conspiracy to injure persons in the exercise of their civil rights.

6-3-39

"If two or more persons," it reads (Section 51, Title 18, U. S. Code), "conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than 10 years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States."

The constitutionality of the statute of which this section is a part was sustained by the United States supreme court in the so-called "Ku-Klux Cases," decided March 3, 1884, against nine Klansmen in Fulton county, Georgia.

In sustaining the indictment, the court said: "If the government of the United States has within its constitutional domain no authority to provide against these evils, if the very sources of power may be poisoned by corruption or controlled by violence and outrage, without legal restraint, then, indeed, is the country in danger, and its best powers, its highest purposes, the hopes which it inspires, and the love which enshrines it, are at the mercy of the combinations of those who respect no right but brute force, on the one hand, and unprincipled corruptionists on the other."

The possibilities in this old law which has now been resurrected are tremendous, it seems to us, and they are discussed here without prejudice. One of the first things that may occur to those who study the situation will be its relation to the proposed federal anti-lynch law. If the federal government is possessed already of a right to apprehend and punish lynchers, the need of such a law will be even less obvious.

As to the right or wrong of such a power as this old statute seems to give the federal government, there is plenty of room for argument. The possibilities of misuse are almost infinite. Almost infinite, too, are the possibilities for good use, for employment in the most American of all American ideals—the maintenance of every citizen's right to fair trial, due process of law, free speech, free press, free assembly and worship, and all other privileges and safeguards of our law. Not merely the right to these things against hostile statutes or lawmakers, but the right against those self-appointed ones who take the law into their own hands.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
July 6, 1939

THIS MORNING

By John Temple Graves II

"Sir, I would rather be right than be President."

* * * *

"Your mention of Oscar Underwood with John Sharp Williams recently," writes a well-known Lynchburg, Va., attorney "overlooks the difference between them Williams left the Senate because he didn't like the Senate any more. Underwood left it because he was out of sympathy with the people who sent him there." We hope our correspondent will agree that, of the two men, it was Underwood whose example is most worth reciting.

GRAVES

* * * *

But for loyalty to his principles, Oscar Underwood might have been president of the United States. In the hey-day of the Ku Klux Klan he refused to compromise with it, even for the Presidential nomination at the famous Madison Square convention in 1924. Strongly advised to say nothing, he insisted upon taking his stand against what he believed to be the Klan's fundamental un-Americanism. On the very eve of the convention he stated that insofar as he was concerned the Klan was the paramount issue. When the convention met he joined in efforts to have an anti-Klan plank inserted in the platform (and failed by a margin of only one vote). Later when the Smith-McAdoo deadlock had continued for 50 ballots, Al Smith is said to have offered to throw all his strength to Underwood if the latter could get the support of only two Southern states in addition to his own Alabama. But the Alabamian's uncompromising attitude towards the Klan and against national prohibition had alienated the South and there was no hope.

* * * *

Even those who may have disagreed with Oscar Underwood on public questions must honor the memory of a man who proved that he had rather be right than be President, who went calmly to defeat rather than compromise with what he believed hostile to the spirit and meaning of his country. Especially since some of those who were most on his side in those days have permitted themselves subsequently to embrace without shame and with thought only for their own little victories the dark forces he opposed.

* * * *

One of the many secrets of success at Tuskegee Institute is the long-time policy there of taking the enlightened Southern white man into account, seeking his interest, courting his approval. The policy is apparent in the introduction to the beautiful pictorial bulletin just issued by the Institute. "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute", it recites, "had its beginning when two residents of Macon County, George Campbell, white, and Lewis Adams, Negro, feeling the need of an educational institution in Macon County, wrote General Armstrong at Hampton Institute asking that a teacher be sent to Tuskegee, Alabama. Booker T. Washington came in answer to the call." It means something to all concerned that Tuskegee owes its origin to a Southern white man and a Southern Negro. It means as much that the fact is held in mind at Tuskegee.

* * * *

Editor Robinson, of The Asheville Times, agrees with this column that Southern purchasing power is a thing to be "developed" in the sense of creating the wealth and production that will result in it. "It is clear," he writes, "that without production there would be, as Walter Lippmann recently put it, neither goods in the store to sell nor money in the hand of the customer with which to buy. Production is the horse, purchasing power is the cart." Amen and amen. But aren't there horses? Isn't it a whiffle-tree rather than a single-tree affair? Isn't it as mistaken to expect purchasing power to develop without an ample system for the flow and distribution of goods as to expect it without production of goods?

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That is not what is really meant at all. It is camouflage. What is really meant is that these New Deal strategists would like to enfranchise the Southern Negro to add to its Northern Negro bloc by buying his political support, as it has bought Northern Negro support by various relief and benefit payments and other Federal handouts. Southern farmers are mostly what is meant by the name of "Southern Feudalists." And they are called that because they do not pay higher wages to Negro farm laborers.

Any examination of the prosperity of the average Southern farmer—even when his land supports as many as 150 Negroes, would explode that. He barely exists himself. If all his profits were divided with his help it would not change their essential condition.

The same charge is made against the industrialists in the South. But they are not usually "Southern Feudalists." More frequently they are Northern carpetbaggers.

PINK DREAMERS CAN'T SOLVE NEGRO PROBLEM

It is true that the South has an "Economic Problem No. 1." It is the Negro problem. It is social and political as well as economic. The South is struggling with it and I think, slowly solving it. But it cannot be and is not going to be solved by social snoopers like Aubrey Williams and the WPA brood that went out with Harry Hopkins. It can't be solved by Corcoran purges or politics or by New Deal miracles.

The South knows this and before it will be bulldozed or bamboozled by party loyalty to suffer any such attempt it may walk out on the New Deal party as a Solid South and in a solid bloc.

The truth is a paradox. The New Deal has come to stand for practically everything the South has stood against since its beginning and against practically everything the South considers necessary for its security and salvation—state rights, local self-government, economy, individual freedom and unhampered representation. As between the two great parties, only the Republicans seem now to stand for these things.

This Morning

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II.

"And he that gives us in
these days
New lords may give us
new laws."

The new lord of the United States Department of Justice is a gentleman hard set upon civil liberties and determined to save them by new laws or old. Has the resurrection of a very old law in the so-called "freedom of the press case" at Mobile given him and his federal officers a right to come between lynchers, floggers, vigilantes, and all others who interfere with the rights of American citizens under the constitution? Could he have imprisoned the Ku Kluxers who marched in Miami? Could he have set his G-men to discover and punish the floggers of Tampa and Birmingham? Could he have jailed the white-sheeted ones who lately strode Atlanta's streets? Could he have sent to 10-year terms in prison every member of the mobs which have lynched six negroes this year? The answer seems to be yes if Federal Judge McDuffie's decision in the Mobile case stands.

Constitution

The law relied upon in that case to punish five defendants guilty of conspiring to intimidate an editor against his campaign to end lottery and gambling rackets is a 69-year-old one making criminal any conspiracy to injure persons in the exercise of their civil rights.

6-3-39

"If two or more persons," it reads (Section 51, Title 18, U. S. Code), "conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than 10 years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States."

The constitutionality of the statute of which this section is a part was sustained by the United States supreme court in the so-called "Ku-Klux Cases," decided March 3, 1884, against nine Klansmen in Fulton county, Georgia.

In sustaining the indictment, the court said: "If the government of the United States has within its constitutional domain no authority to provide against these evils, if the very sources of power may be poisoned by corruption or controlled by violence and outrage, without legal restraint, then, indeed, is the country in danger, and its best powers, its highest purposes, the hopes which it inspires, and the love which enshrines it, are at the mercy of the combinations of those who respect no right but brute force, on the one hand, and unprincipled corruptionists on the other."

The possibilities in this old law which has now been resurrected are tremendous, it seems to us, and they are discussed here without prejudice. One of the first things that may occur to those who study the situation will be its relation to the proposed federal anti-lynch law. If the federal government is possessed already of a right to apprehend and punish lynchers, the need of such a law will be even less obvious.

As to the right or wrong of such a power as this old statute seems to give the federal government, there is plenty of room for argument. The possibilities of misuse are almost infinite. Almost infinite, too, are the possibilities for good use, for employment in the most American of all American ideals—the maintenance of every citizen's right to fair trial, due process of law, free speech, free press, free assembly and worship, and all other privileges and safeguards of our law. Not merely the right to these things against hostile statutes or lawmakers, but the right against those self-appointed ones who take the law into their own hands.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
July 6, 1939

THIS 'MORNING

By John Temple Graves II

"Sir, I would rather be right than be President."

* * * *

"Your mention of Oscar Underwood with John Sharp Williams recently," writes a well-known Lynchburg, Va., attorney "overlooks the difference between them Williams left the Senate because he didn't like the Senate any more. Underwood left it because he was out of sympathy with the people who sent him there." We hope our correspondent will agree that, of the two men, it was Underwood whose example is most worth reciting.

GRAVES

* * * *

But for loyalty to his principles, Oscar Underwood might have been president of the United States. In th hey-day of the Ku Klux Klan he refuse to compromise with it, even for the Presi dential nomination at the famous Madiso Square convention in 1924. Strongly ad vised to say nothing, he insisted upo taking his stand against what he believe to be the Klan's fundamental un-Ameri canism. On the very eve of the conventio he stated that insofar as he was concerne the Klan was the paramount issue. Whe the convention met he joined in efforts t have an anti-Klan plank inserted in th platform (and failed by a margin of onl one vote). Later when the Smith-McAdo deadlock had continued for 50 ballots, A Smith is said to have offered to throw al his strength to Underwood if the latte could get the support of only two Southern states in addition to his own Alabama But the Alabamian's uncompromising attitude towards the Klan and against national prohibition had alienated the South and there was no hope.

* * * *

Even those who may have disagreed with Oscar Underwood on public questions must honor the memory of a man who proved that he had rather be right than be President, who went calmly to defeat rather than compromise with what he believed hostile to the spirit and meaning of his country. Especially since some of those who were most on his side in those days have permitted themselves subsequently to embrace without shame and with thought only for their own little victories the dark forces he opposed.

* * * *

One of the many secrets of success at Tuskegee Institute is the long-time policy there of taking the enlightened Southern white man into account, seeking his interest, courting his approval. The policy is apparent in the introduction to the beautiful pictorial bulletin just issued by the Institute. "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute", it recites, "had its beginning when two residents of Macon County, George Campbell, white, and Lewis Adams, Negro, feeling the need of an educational institution in Macon County, wrote General Armstrong at Hampton Institute asking that a teacher be sent to Tuskegee, Alabama. Booker T. Washington came in answer to the call." It means something to all concerned that Tuskegee owes its origin to a Southern white man and a Southern Negro. It means as much that the fact is held in mind at Tuskegee.

* * * *

Editor Robinson, of The Asheville Times, agrees with this column that Southern purchasing power is a thing to be "developed" in the sense of creating the wealth and production that will result in it. "It is clear," he writes, "that without production there would be, as Walter Lippmann recently put it, neither goods in the store to sell nor money in the hand of the customer with which to buy. Production is the horse, purchasing power is the cart." Amen and amen. But aren't there horses? Isn't it a whiffle-tree rather than a single-tree affair? Isn't it as mistaken to expect purchasing power to develop without an ample system for the flow and distribution of goods as to expect it without production of goods?

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 3, 1939

New York Bit By Bit

BY DALE HARRISON

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NEW YORK—There is nothing new in declaring that opportunity to make money lies everywhere around us if only we possess the intelligence and shrewdness to grasp it. In my own case, just lately, there was the Carroll case—the one in which the schoolboy, Donald Carroll, slew his sweetheart, Charlotte Matthieson.

In that fantastic tragedy lay opportunity to make money. I apply it to myself because it occurred just a block down the street from where I live. I had seen the boy and the girl a dozen times, without knowing them. Then he killed her, was tried, acquitted and moved away. For writing people the tragedy was opportunity. It was right around the corner from me, and I muffed it.

* * *

I don't say I could have seized that literary chance and capitalized upon it, but I might at least have tried. A playwright named Charlotte Armstrong beat us all to the draw. She took that front-page tragedy and wrote it almost exactly as it happened, and she wrote it with beauty, restraint and a sense of poetry.

The play opened on Broadway the other day and received critical approval. It is an unpleasant tragedy, and it would be incredible if we didn't know it was entirely true. It told the story of young love and how young love, confronted with its first serious problem, groped blindly about for solution, finding it finally in a pistol.

A tragic, pathetic play, and titled, ironically, "The Happiest Days."

* * *

There is a certain ring of callousness to the statement that there is money in death and money in tragedy, but it is true. Those are the things about which writers must write if they are to write truly. In the newspaper business death, and the reporting of it, is bread and butter. People demand to know of tragedy, to know the details, to be told the graphic consequences; and for them we write.

I am glad Miss Armstrong, and not I, saw the poetic drama of the Carroll case, for she has written it with a delicacy and artistry I could not have given it. But, after all, it was just down the street from me—and I've always thought I'd like to write a play if only there were something to write about.

* * *

Harlem Negroes are no less superstitious than those of the South. The characteristic is exemplified daily in their constant playing of the "numbers," for the numbers they play are chosen from dreams and other sources largely rooted in superstition.

Harlem's monument of superstition, however, is its "Wishing Tree"—the stump of a poplar standing in a safety island in the middle of Lenox Avenue at One Hundred Thirty-Fifth Street. The legend is that if one makes a wish and then touches the tree, the wish will come true. Most of Harlem's best known stage artists touched it when they were unknowns and rose to the heights—Bill Robinson, Ethel Waters, Paul Robeson, Buck and Bubbles and Aida Ward.

They call it "The Tree of Hope." And now a part of the tree has been placed within the gates of the Savoy Ballroom Theater at the World's Fair, where visitors, if they believe in such things, may touch it and make a wish.

* * *

My yesterday:

Phone call from Joe, a nasty little fellow who served time with the late Baby Face Coll, and he presumes upon my having written a story about him three years ago to ask favors. "I gotta hot story," he whispered; "where can I see you?" "No place, if I see you first," I told him. He is a nasty man. He told me his wife had died. "She was a sweet kid," he said, "and I sure was broken up. Off the record, I've met a new doll who's right down my alley; a doll who was married to a Joisey racketeer who got bumped off last week." I asked him how he was getting along, recalling that I had helped get him a job as truck driver. "Pretty good," he said. "I quit driving the truck. Too hard work. I pull a job once in a while. The other day I stuck up a fellow, and you'd a laughed yourself sick. The guy's face got as white as a sheet of paper."

If I believed him, I'd turn him in; and if he doesn't stop phoning me with his dese-dem-and-dose talk, I'll turn him in anyway. Besides, he owes me half a C-note. He's even got me talking his lingo—C-note. How do I ever meet such people!

Birmingham, Ala Age-Herald
July 3, 1939

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"With Pickett leading grandly
down
To rush against the roaring
crown . . ."

* * *

SEVENTY-SIX years ago today the Confederacy came to high tide. Gen. George Edward Pickett may have lost at Gettysburg in 1863 but he scored a victory there in 1938. The high-hearted West Pointer who led the Confederates to high tide on Cemetery Ridge was recalled last year at the anniversary celebrations not only as a soldier but also as a personality, a poet, a lover, a man of charm, and a magnificently human being. In letters he wrote his bride-to-be, Sallie Corbell, Pickett disclosed characteristics of heart and mind that made him more than a soldier. One of these has been called to our attention by Miss Rachie L. Dynes, of Birmingham, whose forebears fought on the Union side and who is impressed with its great generosity of spirit. It was written in Pennsylvania the week before Gettysburg: "Yesterday my men were marching victoriously through the little town of Greencastle, the bands all playing our glorious, soul-inspiring Southern airs, 'The Bonny Blue Flag,' 'My Maryland,' 'Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still,' and the soldiers all happy, hopeful, joyously keeping time to the music, many following it with their voices, and making up for the want of the welcome they were receiving in the enemy's country by cheering themselves and giving themselves a welcome."

* * *

"As Floweree's Band, playing 'Dixie,' was passing a vine-covered home a young girl rushed out on the porch and waved a United States flag. Then, either fearing that it might be taken from her or finding it too large and unwieldy, she fastened it around her as an apron and, taking hold of it on each side and waving it in defiance, called out with all the strength of her girlish voice and all the courage of her brave young heart: 'Traitors, traitors, traitors! Come and take this flag, the man of you who dares!"

* * *

"Knowing that many of my men were from a section of the country which had been within the enemy's lines, and fearing lest some might forget their manhood, I took off my hat and bowed to her, saluted her flag and then turned, facing the men, who felt and saw my unspoken order. And don't you know that they were all Virginians and didn't forget it, and that almost very man lifted his cap and cheered the little maiden who, though she kept on waving the flag, ceased calling us traitors, till finally, letting it drop in front of her, she cried out, "Oh, I wish I had a Rebel flag—I'd wave that, too!'"

* * *

"The picture of that little girl in the vine-covered porch, beneath the purple morning glories with their closed lips and bowed heads waiting and saving their prettiness and bloom for the coming morn—of course I thought of you, my beautiful darling. For the time, that little Greencastle Yankee girl with her beloved flag was my own little promised-to-be wife, my Sallie, receiving from her soldier and her soldier's soldiers the reverence and homage due her. We left the little girl standing there with the flag gathered up in her arms, as if too sacred to be waved, now that even the enemy had done it reverence."

* * *

The Roanoke Times thinks a six-year single term for presidents of the United States "would present many advantages over the present system." Presumably The Times does not deny that disadvantages, too, might be presented. The hope of a second term may tend to make a man play politics too much in office, but it may tend also to make him play fair with the people. Put another "Ohio gang" in office, with no Tom Walsh to find them out and no second term to anticipate, and they would make haste to steal the Washington monument itself. We are against third terms, but we think second terms have more advantages than disadvantages.

* * *

One of many secrets of success at Tuskegee Institute is the long-time policy there of taking the enlightened Southern white man into account, seeking his interest, courting his approval. The policy is apparent in the introduction to the beautiful pictorial bulletin just issued by the institute. "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute," it recites, "had its beginning when two residents of Macon County, George Campbell, white, and Lewis Adams, Negro, feeling the need of an educational institution in Macon County, wrote Gen. A. strong at Hampton Institute asking that a teacher be sent to Tuskegee, Ala. Booker T. Washington came in answer to the call." It means something to all concerned that Tuskegee owes its origin to a Southern white man and a Southern Negro. It means as much that the fact is held in mind at Tuskegee.

9-16-39

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"War is too ill a wind to blow anybody an enduring good.

* * *

WILL the war bring boom or distress to the Southern states? In Texas, where 40 per cent of the petroleum production of the United States now occurs, there would seem to be promise of vastly increased income. In the Birmingham district, where the greatest iron ore and coal reserves of the country exist and where the production of iron and steel is already important, there is similar promise. But Alabama is also a cotton state, and Texas is a cotton state which normally exports 90 per cent of its product to foreign countries. And cotton is still the great staple of the South. So the effect of the war upon the South is to be measured principally by the effect upon cotton, even though some Southern states grow little or no cotton and some produce other things likely to boom whether cotton does or not.

* * *

It is interesting to recall cotton's course and fate in the World War of 1914-18. Contrary to what might have been expected the war did not cause an increase in the total world consumption but brought about a decrease. Additional consumption for war purposes was more than offset by a decrease in consumption for ordinary purposes. World consumption in the five years ending with the outbreak of the World War in 1914 amounted to 105,000,000 bales, while that for the following five years embracing the war amounted to 98,980,000 bales. The average annual world consumption of American cotton in the prewar period was 13,151,000 bales, while in the war period it was only 11,926,000 bales.

* * *

The price of cotton on July 28, 1914, when the World War began, was a little more than 13 cents a pound. A week later every cotton exchange in the country was closed, and when the exchanges opened again three months later the price was down to 7½ cents a pound. There was chaos in the trade during those first months of the war. Southern Legislatures were called into special session to do what they could and all sorts of schemes, including the "buy - a - bale - of - cotton movement," were concocted. In succeeding years of the war and in years immediately after the war cotton prices went up, but this did not represent any real increase in income for Southern cotton farmers since other prices were going up, too. The average farm price of cotton in the United States in 1913 was 12.2 cents a pound; in 1914 it dropped to 6.8 cents; by 1918 it was up to 27.6 cents, and in 1919 it reached an all-time peak average of 35.6 cents. In 1920, the average dropped radically to 13.9 cents and there was great suffering in the South.

* * *

The present situation is not altogether identical with the one in 1914, however, as Peter Molyneaux and Dale Miller point out in The Texas Weekly. A principal difference is that the outbreak of war in 1939 finds cotton already in such distress that it hasn't much to lose. It finds the price of around 9 cents probably near rock bottom, whereas in 1914 the price was over 13 cents. It finds exports of American cotton smaller already than they were in 1914-15. And it finds the South, while still subject to the white staple, not nearly so much so.

* * *

If the South had won the Confederate War, the South Carolina of the Confederate States of America thereafter would probably have been Georgia. Reading Dr. Louise Biles Hill's recently published (University of North Carolina Press) "Joseph E. Brown and the Confederacy," the story of Georgia's hard-headed, opinionated, dauntless, realistic, wholly original war governor, one gathers that he would have made Georgia as belligerent for states' rights against a successful Confederate nation as South Carolina was against the prewar government at Washington. All during the war of 1861-5 Gov. Brown's almost fanatical adherence to the doctrine of states' rights embarrassed the Confederate government in the centralizations of power it had to impose as a war measure. He quarreled with Jefferson Davis over accepting Georgia troops without reference to the authority of Georgia's governor, and over the naming of officers to command those troops. He disputed both the wisdom and the constitutionality of the conscription law and obstructed its operation. He protested against the seizure of property without compensation by agents of the Confederacy, and he opposed the wartime suspension of habeas corpus. If he hadn't been such a good governor they might have hung him for treason.

* * *

After the war he became the Southern realist supreme, accepting defeat so completely that he lined up with the radical Republican scalawags. When the carpetbaggers were driven out he associated himself with the conservative Democrats, was appointed to the Senate on the death of Gen. Gordon in 1880, was reelected, and served until 1891. That some modern historian had not selected this strange and vivid career for a story before now is surprising. That Dr. Hill has done it now, ably and entertainingly, is pleasing.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"And when he died he was literally loving a nation into peace."

Age-Herald

IN ATLANTA last Saturday evening we were permitted to join with the Atlanta Historical Society in remembering Henry W. Grady on the fiftieth anniversary of his death. Honored guest of the occasion was his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Black. Grady was only 39 when he died. If he had lived, it is possible to believe that he would have anticipated with a more shining leadership and imbued with a more buoyant and optimistic spirit the Southern regional effort of today. Nation-minded he was, but he was South-minded, too, and was becoming more so every year of his life. We think of him as reversing the path which John C. Calhoun trod, of leading the South back in a union from which Calhoun had led it out—and so he did. But some have thought of him as proving with his own health a certain unhealth in Calhoun, of dissipating with his buoyant nationalism a sectionalism which had been unnecessary and unwise—and that he did not.

11-7-39

* * *

He died loving a nation into peace, but he was seeing more and more and saying more and more that it must be a peace based upon appreciation of America in all its parts, and especially of that troubled and distinctive part named the South.

Birmingham. Ala.

Henry Grady, we believe, was going the way of Calhoun—from a nationalism which cried down regional differences to one which demanded recognition of regional differences. When Calhoun was 39—the age at which Grady died—he was one of America's most nation-minded men. So much so that John Quincy Adams said of him: "He is above sectional prejudices more than any other statesman of the union with whom I have acted." At that age Calhoun was making speeches deprecating sectionalism and what he (of all people!) called "refined arguments on the constitution." It was not his natural bent or thought but the excesses of the North in rivalry with the South, of industry serving itself at agriculture's expense, that turned him finally in Jackson's term from nationalism to regionalism, from scorn of fine-spun theories about the constitution to theories spun masterfully fine in the interests of South Carolina and the South.

* * *

Henry Grady won such national fame with his first speech to New England (in 1886) and died so immediately after his second speech to New England (in 1889) that the significance of that second speech was never properly digested. The first was the speech of a nationalist who could name Abraham Lincoln "the typical American," who could find kind words even for Gen. Sherman, who announced that the Mason and Dixon line had been wiped out and that "the South found her jewel in the toad's head of defeat." But the second was the speech of a challenging, aggressive stand-taking man of the South, a Southern regionalist, still loving the nation into peace, but instructing that love in regional conditions, problems and desserts it must serve.

* * *

He was going the way of Calhoun, with (let us hope and know) a happier ending. It is interesting to note that Grady was born in the year Calhoun died, and that Grady, like Calhoun, died with words about the South in his lips. "The South, the poor South!" were Calhoun's last words. "Tell her (his mother) that I die while trying to serve the South," were Grady's. "If then," he said at Dallas 51 years ago this week, "it be provincialism that holds the South together, let us outgrow it; if it be sectionalism, let us root it out of our hearts; but if it be something deeper than these and essential to our system, let us declare it with frankness, consider it with respect, defend it with firmness and in dignity abide its consequence." He believed then—and was coming to believe even more—that what holds the South together is "something essential to our system."

* * *

But whatever time might have done to his nationalism it could never have turned his heart from the nation nor have altered the essential Americanism of his spirit. He was such a happy man, so full of sentiment, so golden-hearted at home and among his friends, so out-of-doors minded so red of blood, so aggressive and kind, so full of confidence in his country, his South, his own powers. In him was the spirit of America at its healthiest, bravest and best, and beyond any limitation of regional competition that might have come to him, we can believe that this spirit of his would have been tonic today against the sickness of democracies, a talisman in the great task of proving and holding America.

* * *

If death had waited it might have been said of him not only that he died loving a nation into peace but that he died living a nation into health.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"For, lo, the murdered Summer's blood
Is red upon the leaves."

* * *

Who could have guessed, as the rainless days held, that these dusty, bespeckled Autumn leaves had so much blood in them—and gold? Half a day's drenching and they are suddenly all glory of red and gold, ready to be named as of yore the most beautiful Autumn leaves that ever stained the sky. Come poverty or war, come Hitler or Stalin, all is not lost so long as the seasons make their scenes and there are men and women to think the gifts of each season every year the noblest yet.

Age-Herald

Would the South have lost its commanding world position in cotton even if there had been no governmental limitations upon production? The News hinted as much recently in an interesting editorial analysis of relative productions of American and foreign cotton for the years 1910 to 1933. While the production figures fluctuate widely from year to year, the point which The News brings out may be illustrated by the fact that in 1910-11 the United States production of cotton was 12,202,000 bales and the foreign production 7,668,000, but in 1932-33 (before crop control here) relative foreign production had increased so that American production was 12,961,000 and foreign 10,500,000.

11-17-39

From this The News concludes "that foreign production of cotton was far from negligible before we restricted our own production, and that it was increasing fairly steadily. . . . It is ridiculous, therefore, to say that foreign countries 'started growing cotton when the United States limited production. It is true, of course, that foreign production increased more rapidly after we adopted crop control, and there is no doubt that our restriction did stimulate the increase abroad. . . . Our restriction did not cause all the increase, however, since, as we can see, it was proceeding rather consistently long before. . . . It is important to keep the facts straight about foreign production because misinformation on this score has been used in arguments against our cotton policy."

Birmingham Ala

* * *

In the absence of Editor Peter Molyneaux, The Texas Weekly, who gives nearly all of his genius to jumping on the cotton policy of this country, we feel bound to say that for the more complete picture The News should have printed production figures for the years after 1932-33 when crop control was being exercised. Undoubtedly an increase in the relative production of foreign to American cotton was already in progress (and The News does students of the situation a service in pointing this out) but the pace was so radically accelerated after 1933 that it needs more consideration, we think, than The News gave.

* * *

To make the picture as simple as possible, put it in percentage of American production to world production. In the years from 1912 to and including 1933 this varied widely but was never more than 64.9 per cent or less than 50 per cent. But in 1934 it dropped to 40.3 per cent, and in 1935 to 40.0 per cent. Another way of putting it is that the maximum percentage of American production to world production was reached in 1931. It was 64.9. The minimum percentage (thus far) was reached three years later, in 1935. It was 40 per cent.

* * *

The News makes an equally interesting (and less modifiable) point when it calls attention to the fact that the decline in this country's cotton exports has attended decline in American exports of all other goods and that this must be considered against the argument that crop and price controls have cost us our foreign markets for cotton. Cotton exports, it points out, have held up at least as well as the total of all exports. "Other countries have just not been buying as much goods in general from us as they formerly did, and that inevitably has affected cotton exports along with other things."

* * *

In this The News commends itself to Mr. Peter Molyneaux's affection again, for it seems to suggest that cotton's plight results from the general decline in American foreign trade. As all good Democrats know, it was the Republican Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930 that ruined American foreign trade, started international competition in trade barriers, and brought on the present war. And if there is one thing Mr. Molyneaux hates more than he does the New Deal cotton control measures it is the tariff Mr. Hawley and Mr. Smoot perpetrated.

* * *

With two of Henrik Ibsen's plays to be presented here by famed Eva Le Gallienne and company Birmingham may begin refreshing its knowledge of the immortal Norwegian dramatist. For that purpose we suggest a little volume by George Bernard Shaw entitled "The Quintessence of Ibsenism." It is one of the books we would name if we were asked to say what three had most influenced our thinking and living. The other two are "Towards Democracy," by Edward Carpenter, and "I'll Take My Stand," by the 12 Southerners. Ibsen died in 1906 and that, as we remember it, was about the time Shaw wrote the book on his works and their meaning.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 14, 1939

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Heaven's last, best gift, an ever new delight . . ."

* * *

IT WOULD be treason to those who made their gifts to the Community Chest last week to rank the gifts of this week above them. But there is no treason in saying that the noblest work of the chest is to be done in this second week when the first enthusiasm has run and the going is hard and dull. Nor is there treason in saying that because of this the donors of this week will find their gifts more welcome than those of last week. This is the last long mile—and the gallantry and devotion that have brought the solicitors up to it entitle them to everybody's final capacities of generosity in putting that mile behind.

* * *

Nobody in this community who is not actually in need of what the Community Chest provides is too poor to give something for what the Community Chest needs. And hardly anybody in this community who gave last year is so little improved over that year in personal fortune that he cannot afford to give more this year. If all will give who are not to be donated to, and all who gave before will give more now, the last mile will be victory's path.

* * *

Sense, not dollars, should be the qualification for voting in Alabama. Our peppery friend, Editor Shelton, of The Tuscaloosa News, loves to picture the poll tax as a restriction on the Negro vote rather than on that of the poorer whites and the indifferent general public. "The chief opposition to the repeal," he says, "comes from those counties which have a heavy Negro population." He implies that the Bourbons of the Black Belt (whom we love as well as he does) are the ones mainly concerned. The best reply to that is a letter just received from a Bourbon of Bourbons in the Black Belt, a gentleman identified in distinguished ways for decades and generations with all that concerns that storied part of Alabama—Mr. Val Taylor, of Uniontown. A member of the constitutional convention which imposed the poll tax, Mr. Taylor can speak with an authority alien to either Mr. Shelton or ourself.

* * *

"I quite agree with you," he writes. "The tax as a prerequisite for voting has never been of any use. I was a member of the constitutional convention of 1901. The open purpose of that convention was the disfranchisement of the Negro. The bosses had already disfranchised him; they preferred to count his vote. I was anxious to confirm disfranchisement in the hope that it would limit their power. But in the matter of disfranchisement the poll tax has cut but little figure. The boards of registrar have effected the end aimed at. The registration was left to the boards and they acted efficiently. The registrars refused to register the Negroes and thus they secured white supremacy—not by the tax but by registration. And registration yet effects the end the convention aimed at . . ."

* * *

"Just so much to express my agreement with you. Whatever the result the tax should be repealed. The poet said that whatever is is right. He knew naught of the politicians; whatever they do is wrong. With great respect and agreement, I am, etc. . . ."

* * *

When the history of these times in Alabama is written there will be brave chapters on the work of industry and of agriculture, of Big Mules and of Little Mules, of capital and labor, of New Dealers and anti-New Dealers, city people and country people, white men and black. But a chapter that will not be brave will be one which tells how some Alabamians of patriotic but unwise impulses were willing to aggravate the Negro question and lift a Communist bugaboo, with resulting hateful injury to order and progress in the state, merely to persuade people their way on other matters. There are Communists in Alabama, but not many. There is a Negro problem, but it does not threaten white supremacy today or tomorrow. Those who are dragging in these issues for other ends, merely because they know how easy it is to get people excited about them, are making poor history for a proud state.

* * *

The Deep South welcomes this Tuesday members of the famed Newcomen Society, here on an annual pilgrimage. Properly, the meeting place is storied Montgomery, where the history that has taken place is being matched with history in the making.

* * *

The spiritual free-for-all as an improvement on the preacher-congregation church does not appeal to the Rev. Dr. Melton Clark, of the First Presbyterian Church of Anniston as practicable. "I was interested in Dr. Stovall's suggestion," he writes. "'Every man his own preacher' is just about the exact thing that we of the ministry have been striving to achieve through the years. My observation is that congregations are not ready for it yet. I am wondering what Dr. Stovall was proving by his reference to John 14-16. These chapters give us the private ministry

of Jesus to his disciples. That little group was under the personal leadership of the greatest preacher - minister that ever lived."

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land . . ."

* * *

Alabamians who have just come of voting age will be honor guests when Citizenship Day is celebrated at the Municipal Auditorium this Thursday evening. The occasion bids for a great outpouring of the public spirit of this community. It offers a setting-up exercise in that sense of civic duty and right which alone can make democracy succeed. And for principal speaker a gentleman extraordinarily proper to it has been appointed. Col. Harry M. Ayers is a citizen in the word's most noble and practical meaning. He has made of himself and his newspaper agencies for all manner of forward-looking and public-serving in Alabama and done it with no thought but for his duties as an Alabamian and an American.

* * *

The citizenship program is sponsored by the Birmingham Council of Parents and Teachers, the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Gen. Gorgas Post of the American Legion. President James M. Jones, Jr., of the city government, will deliver an address of welcome to the young voters, and there will be talks by Maj. Harwell Davis, Judge Fritz Thompson, Mrs. J. A. Dupuy and Truman Morrison, in addition to the address by Col. Ayers. Everybody is invited.

It would be hard to think of a more American or timely enterprise than this great Citizenship Day celebration scheduled for the Municipal Auditorium Thursday evening. Honor guests will be young people who have just turned 21 and are eligible for their first vote, but citizens of all ages will be in attendance and the program is to include words from some of Alabama's finest examples of citizenship. The threat to democracy today comes not from armies or navies or fleets of the air, but from within. It comes from the failure of our human personnel to be worthy of our political institution. Living in a democracy calls for human beings considerably nearer first class than those in any other kind of country. And unless citizens manage to be first class, democracy will fail. Government by dumbbells, or by the indifferent is worse than government by dictators—for it leads to dictatorship of worst degree.

This column (and newspaper) has had often occasion to applaud the fine career Birmingham's Edward Barrett is making for himself and to comment upon the pride his distinguished father would feel in him if he were living now. Since Mr. Barrett's recent marriage has bound him still further to the South's bravest and best, we take occasion to salute him again for his work as editor of the Periscope Department of Newsweek and for the extraordinary place he has made for himself while still a young man among the journalistic elite of America. The Periscope, developed wholly by Mr. Barrett, is read and quoted all over the world for uncanny insight into events accomplished or to come.

* * *

There are some abbreviations which are useful. There are some which are picturesque. There are some which tickle the fancy and some which actually improve the things they shorten. But there is one abbreviation which does and is none of these, and that is the term "Bama" for "Alabama." If this were not a free country and we did not believe in free speech we would advocate some sort of prison term for sayers of "Bama." It is a cheap, banal, ugly, useless robbery of a brave word.

* * *

And so is the saying of "Tucky" for "Kentucky."

* * *

Alert Editor Dobbins, of The Anniston Times, says Alabama should let as many as possible of its people vote because "our state's power in the Democratic national convention is cut down by the fact that only 18.2 per cent of Alabama's adults are voters." "Our representation," he says, "is based upon the number of qualified voters." If Mr. Dobbins will accept an amendment we would remind him that representation in Democratic national conventions at present is based not on the number of qualified voters but on the total population. In other words, it is twice the representation in Congress, and that is based on census population (insofar as members of the lower house are concerned).

* * *

What Mr. Dobbins has in mind, we believe, is the instruction given the Democratic national committee by the last national convention to prepare a new apportionment system in which representation would be based in part on the Democratic strength and loyalty of the different states and districts. This was ordered (but has not been done) as a sop to the South for loss of the two-thirds rule. But if "Democratic strength and loyalty" are estimated on the number of votes cast in general elections in the South, the result will be a loss of representation rather than a gain. And certainly Mr. Dobbins is right in pointing the need of a broader franchise, since voting population may soon be a basis of representation even though it is not at present.

Age-Herald

12-14-39

Birmingham Ala

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

'Encumbers him with help . . .'

* * *

Pity the poor Southern Negro. Once more his peace and progress are to be sacrificed to make a holiday for uncomprehending liberals and unmindful politicians above the Potomac. The Gavagan-Fish anti-lynching bill, first on the congressional calendar now, will be called up in the House of Representatives on Monday, Jan. 8. The two New Yorkers who sponsor the bill, Hamilton Fish and Joseph Gavagan, are going to fight it through this time, they believe. With the crime record of their own state with the 500 or more homicides and 500,000 or more crimes of all sorts committed in their metropolis of New York City alone each year, they are well content insofar as the federal government is concerned. But with the six to 10 lynchings in the South each year they are stern. They insist that the federal government must step in to fill the awful gap in state and local law enforcement. The frightfulness of the situation, they vow, justifies federal interference with the governments of the Southern states.

* * *

The thing would be ridiculous if it were not so tragic. But it is tragic beyond words. The proposed federal anti-lynching bill does not of itself mean much one way or another. It would probably neither decrease nor increase the small number of lynchings in the South. But the bitter debate the bill will excite, the resurrection of racial and sectional hatreds, means tragic setback in the slow task of building a better race relationship and a more certain justice for the Negro in the South. It will give the professional Negro-haters here their fresh cue. It will tell the demagogs and reactionaries here that the flames are ready to be fanned. It will spur the night riders, the Kluxers, the vigilantes, the self-anointed saviors. And it will add an unhappy count to the mounting score of Southern grievances against the North.

* * *

It is possible to respect if not to excuse the sincere humanitarians who have been persuaded that a federal anti-lynching bill is the only remedy for a great wrong. But for the racketeers, for those who make an economic or a political living agitating this question there can be no respect surely. To win the Negro vote or dollar in the North they are willing to crucify his brother in the South.

* * *

To Mr. Fish, who is a Republican, it will make no difference, but to Mr. Gavagan, who is a Democrat, the possible effect of another bitter federal anti-lynching bill debate upon the future of his party in the South ought to be worth some thought. There is no likelihood of a desertion of the Democratic party by the South next year but there is a definite likelihood of such desertion in immediate years to come if the Negro question is agitated enough and if the party seems to fail in its traditional role of understanding the South's problem and point of view. If a Democratic Congress passes a federal anti-lynching bill next month that will be a signal to many Southerners. It will tell them—rightly or not—that the vote of the Negro in pivotal states like New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania has become more important than the vote of the Southern white man to the only political party the South accepts.

* * *

Yes, pity the poor Southern Negro. With politicians and sentimentalists in the North making capital of efforts to help him which will hurt him far more than they can ever help, and with reactionaries and demagogs in the South inciting the ignorant against him once more for purposes that have little or nothing to do with him, the Southern black man needs to hold with all his might to the Southern white men who truly wish his lot improved.

* * *

What we would like to have from Col. Bibb Graves is a clarifying statement on the difference in tactics which exists among Southerners seeking freight rate relief. He himself stands for relief gained commodity by commodity, we understand, while Gov. Rivers stands for a change in the "class rates" applying to large groups of commodities. That the one policy is not always considered compatible with the other is indicated in Col. Graves' current suggestion that the South seek to "win this rehearing (on the favorable commodity decision) without arousing further opposition." We take this to mean that he thinks the effort to have class rates changed hurts efforts to get changes commodity by commodity.

* * *

If there's any dispute about where all the smoke comes from in Birmingham you need only stand on top of one of the office buildings downtown and look. You can spot about four principal offenders—and not one of them is a "home."

12-18-39

Birmingham Ala

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 29, 1939

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"The bribe which it offered every man to stay away from the polls."

* * *

That was what Joseph Forney Johnston, Alabama's great progressive statesman, called the poll tax provision of the constitutional convention of 1901. This and many other provisions of that famous convention will be recalled today as the surviving members meet in Montgomery for their third reunion. Of the 155 members, 128 have passed on—including John B. Knox, who presided; ex-Govs. Jones and Oates Frank S. White, Justice Thomas W. Coleman, Robert J. Lowe George P. Harrison, Emmett O'Neal, Dr. R. M. Cunningham, John A. Rogers and J. Lee Long. Gone, too, are most of the men who led Alabama in that day. Gone is the immortal Senator John T. Morgan, whose figure loomed high in every aspect of the state's and the nation's political life. Gone is Gov. W. J. Samford, who asked to be assured in advance of the convention that it would make no changes disqualifying white voters. Gone is Gov. Joseph Forney Johnston, who, as a champion always of the common man, opposed ratification of the new constitution on the grounds that it would disfranchise many of the poor whites.

* * *

The 27 who remain have not only their public servicss in the constitutional convention but many subsequent ones to look back upon as they assemble today. Their names tell their stories—ex-Congressman A. H. Carmichael, John W. Davis, G. H. Carnathan, William C. Fitts, former Senator J. Thomas Heflin, John T. Heflin, O. R. Hood, N. R. Leigh, Jr., L. W. Locklin, W. T. Lowe, Milo Moody, W. O. Mulkey, John W. O'Neill, Erle Pettus, E. A. Phillips, Harry Pillans, H. F. Reese, L. H. Reynolds, Judge W. H. Tayloe, J. O. Sentell, Judge J. Fritz Thompson, J. B. Sloan, M. Sollie, W. M. Vaughn, S. L. Stoddard, Massey Wilson and W. H. Samford. Nobly surviving, too, are the convention's secretary, Frank N. Julian, and assistant secretary, W. F. Herbert. And two who were journal clerks—J. B. Barnett and Cyrus B. Brown. And two who were messengers—Grover C. Prowell and M. J. Bulger. And nine who were pages—Henry Long, Charles Eyster, Henry Reese, Joe King, Cecil Gaston, Julian Tutwiler, Louie Wilson, Paul West and T. W. Alley. Time will turn backward for all of these today as the dramatic convention of 1901 is recalled.

* * *

The constitution which the convention created did many things. It substitutd quadrennial for biennial sessions of the Legislature and four for two-year terms of executive officers; it made these officers ineligible to suceed themselves and the governor to hold either a state office or enter the United States Senate for a year after the expiration of his term. It limited the power of the Legislature and of counties and towns to impose taxes and incur debt. It reduced the state tax rate from 75 cents to 65 cents per $100 of property. It gave the Legislature authority to regulate railroads, rivers and canals, forbade rebates and bonuses and the issuance of passes to members of the Legislature and judicial officers. It improved the banking system with elaborate provisions. It forbade the state to become involved in any private corporate enterprise. It restricted the power of the Legislature to engage in local legislation.

* * *

And—little as the present Legislature seems to believe it—the constitution provided and still provides that different parts of the state shall be represented according to population. The survivors at Montgomery today would add one more to their public services if they would remind the present legislators of this in terms much more vigorous than those employed by Gov. Dixon last January.

* * *

But the major source of the call for the convention, the most debated matter in its course, and the most important result of its work was the disfranchisement of the Negro. Not only the fear for white supremacy was involved

but an awful degradation of the ballot that had come to pass, with the Negro vote continually bought and sold, with all manner of cajolery, pampering and flattery exercised to secure it, and with "every election begrimed with filth and fraud," as The Birmingham News put it in 1902. "The youth of the state," said The News, "were being taught that cheating in elections was excusable, and this was leading on to dishonesty in commercial and social life." Opposition to the convention was based principally on the fear that changes in suffrage qualifications made to disfranchise the Negro would disfranchise many poor whites, too. This fear turned out to be well grounded. Under the new constitution the right to vote was made to depend upon (1) a residence of two years in the state, one in the county, three months in the precinct; (2) payment of all poll taxes due since 1901; (3) ability to read and write any part of the federal constitution and the regular pursuit of some "lawful employment" or the ownership of 40 acres of land or of real or personal property valued at a minimum of $300. In addition, there was disbarment for a long list of stipulated crimes more likely to be committed by Negroes than whites.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Age-Herald

"You all did see that on the Lupercal
They thrice did offer him a kingly crown—
Which he did thrice refuse."

12-7-39

Birmingham

* * *

Ala.

We agree with Walter Lippmann that if President Roosevelt is human (and who is more so!) he probably wants to be in a position of having a third term offered him by the American people even if he is going to refuse it. And we believe that this is the position in which he finds himself today. We believe he can be nominated and elected if he so desires. To believe it is not to falter in believing that a third term would be bad for the country and for Roosevelt. Neither could stand four more years of the bitterness that would be sure to feature the term. Mr. Roosevelt has a chance now, because of the friends he has made in hostile camps with his war policy, to go into history as a man who brought about a great new way for his people and closed his career with the plaudits of a majority of that people faithful in his ears. But if he takes a third term he would probably close his career as only the leader of one side in a bitter quarrel, and that not the majority side either.

* * *

Those who hate Roosevelt today with a hate passing all common sense could not be hating him more four years hence if he were still president, true. There couldn't be more. But they might persuade the nation to repudiate him four years hence—and they cannot do that today.

* * *

Editor Dobbins, of The Anniston Times, quotes Editor Cody Hall, of The Alexander City Outlook, with opinion that Editor Bruce Shelton, of The Tuscaloosa News, is "the best slapper-down on any Alabama newspaper." As one who has had perhaps more than his share of slapping down by the warm-minded Tuscaloosan in recent years, we second the motion. But in justice to Bruce we should report that he can slap up as well as down. And his anger is matched in other states if not in this one. There is Mississippi's famous Editor Frederick Sullens, of Jackson, who is the subject of an article in the current American Mercury entitled "Angry Editor of the South." Reading it we were reminded of the gentleman of whom it was said that he was "a man of very even temper—mad all the time." But we have met Mr. Sullens often when he wasn't angry and we know that he has many other claims to fame than "the madness of his madness when he's mad." So has Bruce Shelton.

* * *

Among the survivors of the constitutional convention which met recently in Montgomery opinion was much divided on the poll tax. Among those believing the tax must be preserved in its present form was Justice William H. Samford. Justice Samford's father was governor at the time the convention met. A. B. Moore recalls in his "History of Alabama" that in his race for the governorship in 1900 Mr. Samford accepted a suffrage reform plank only on "the definite assurance that no changes should be made in the constitution which would disqualify white voters." That the poll tax provisions subsequently put into the constitution would disqualify white voters was the principal basis of opposition to the new constitution by progressives like Joseph Forney Johnston (who called the tax "a bribe offered to every man to stay away from the polls"). Prof. Moore writes that the provision has "operated to keep many poor whites from voting."

* * *

A result of the recent reunion of the convention's survivors, of the division of opinion there on the poll tax and of the reminders of opposition to it at the time of its adoption by men whose names are noble in history, should be an end to charging radicalism against all who demand poll tax reform today. Sense, not dollars, should be the prerequisite for voting in Alabama and for controlling the vote as it needs to be controlled. It should be perfectly safe to say so now without being considered a red, a pink, or even a semi-pink.

* * *

Senator Hill is unquestionably right when he warns against spoiling the Bankhead-for-President chances by putting the speaker forward as a sectional candidate to "bargain for the South." As this column has pointed out many times, nothing could come nearer disqualifying Alabama's entry than such a procedure. But we do not quite agree with the senator that it is a hostile move on the part of pretended friends. In our opinion it is only a face-saving move on the part of those who had so committed themselves to an "uninstructed delegation for bargaining purposes" that they feel they must still talk of bargaining now that overwhelming public opinion has forced them to discard the uninstructed delegation plan. We believe they can be trusted not to push the idea. They want to be on the Bankhead bandwagon—and they should be welcomed there. Alabama must have all its leaders present and accounted for when Will Bankhead is offered to the nation.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

'The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising . . ."

Age-Herald

Mr. John Calhoun Caldwell, of this city, a member of the state Young Republican organization, accuses us of misquoting Dist. Atty. Thomas E. Dewey. He has reference to a talk at Pinehurst, N. C., in which we took exception to a reported statement by Mr. Dewey in Minneapolis on Southern production of dairy products. "I have before me the text of Dewey's Minneapolis address," he writes, "and I am happy to inform you that nowhere in it do I find such remarks as you set forth. Although I disagree with you on many matters I consider you one of the fairest and most ethical men in Southern journalism and am confident that while you are vitally interested in the future of the Democratic party you would not knowingly lend your name to attempts to smear a man—even a Republican like Tom Dewey—by dealing in untruthful and promiscuous assertions."

12-13-39

Birmingham Ala.

* * *

We appreciate Mr. Caldwell's courtesy and forbearance since he thinks we have done Mr. Dewey wrong. But he may be of good cheer. We did not misrepresent the famous district attorney. What we quoted (as we stated at the time) was not from Mr. Dewey's speech but from the interview he gave the press when he arrived in Minneapolis. Here is the way The Associated Press reported it on Dec. 6: "Dewey smiled at a suggestion that he had come right to headquarters in his trailing of farm problems. 'Yes,' he agreed, 'the farm problem is pretty acute out here, with the long drouth, and with the South producing and marketing dairy products.'"

* * *

It seemed to us, and seems still, that for the purposes of making a good local impression Mr. Dewey was taking sides in a regional dispute rather surprisingly for a gentleman out to lead a nation entire. The South is indeed producing livestock and dairy products. It is the most significant thing the South is doing, as a matter of fact, because of the relief it promises from the poverty of a single-crop economy. And the states to which Mr. Dewey was talking can hardly blame us since they have imposed prohibitory taxes on a great product of our cotton—the margarine that is made of cottonseed oil.

* * *

Situations like this do make the South a problem to the nation, and they invite a more scientific point of view than the one with which Mr. Dewey made friends in Minneapolis. So long as the South is comparatively poor, so long as the cotton economy is not able to support the South and there is nothing in its place, this region is going to bother the rest of the country with its low-cost competition—both in agriculture and in industry. The answer which seems to occur to Mr. Dewey is to sympathize with those who are exposed to this Southern competition. But a more nation-minded and less political answer would be directed to such a building up of the South as would at once remove the threat of a competition based on substandard and at the same time develop here a purchasing power that will offer new markets to the very states now threatened.

* * *

Commenting on our comments, Editor Jonathan Daniels notes in The Raleigh News and Observer that "the South has a long way to go before it can produce enough milk even for its own needs. As the South's wealth increases by such diversified agriculture as livestock symbolizes, the probability is that it will continue to need as much of dairy products as it now imports as well as its own production. . . . Undoubtedly if the markets for milk are to remain the same, a new Southern milk production might mean disastrous competition for Northern milk producers. That knowledge is what prompts some Northern farm representatives to fear and oppose the escape of the South from its old cotton poverty by the livestock route. But if the South escapes from poverty, it will also improve as a consumer. A richer agricultural South would help rather than hurt the agricultural North and West."

* * *

Mr. Caldwell will be interested in knowing that the audience to which our remarks at Pinehurst were made was composed largely of Winter visitors from the Republican North and that not one of them attempted to defend Mr. Dewey's remark. On the contrary many of them told us they considered it "most unfortunate."

* * *

Those who appreciate what Congressman Boykin has done for his district will join us in amen to a letter just received from Mr. P. G. Coleman, of Demopolis: "I note your comments on Mobile and its economic progress. I understand Mobile is going forward by leaps and bounds. I feel that, with others, our congressman, Frank W. Boykin, of the First District, is due some credit for his untiring efforts in having the government become interested in the establishment of the army air depot in Mobile. I am sure that the record will show that he has worked hard for his district and has rendered able assistance in the securing of large plants and industries in Mobile."

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGZAINES- 1939 WHITE COLUMNISTS

AROUND THE CIRCLE

By Eugene Anderson

Macon Cook Remembers Humorous Experences in Connection With Millrock Baptist Church

Ruby May Harrell came over to Macon twenty-five years ago, and began service as a cook in Macon homes; but she didn't forget all of her experiences on the plantation where old Millrock church has served the Negroes for a hundred years. Perhaps she oughtn't remember these two stories, but she says she can't forget them. Millrock Baptist church is on Mr. Hal Baker's plantation, between Warrenton and Mayfield. Ruby May says her grandfather got such a supply of religion on one occasion he publicly cried over it in the church.

"And when old people above 85 cry they don't look any pretier," she says. "Gran'pa was cryin' and shoutin' too. He stood up and told the crowd he was sure to go to heaven. He tried to tell'm how sure he was. Between sobs he said he was just as sure of it as he was that he was goin' to kill the fly on the table right in front of his hand. He struck at the fly and went blank. He looked up at the people, straightened his face and said as if disgusted, "Dere, bless God! I missed it!" Then he sat down, and he never was again so sure of his chances."

Then Mary tells of an accident that kept her tongue-tied first cousin from joining the church. The boy could rarely say anything without keeping everybody in painful suspense, but when he became excited his speech was almost impossible. He had applied for membership in old Millrock, and was on the way with the crowd that had gathered for the baptizing. He and the minister were in the lead. Right where the baptismal group were to enter the water, something frightened the tongue-tied boy and he began to try to tell about it. Every eye became fastened on him as he gesticulated and struggled to say the words. One sister thought he was trying to exhort the crowd about his new experience with religion. "Tell 'm about it," she shouted. And at that instant, the boy uttered the words, "Damped moccasin!" Then he ran all the way home, and never tried again to join the church. The moccasin was the sole occupant of the baptismal waters that afternoon even though he disappeared beneath the surface as soon as the crowd turned its gaze that way.

When the candidate for baptism reached his home he was gasping one word that sounded somewhat like "ockyson."

Telegraph
12-[illegible]-39
Macon Ga.

CEDAR TREE WEARS A HOOP

Orange Hill cemetery at Hawkinsville was taken over by the city as a gift from Norman McDuffie and other public spirited citizens in the latter quarter of the last century, and the first grave was dug at the left of the present entrance. A large cedar tree, with a barrel hoop around its body, stands guard today. Tradition accounts for the hoop in this way: Michael O'Brien, stone and brick mason, opened a barrel of lime while doing some work for the grave, and a hoop fell to the ground, and was stepped on by him. He took it up and threw it over his shoulder, to get it out of the way; and in falling it encircled the cedar sprig which has more than fifty years following become a real tree. Nobody ever noticed what was happening until the tree had put out limbs, and had grown too much for the hoop to be removed. People now refer to it as the tree that wears a hoop. A stranger will ask how high up is the hoop by this time?

THREE GEORGIANS AT CHICKAMAUGA

The monument to the Georgia soldiers who fought in the battle of Chickamauga contains the names of three men well known in the Circle counties: Major Joseph Palmer and Col. Charles T. Goode of Houston county and Captain Ruel W. Anderson of Pulaski county. Each of these commanded an independent unit. The widow of Major Palmer moved with her children to Macon after he died. Colonel Goode practiced law in Americus after the war, and his widow moved with her children to Hawkinsville after his death. Captain Anderson's descendants are still in Pulaski, among the outstanding citizens.

Colonel Goode's regiment was known as the Tenth Confederate Cavalry, and in it were two companies from Pulaski, one commanded by Capt. James R. Coley and the other by Capt. Patrick T. McGriff.

Major Palmer was ordinary of Houston county for years after the war and his wife was Miss Florine Hill of the same county. His son, Major James Palmer, went with the Macon soldiers to the World War.

Colonel Goode married Miss Cornelia Warren, daughter of Gen Eli Warren of Houston. She taught music in the Hawkinsville schools after her husband's death.

NEVER TOO OLD NOR TOO YOUNG FOR T. B.

Down at Jeffersonville they were discussing the surprising case of tuberculosis that forced Dr. H. A. Rogers to leave his medical practice in Twiggs county and go to Alto for treatment. One month his blood test showed no trace, the next month another test showed plainly he had the dread disease. One of the group said he thought people above forty-five years don't contract it. Another had some of the literature prepared and sent out from Lee Happ's Christmas seal office in Macon, showing that America's greatest destroyer of human life between the ages of 15 and 45 is tuberculosis; and that if all other ages are considered this disease rates seventh among the destroyers. A fourth of all women who die between 15 and 45 are slain by T. B., it said.

"Tuberculosis is a communicable disease, spreading from person to person, and the same germ that killed the ancient Egyptians and is preserved in their mummies is alive and is spreading over the world today. It is not a respector of age or class," say the authorities quoted.

"Protect your home from tuberculosis" is the slogan of the seal campaign against the disease this year.

SPARTAN MAKES THE GRADE

Dr. C. E. Herndon, son of W. V. Herndon, 82-year-old Spartan, has been made manager of the veterans' hospital at Amarillo, Texas, and will report for duty January first. He was born and reared at the home of the Herndon family in Hancock county, is a graduate of the Georgia Medical College in Augusta, and was at one time connected with Rawlings' Sanitarium in Sandersville. He left there to go into the medical corps of the World War, and would have been elevated to the rank of major, but for the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11. For several years he was chief medical examiner in veterans' hospitals at Augusta, Columbia and Tuscaloosa. The Herndon home is at Powelton, a few miles out from Culverton.

DROUGHT PLAYED HAVOC WITH FARMERS

Those who planted oats ahead of the recent drizzles have better stands of oats and wheat than those who waited for moisture. Some of the farmers planted in addition to oats and wheat, vetch and Essex rape and rye; but the stands are poor. Therefore, when the heavens are overhung, they watch with eagerness for some moisture. The lack of fall pasturage has forced them to rush their pork and beef to market ahead of time. They say it is the worst fall drought known in sixty-five years. The storage plants in Toombs county salt cure meat and also sugar cure or smoke, according to the desire of the customer. More than three-quarters of a million pounds are saved in the county for home consumption, and about a half million are handled by the curing plants. Some of the hog raisers think the hog influenza and pneumonia are due to the dusty dry weather.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

'For old, unhappy far-off things,
And battles long ago . . ."

* * *

"Gone With the Wind" opened in New York this week to houses sold out weeks in advance. The South's history has become truly history now, no longer a compound of controversy and bitterly-remembered fact. The thought recalls a letter this column received some days ago from our famous friend Ben Robertson, of Clemson, S. C., who, it seems to us, overlooks the new point of view on Southern history that Margaret Mitchell and the march of time have brought about.

* * *

"Don't you think all of us in the South ought to break ourselves of the habit of wearing black?" he wrote. "Don't you think we ought to break ourselves of the habit we have of living in the past? We have indulged ourselves long enough in the sweet sorrow of being sorry for our great grandfathers. I suppose here and now that we do something about it. I propose that all Southerners resolve that for six months they are not going to speak or write a word about the Civil War or even think a word about it. I propose that when we feel we're going to have a Civil War thought we get right up and go chop wood or say to ourselves, 'I'm not going to let myself think that—I'm going to concentrate on the fact that in the present day the great grandsons and daughters of those Civil War folks have hookworm among them and pellagra among them and that a lot of them can't read or write.'"

* * *

There is much in what Mr Robertson says, but we can't find it in our heart to take his pledge even for a brief six months. He is one of many Southerners who have been telling the South to stop living in the past and go to work solving its present (even to the point of voting Republican if need be). But the time has come to tell some of our Southerners

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12-22-39
Birmingham Ala.

something newer still, namely, to stop living so much in their problems that they can't appreciate life itself, including the life that has gone before and is indelible in history.

* * *

We, for one, are not going to stop speaking, writing and thinking about the Civil War. It is too interesting. There is too much drama in it, too much entertainment, diversion, example, romance. We are willing to stop thinking about it as an excuse for all that is wrong with Southerners and the South today or as a time when all was right about Southerners and the South. But we are not willing to stop thinking about it as a rich, vivid and infinitely engaging part of our heritage and one of the eternally important chapters in history.

* * *

Mr. Robertson tells of a lady in Spartanburg, S. C., who runs a boarding house and who took in some Northern boarders the other day but turned them out when she found that the first name of one of them was "Sherman." No one named Sherman could live under her roof, she swore. If Mr. Robertson runs into many ladies like this we don't blame him for wanting to censor talk of the Civil War. But in our opinion here aren't enough of them, and hey don't count enough in the present scheme of things, to warant his proposed moratorium on Civil War memories. There are t least as many Southerners today who go to the other extreme, who are so unmindful of this region's history and individuality that they are busily doing their best to make little New Yorkers of us all.

* * *

There is such a thing as art for art's sake. There is such a thing as history for history's sake. And there is such a thing as the South for the South's sake. It is important, of course, to know whether we Southerners are heaven-bound or hell-bent. But here on the earth which is so far below the one and above the other, there are many things, things which have nothing to do with problems and sins and virtues and hookworm. Simple, homely things, eternal things, dramatic things dear-remembered things. Margaret Mitchell wrote a book about them, a book which argued nothing and which the whole world loves.

* * *

Those who feel that this column has been disrespectful and rude in remarks against the gasping, asthmatic, incoherent, heavy-breathing, primitively - emoting type of evangelists heard so often over the radio these days—ought to read some of the letters we get. "I do not know how widespread this plague may have become," writes one gentleman, "but occasionally during the past few months I have listened to these broadcasts and have been astounded and disgusted beyond expression. Is there no civic pride to protest such rabid ravings in the name of Christianity? It is no wonder that the South is sometimes criticized and ridiculed when such wild incoherencies and actual misstatements are permitted to be broadcast in the name of religion—or in the name of anything except perhaps a study for the psychiatrist . . ."

* * *

Freedom of religion is a precious item of the American bill of rights. Men are entitled to worship God in their own way and choice. The trouble with this particular type of "worship" on the radio, however, is that the whole ether is filled with it.

Savannah, Ga., Press
November 16, 1939

Mrs. A. H. Simmons will leave this week for Atlanta where she will attend and address the state convention of Congregational Churches which will be in session there during the entire week. She is state treasurer of missions, and will represent the First Congregational Church of this city. Rev. E. C. Curtright and other delegates from the local church will also attend the session.

The College Training School, interesting educational adjunct for the young at Georgia State College and where teacher-training is exemplified before prospective teachers, will sponsor an interesting entertainment and public exhibition at Willcox gymnasium on the college grounds at Thunderbolt Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The presentation , will be titled "An International Fiesta," and will reflect all the oriental and native color of many nations to be represented in the cast of players. Mrs. Antonio Orsot will be seen as a Spanish senorita, Mrs. Ruby Gadson as an Indian Princess (Minnehaha), and John W. Hubert will appear as Gen. James Oglethorpe, with many others. The characters will be attired in characteristic native dress and will sing native songs and portray native dances and customs.

The annual Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis seal sale is on and will continue until Christmas or thereabouts. Prof. W. D. Donnelly of the Beach Cuyler High School has been chosen to lead the drive among the colored citizens of Savannah. He already has his program under way Committees are enrolling members and workers for the sale of the seals and for the raising of a substantial fund for anti-tuberculosis work in this vicinity. Professor Donnelly is asking all churches, clubs and businesses to present the message of tuberculosis to all of their constituents and it is believed it will be easy to get a generous response from the negro group.

Under "High Lights of Services Rendered Negroes in Chatham county, it is reported that 254 clinic sessions were held, 186 patients attended, 687 pneumothorax treatments were given, 144 X-ray examinations made, 268 tuberculin tests were made, four patients were sent to Alto and four tuberculosis cottages established. This is marvelous work, and it must command the appreciation and support of every colored man, woman and child in the community. Anyone may being the victim of tuberculosis, and there is scarcely a black family which has not known the ravages of its terror.

The eighty-voce chorus of St. John Baptist Church, of which the Rev. E O. S. Cleveland is pastor, will be presented in benefit recital by the committee of which Professor Donnelly is general chairman at the Municipal Auditorium Monday evening, December 4, at 8 o'clock, with a repertoire of spirituals, folk songs, patriotic airs and college tunes. The proceeds will go to the Tuberculosis Christmas Seal Sale. Dr. Cleveland organized the big chorus some years ago and the aggregation has attracted wide attention. He is also organist and pianist for the choir. Edward J. Simmons is chorister.

A special Thanksgiving service will be held at St. John Baptist Church, Hartridge street, Thanksgiving morning at 11 o'clock, November 23. Rev. E. O. S. Cleveland, pastor, will deliver a special Thanksgiving message. Special music for the occasion will be rendered by the church choir under the capable direction of Mrs. T. T. West. The Simmons Singers will also be heard. This special service is being promoted by the Gaston street district in a campaign for funds to repair and beautify the church building. E. J. Simmons is leader and Joseph Williams assistant leader of the district.

Following the morning worship, members and friends of the church are invited to the basement of the church where a regular, well-rounded, complete Thanksgiving dinner, with turkey and all the fixins', will be served for a nominal charge for the benefit of the church building fund. The church will be decorated in the Thanksgiving colors.

Georgia State College meets Morristown (Tenn.) College in the biggest local gridiron test of the season here in Savannah. It will be the annual home-coming occasion for the local college, and alumni, former students and friends of Georgia State are expected to come from all sections of Georgia to witness the annual struggle of the two teams. Morristown is said to have one of the heaviest and fastest teams in the Southeast, with an impressive record in early season tilts. Three men on the team are candidates for all-Southern honors among negro football teams. The local gridiron warriors, under Coach Arthur Dwight have hada very successful season and has made a splendid showing, although few veterans were on hand when the first practice whistle of the season blew. Coach Dwight has taken some very raw material, along with a few veterans of last year and half a dozen high school players who entered Georgia State this year and has molded them into a smart, fighting crew. They will show plenty of action next Saturday at 2 o'clock in the Morristown game. A big parade will be held in connection with the game and will precede the game. The line of march will begin at the campus and will move through the city. It is expected to be a colorful affair, embracing many marching units, floats and comics, the large student body, two drum corps, the Simmons' and Veterans' corps, and other units. Student exhibitions and stunts by the cheering squads of the college will be seen between the halves of the game. Miss Georgia State will be chosen and crowned in this event.

President B. F. Hubert has been at Washington attending a conference of heads of the landgrant colleges of the South, of which Georgia State College is one. The landgrant colleges were established early in the education of the colored people from funds and aid of the federal government and state funds. They originally were primarily agricultural and mechanical colleges. They have since greatly broadened their educational scope. President Hubert made one of the principal addresses at the Washington meeting on the subject, "Rural Education." A large number of department officials of the Department of Agriculture were in attendance upon the sessions. Last week, President Hubert spoke at a similar conference of agricultural workers held at Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, at which meeting United States Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace was the guest speaker. On this occasion Secretary Wallace renewed his friendship with the eminent scientist, Prof. Carver, who had been in college with the Secretary at Ames College, Iowa.

Coach Joseph Green of the Cuyler-Beach football team will send his charges against the strong Center High School team of Waycross Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Municipal Stadium. The Cuyler Beach team has made an impressive showing in the games which have gone before this season.

During the intermission the Cuyler-Beach "pep" squad, headed by "Miss Cuyler" and "Miss Beach" will do its usual antics on the playing field.

Friends of P. Edward Perry, veterans business man and prominent in fraternal circles, will regret to learn of his sudden, serious illness Physicians report that he is resting comfortably and may soon be out and at his duties again. Mr. Perry has been an active, successful and enterprising citizen of Savannah for forty years.

Friends of Edward (Buster) Stevens regretted his death last week-end. Mr Stevens was an earnest, kindly and respectable citizen. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Essie Stevens.

Among those who are ill at this time are Mrs. M. C. Chisholm, Joseph Parker and Julove Frasier. All are improving at this time.

At Dorchester Academy the D. A. Panthers were defeated Saturday in a night game with the Stanton High football team, in Jacksonville, the score being 9-0. The D. A. team showed up well. The D. A. Panthers will journey to Brunswick Friday, to play the Risley High team on the Brunswick gridiron. A number of loyal fans are planning to make this trip, also. Professor J. R. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Peddrew, Marion Tolbert, Misses Golden, Frances, Stevens, Williams will leave Thursday for Atlanta where they will participate in the annual meeting of the Georgia-South Carolina Conference of Congregational Christian Churches. Professor Jenkins is one of the guest speakers on the program which opens the meeting, Thursday evening, November 16. Dorchester Academy rendered an interesting program Monday night at the St. Peters A. M. E. Church, McIntosh, in honor of the pastor, Rev. G. H. Stokes who has served the community faithfully and well for the past four years. Professor T. C. Collins spoke on "Rev. Stokes As a Churchman"; Professor Thomas Robinson made a short talk on "Rev. Stokes as a Co-operator" and Professor Jenkins held the attention of the audience as he spoke on Rev. Stokes as an Educator." Miss Peddrew presented and directed the girls' quartet and the boys' quartet, and soloist, Marion Tolbert. The selections made by these young people were an inspiration to everyone.

The advisory board met Sunday in Curtis Hall Parlor. Miss Nelson made an announcement concerning the Community Fair November 21 Professor Collins discussed the reorganization of the Co-operative Store.

Among those attending the conference of farm demonstration agents and home demonstration agents at Tuskegee, Saturday, November 11 were the Misses Mabel Wright, Mildred Turner, Inez Tolbert, Bernice Brooks, E. L. Terry, and Mr. Powell of McIntosh. The group motored to Tuskegee Saturday, reutrning Sunday evening. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace spoke to the farmers and agents concerning the unavoidable effects of the war in Europe on the conditions and prices of produce in this country. President Hubert of Georgia State College responded to his speech, and Dr. George Washington Carver delivered a speech which, to quote a Montgomery paper "stole the show."

Nashville. Tenn. Tennessean
June 4. 1939

Happenings Among Colored People

By W. H. SHACKLEFORD

Throughout the week a set of fifty-four pamphlets on careers for young people was displayed in the Pearl High School library. Those monograms are published by the Institute for Vocational Research, Chicago, and provide students an opportunity to make a survey of a definite occupation, and at the same time check their personal qualifications and training. The exhibit was a special feature of the annual vocational guidance program sponsored by Alpha Delta Omega Chapter of the A. K. A. sorority. The monograms were exhibited through the courtesy of Fisk University. At a special auditorium period for girls on Tuesday, Miss Jean Westmoreland of Fisk University spoke on "Occupational Opportunities for Negro Women." The commencement exercises of Pearl High School will take place in the War Memorial Building, Friday night, June 9.

GIRLS' VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

The commencement exercises of the Colored Girls' Vocational School began Wednesday, May 31, with the presentation of an operetta by the Primary and Intermediate departments. On Friday night, June 2, the Industrial Department held forth in exhibits and presentations. On Monday night, June 5, the Recreational Department will appear in a minstrel. Thursday night, June 8, the eighth grade will have class night. Sunday, June 11, at 3 o'clock in the Hollywood Bowl of the school the regular commencement exercises will be held at which time awards will be given by Andrew Taylor, Commissioner of State Institutions. Mrs. J. Frankie Pierce is superintendent of the school.

Y. W. C. A. NEWS

Miss Rachel I. Taylor, executive secretary, was guest speaker of the Shipyard Community Center, Newport News, Va., May 21-22. The occasion marked the opening of city-wide forums presenting prominent educators and social workers. Many workers and friends attended the last weekly report tea in East Nashville at the residence of Mrs. Pauline Fields. A brief program was given. Mrs. J. A. Britt received the worker's gift for reporting the largest number of memberships. Mrs. S. P. Harris, Jr., reported on the Southern Regional Y. Conference, and the radio skit, "Do Men Come Here?" written by Miss Rachel Taylor, was dramatized. The business and professional girls' club held two interesting discussions during the month. The speakers who appeared were the Rev. S. H. James, pastor of Pleasant Green Baptist Church; Miss Benjamin Hughes, modiste. The Co'ops Club gave a hobo party recently on the lawn of Mrs. T. B. Hardiman. Aaron Douglass spoke on "Art Appreciation."

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

Announcement has been made of the twentieth annual meeting of the Tennessee Interracial Commission to be held in Wilson Hall, A. and I. State College, Tuesday, June 20. In the morning, two addresses will be delivered: "Interracial Outlook in Tennessee" by Dr. John D. Freeman, chairman, Nashville: "Goodwill and Cooperation" by Dr. Jesse B. Barbour of Chattanooga.

Other speakers during the session will be R. E. Clay, Nashville; Mrs. John McGavock, Franklin; Hon. Andrew Turner, Nashville. The Conference of Negro Women, interracial and interdenominational, will meet in annual session at A. and I. State College, June 19-24 and will have delegates attend as guests of the Interracial Commission.

ANDREW JACKSON COURTS

Much pride is taken and satisfaction expressed concerning the results obtained from the school conducted in the Andrew Jackson Courts area. Under the careful supervision of Miss Thelma Peyton, children have kept up an average attendance of fifteen and above. These pupils are of the kindergarten and elementary level. The school offers the children on the project opportunity to begin an educational career right at home.

A. AND I. COLLEGE

Commencement at this school will begin today at 3 p. m. when the Hon. Plummer B. Young, editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, will deliver the baccalaureate address in the auditorium. A class of 175 seniors, largest in the history of the institution, will hear the speaker. The commencement speaker at 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 5, will be Maj. R. R. Wright, prominent banker and philanthropist of Philadelphia, Pa. The degrees will be conferred on the graduating class by the Hon. B. O. Duggan, Tennessee State Commissioner of Education. Governor Cooper is expected to attend the exercises. Saturday night, June 3, in the college auditorium the annual musical festival will be held under direction of Mrs. Marie Strange. The public is invited to attend, there being no admission fee. President W. J. Hale and party will leave for Washington, D. C., Tuesday to attend the exercises of Howard University. President Hale will be given the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Recently an elaborate program was held in connection with the awards given students by the Junior Chamber of Commerce as a result of Clean-Up, Paint-Up week, in Pearl High School Auditorium. Students in many grades from various public schools received awards for merit in the Poster Contest as well as the Essay Contest . . . Holy Communion will be observed at the Fisk Community Church this morning, and the college minister, the Rev. W. J. Faulkner, will be the speaker . . . Members of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows were called in special session Friday night and special preparations were made to entertain the District Grand Lodge . . . The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will meet Wednesday, June 7, at 10 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. at 1006 Sixteenth Avenue, North, according to notice given by W. M. Royster, secretary-treasurer.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 18, 1939

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

BY JAMES C. McMORRIES

Ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. W. T. Manning on Trinity Sunday, 1929, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, the Rev. H. J. C. Bowden, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Atlanta, observed with his parish church and friends the event last Sunday. The preacher at the 11 o'clock services was the Rev. J. C. Perry, rector of St. Athanasius', Brunswick, the parish church in which Father Bowden was baptized, confirmed and ordained to the diaconate by the late Right Rev. F. F. Reese. Beautiful music, a fine sermon and historic liturgical service made the occasion memorable.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity, and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Gammon Theological Seminary was host to the nineteenth annual Christian Conference of Negro Women, June 12 to 17. The conference was conducted by the Woman's Auxiliary, Synod of Georgia Presbyterian Church U. S. The conference adopted as a theme: "Come Unto Me."—Matt. 11:28 a. Sixty delegates enrolled.

This work was begun twenty-five years ago. The purpose is to train volunteer workers for the churches. Delegates are carefully selected, without regard to denominational affiliation. They are given practical training in religious education and social service.

The conference committee this year was composed of the following: Margaret Hoyt, chairman; Mrs. H. C. Dean, Mrs. J. A. Craig, Mrs. Frank Smith, the Rev. G. W. Gideon, Mrs. Kemper Harreld, Grace Wisner, Mrs. W. A. Turner and James Morton. Instruction in Sunday school methods, dinner, rest period, study of the daily vacation Bible school, instruction in worship, supper, vespers, evening program, prayer groups and marking of cards.

The State Department of Health and the division of recreation of the WPA assisted the conference leaders. Mrs. H. C. Dean, president of Woman's Auxiliary, Synod of Georgia, awarded certificates and diplomas. Other leaders and speakers were: Mrs. W. G. Anderson, Bible hour; Dr. Walker H. Maddox, health; Mrs. Naomah Maise, music; Mrs. J. C. McKinnon, Sunday school methods; Alice Rivers, daily vacation Bible school: Mrs. M. F. Bundy, worship; Kemper Harreld, music; Dora Lee Chamblee, house mother, and Mrs. J. A. Craig, treasurer.

Black Crackers Opening Game

The Negro as a professional baseball player has been slowly emerging from the level of insignificance to the plane of recognition by fans throughout the country, regardless to race. Rube Foster, of Chicago, and the Taylor brothers of Indianapolis were pioneering in the organization and development of Negro professional baseball teams before the World War. But today there are leagues composed of teams and players who have won the recognition and praises of leading sport writers and such outstanding players as "Dizzy" and Paul Dean.

The Black Crackers of Atlanta, have been in the making for a number of years. Two years ago John H. Harden bought the name of the club for $500 and launched a movement that has enabled baseball fans in Atlanta to enjoy games between the best Negro professional teams in the U. S. Under his sponsorship, the Black Crackers have joined the Negro American League and finished the 1938 season as champion of the second half. Other teams in the league are as follows: Cleveland Bears, Memphis Red Sox, Kansas City Monarchs, American Giants, of Chicago; St. Louis Stars. The president of the league is Major R. R. Jackson, a member of the Chicago City Council for over 20 years.

The Black Crackers of 1939 are 18 strong. The team's monthly pay roll is $2,000. The present manager is Nish Williams, a veteran of 12 years in Negro professional baseball circles. The opening game of the 1939 season in Atlanta was played between the Cleveland Bears and Black Crackers last Wednesday night at Ponce de Leon Park. Several thousand colored and white fans were on hand to witness a thrilling 2-0 game, won by the home team.

Negroes Operate WPA Project

The Atlanta Housing Authority, with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration, is conducting a survey of population trends. The survey is entitled "Survey of Trends in Population Mobility by Census Tracts in Atlanta, Ga.," and is located at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

The purpose of the survey is to make available such information as the following:

1. Main directions of movement of families within the city of Atlanta.
2. Areas of the city in which greatest increases in population are taking place.
3. Into what areas of Atlanta do families enter and from which do they depart.
4. To what areas of Atlanta did the residents who were displaced by Techwood and University Homes Projects move; and
5. Areas in which industrial and commercial occupancy have encroached upon residential property since 1900.

All of the information is being taken from the Atlanta city directories, consequently no house-to-house contacts are being made on the survey. This information, covering the thirty-year-period, 1900-1939, is valuable because of the fact that Atlanta has grown so rapidly that no very safe conclusions could be drawn from a short-term survey.

At the present there are 39 persons employed on the project, most of whom are classified as clerks and typists. Many of these persons have had college training and experience in doing statistical work on other "white-collar" projects.

The project is being supervised by Robert A. Thompson Jr., assisted by George R. Finley, research editor, both of whom are graduates of Atlanta University, with M. A. degrees in economics.

Atlantians Off to Camp

The Girl Reserve Conference for this region is now in session at Camp John Hope, near Fort Valley, Ga. This conference opened the camping season June 9 and will end June 16. The Girl Reserve department of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y. W. C. A., in Atlanta, sent four girls to the conference; two from University Homes, one from B. T. Washington High School and one from D. T. Howard High School.

According to Mrs. Lula L. Weeden, general secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., plans are now progressing for the regular summer camp of this agency, with Mrs. C. D. Jackson as chairman of the camp committee. Registrations are being made now for the camp which will open July 9. Last year more than 80 girls attended.

The campaign for $2,000 launched by the Butler Street "Y" directors in May closed June 14. The general chairman of the campaign was J. Thomas Walker. Thirty young men served as solicitors. Each attempted to secure eight full five-dollar memberships, including their own, thereby undertaking a goal of $1,200. Board members attempted to raise a total of $1,000. The outcome of the campaign has not been announced. Persons who played leading roles in soliciting funds were: W. K. Hamilton, bursar, Morris Brown College; H. C. Lyons, instructor at D. T. Howard High School, and Fred C. Gassett, bursar, Morehouse College.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 23, 1939

Urban League

by
JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The passing of Thomas J. Ferguson, formerly of Richmond, Texas, and later of Tuskegee and Atlanta, removes from the civic, business, religious and social life of the negro community one of its most useful and beloved citizens.

For a number of years the deceased was assistant treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, which position he resigned to become cashier of the Standard Life Insurance Company. When the Pioneer Savings Association was organized in 1932, he was made executive manager, which position he held until his death.

Following the example of Dallas and Houston, Texas, as well as Harlem, N. Y., the Little Rock branch of the Urban League has decided upon a bronze mayor contest as a means of raising its annual budget.

In Dallas and Houston, from $2,500 to $3,000 is raised annually during the campaign. Two or more prominent men and women enter the campaign and call upon their friends of "every kindred" and "every tongue" to vote for them. In order to be eligible to cast a vote one must contribute a certain amount for the support of his candidate, which ultimately becomes the budget of the local chamber of commerce. Each candidate names the ticket on which he runs and presents a platform to which he and his associates subscribe.

Candidates Named.

The three candidates who have qualified on the "Past," "Progressive" and "New Deal" t[illegible], respectively, in Little Ro[illegible] P. L. Dorman, executive o[illegible] Dubisson Insurance Company; R. L. (Bob) Thornton, district manager of the Universal Life Insurance Company, and S. L. Jones, proprietor of three thriving business enterprises on Ninth street in the city of Little Rock.

Dorman has lived in Little Rock for 25 years and has been identified with the department of education as a teacher in the public school system, executive officer in the Mosaic Templers of America until he became insolvent.

Candidate Thornton has recently come to Little Rock from Dallas, where he has had a great deal of experience in participating in bronze mayor campaigns in the "oil capital" of the southwest.

Born in Eldorado.

Jones, while not a native of Little Rock, was born in Eldorado, in the state, and has lived in Little Rock for the past 15 years. He is a young man under 30 years of age, but has been remarkably successful for a man of his age in conducting business enterprises.

Rabbi Sanders, of the most prominent Jewish synagogue in the city of Little Rock, and chairman of the board of directors, is directing the campaign among the white citizens.

It is the hope of the interracial board of the league that from both of these efforts sufficient money will be secured in the next fortnight to operate the league for another fiscal year.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 30, 1939

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

More than 600 delegates, representing every Southern state, registered last week-end for the third annual session of the All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, which opened its sessions Friday morning. Aside from the delegates, a large number of representative Negroes from many sections of the country were present to give guidance.

Among these leaders were Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; the Rev. John F. Moreland, St. Louis; Mrs. L. W. Kyles, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins, of North Carolina; President H. C. Trenholm, Alabama State Teachers College, and the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, Nashville, Tenn.

Friday night's program was broadcast over WSGN from the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, and radio listeners heard the president of the conference, William F. Richardson, who spoke on "Youth In the New South," and Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, on "Education For Democracy."

Interdenominational services will be conducted at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church this Sunday at 11 a.m., the Rev. Mr. Talley, of the National Baptist Young People's Union and Sunday School Congress, will speak on "Negro Youth On the Altar of Religion."

Sunday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30 business session will be held at the Colored Masonic Auditorium, and Sunday night a closing mass meeting is scheduled at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Dr. Patterson will speak.

* * *

The City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met last Sunday at the First Congregational Church when Dr. E. H. Ballard, local physician and surgeon, spoke on "Health An Essential to a Better Community." A violin solo was presented by E. A. Ford, with Miss Louise Long, accompanist.

Miss Flora Chisholm, president, presided at the business session.

Officers elected:

Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson, president; Mrs. Minnie L. Chambliss, vice president at large; Mrs. J. N. Moore, first vice president; Miss Isabell Miles, second vice president; Mrs. B. B. Dobbins, third vice president; Miss J. Cleo Nelms, chairman executive board; Mrs. A. O. Ward, recording secretary; Mrs. E. E. Craig, assistant; Mrs. Gertrude Faulks, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Eliza Ashe, treasurer; Mrs. W. P. Williams, organizer; Mrs. Madeline H. Davis, auditor; Mrs. B. H. Hudson, historian; Mrs. R. M. Neely, praliamentarian; Mrs. J. E. Kent, chaplain; Mrs. S. E. Wyatt, chairman entrance to home; Mrs. D. V. Guice, program chairman; Miss Dorothy Waddy, reporter.

* * *

According to A. J. Robinson, president of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, an extraordinary meeting will be held this Sunday, at 4 p.m., at the Pythian Temple.

It will be remembered by readers of this column that the Order of Knights of Pythias has been engaged in an effort for new and reinstated members, and at the conference Sunday afternoon committees will make their reports and outline further steps for the campaign. The Calanthe Court, headed by Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, is requested to be present, as well as all uniform rank men.

The grand keeper of records and seal, Sir A. G. Benning, announces that the state is being organized under the direction of the grand chancellor, and the chancellor commanders and deputy grand chancellors are responding generously to the work of the campaign.

* * *

In connection with the campaign to rid Miles Memorial College of indebtedness, the dramatic department of the college will present the operetta, "Belle of Barcelona," at the Colored Masonic Temple at 7:30 Tuesday.

In leading roles will appear William Long, baritone, and senior college student at Miles, and Mildred Ross, soprano. Dancing, singing and acting feature the play which is directed by Mrs. Gregory Durr White, head of the department of music, and Miss Eva Neal, head of the dramatic department, at the college.

* * *

On their return from a good will trip to Haiti, E. C. Wright, treasurer of the Citizens Bank of Philadelphia, and C. Alfred Anderson, pilot, stopped for a short while in Birmingham last Wednesday. They made the trip to the Haitian Republic in their plane "Goodwill Spirit of the American Negro," and returning had made stops in Havana, Miami, the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College at Tallahassee; Tuskegee Institute, Birmingham and Nashville.

The fliers said the purpose of their tour was to promote the Negro's interest in aviation.

* * *

The public is invited to attend the closing of the boys' and girls' Bible classes at 3 p.m., May 7, at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The address will be made by Mrs. H. O. Smith, of the Women's Missionary Union.

On May 10 at 10 a.m. the closing exercises of the Women's Bible classes will be held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, when Dr. E. W. Williams, of Fairfield, will be guest speaker.

Savannah, Ga., Press
April 13, 1939

News o[illegible]erest to Colore[illegible]eople

By J. G. LEMON

The annual convention of the Georgia Congress of Parent-Teachers Associations, held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week here was one of the most achieving and representative of all of the annual sessions, according to Mrs. Hattie M Reese, well-known educator of Albany, who is the president of the state body. It appeared from the reports rendered by delegates from local associations over the state that the people of all the school communities are coming to realize the responsibility of the parents and citizens of school communities to the successful movement and achievement of the school program. Many reports reflected how intimately related are the parent-teachers units to the teachers and the schools wherein they are located. A varied program of activity was being promoted by many of the associations, and many definite contributions to the program of school operation, its facilities and equipment, and its general progressive tone were being made by many local bodies of parents.

A. H. Simmons, well-known ex-service man, who has organized and developed an excellent drum and bugle corps among the younger boys announces his group is available for parades, public occasions and whereever such services may be needed. This corps has appeared with success on many public occasions, notably in the Emancipation Day ceremonies, in inter-college football games at the stadium and on parade in annual celebrations of local societies. Miss Erline Simmons, diminutive, goose-stepping majorette of the corps, has won applause in every public appearance of the Simmons corps. Mr. Simmons, having served in the army of the United States in France, is well acquainted with things military, and the marching and drilling of his drum corps has attracted wide note. The corps will participate in the parade of the Junior Red Cross school units next Monday when these hundreds of little folks make a visit to the United States battleships in our harbor.

The eleventh and twelfth grade classes of the Cuyler Street School were assembled in the music room of the school Wednesday morning of last week where they rendered an interesting musical program and were addressed by Dr. E. J. Smith, local physician, on "The Care of Teeth and Skin." Among the interested visitors to the exercises was Mrs. Lottie Lafayette, whose daughter, Lula C. Lafayette, recently rendered a public recital at Washington, D. C. Miss Lafayette is a coloratura soprano and a member of Cuyler.

Rev. Robert F. Harrington has been assigned to the pastorate of Asbury M. E. Church, by Bishop Charles W. Flint. Rev. J. Lloyd Garrison having been transferred to the Washington Conference.

The new pastor is a graduate of Garrison Theology Seminary in Atlanta, and received his S. T. M. from Boston University, School of Theology. He will begin his services Sunday morning, April 16. Rev. Harrington has been pastoring at Beaufort, S. C. The public is invited to hear the new addition to Savannah's ministry.

Dr. A. H. George, head of the department of church history, also professor of homiletics will deliver the anniversary sermon Sunday at 11:30 o'clock in the Butler Presbyterian

Church. Dr. George distinguished himself in the field of Christian education among young people. He served churches in North Carolina and Tennessee before becoming a member of the faculty at the University. At the evening service the young people's department under the direction of Mrs. E. L. Simmons will give a program.

The pastor, officers and members invite the citizens of Savannah to attend these services.

The Junior League, colored, will present a play, entitled "Ladies In Waiting" at the auditorium of the Georgia State College at 8 p. m. Monday evening. The rapid-moving, colorful, romantic little play is by Cyril Compton, and is being given by special arrangement with Samuel French and Company. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association. The leading role will be portrayed by Mrs. Eunice Jones Brown. Others in the cast will be of the Junior League.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Harris of Brunswick will be guests of Attorney and Mrs. J. G. Lemon this week during the convention of Georgia teachers. Mrs. Harris is a teacher at Brunswick and summer school instructor at Fort Valley Normal. Mr. Harris is the principal of the high school at Moultrie, a sixteen-teacher school. Moultrie is a modern and liberal community and has provided a modern negro school. Mr. Harris is executive secretary of the state teachers association, and before he went to Moultrie was traveling full-time executive officer of the body. In this capacity, and as Rosenwald agent for Georgia for years, Mr. Harris came in business contact with all state and county officials engaged in education, and thus became one of the best informed men of the state on educational matters. He will take a principal part in this week's proceedings.

B. T. Harvey, educator of Atlanta, will be another outstanding visitor to the teachers' convention here. One of the most forceful members of the state executive committee, and as thoroughly informed of school matters and legislation governing the educational program in this state, Mr. Harvey is being prominently mentioned for the presidency of the organization.

The Vocational Night School will close Friday evening, April 21. The program will consist of having the school in full operation from 7:30 to 8:30, giving the public an opportunity to see the work of the various classes in action. All exhibits will be on display in the different classes thereby relieving the congestion by trying to have exhibits of the various departments housed in one room.

Prof. A. C. Curtwright, dean at Georgia State College will deliver the address. Music will be furnished for the program. The exhibits will be on display from 7:30 to 8:15 after which all will gather in the assembly room for the speaking. The following will receive certificates:

Sewing: Sophie Brown, Edna Viola Brown, Inez Hudson, Sallie Lee Kruter.

Sign Painting: Wesley Jackson.

Tailoring: Lula Louise Allen, Samuel Riley.

Foods: Alzata Chisholm.

J. L. Young is director of the school.

The exhibits which have been collected for exhibition in connection with the annual convention of negro teachers of Georgia this week are numerous, of varied character and inspiring. They reflect the vast amount of work being done throughout the state of Georgia which is being done by teachers, farm and home agents and others to improve the skill and workmanship of the negro youth of Georgia, and what magnificent results are being achieved as a result of their efforts. The display is being made in Wilcox gymnasium at the Georgia State College, where it has been assembled by teachers and agents all over the state under the direction of P. H. Stone and Camilla Weems, co-chairmen, and state agents of work among colored youth in Georgia.

The exhibits include many fields of education and industrial work being done through the state, county and federal workers and instructors. The exhibits from the Savannah public schools is a comprehensive and excellent one and it reflects the theme of education being carried on in our local schools. It was gathered by Principal E. A. Quinney and assistants on a exhibit committee.

President B. F. Hubert of the college advises that the exhibit will remain installed and intact during the Paper Festival.

During Thursday and Friday, throughout the day, moving pictures, showing the varied processes in sugar making, as done at the Savannah Sugar Refinery will be shown in Wilcox gymnasium. There is no admission to the exhibits or to the moving pictures and the public is invited.

The entire student body of the Dorchester Academy participated in an Easter egg hunt held on the property of Mrs. E. D. Jenkins, Thursday morning, April 6. Booker T. Hagan, Etta Mae Bacon, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ethel Slater, and W. K. Lane, were among those fortunate students who found eggs with lucky numbers on them and because of them, won prizes. The outing was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Mrs. Velma Hamilton was chairman of the committee sponsoring the hunt, and to her and her co-workers goes the credit for its success.

Mrs. Mae Olliff, area supervisor, NYA and Mr. Barker, NYA official from Atlanta, were visitors on our campus this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns Weston, of the NYA, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Inez Oliveros, and Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones, assistant state director, NYA, Atlanta were also visitor on campus last week. They were enthusiastic in their praise of the work being done on the project and of the delectable luncheon served them. During the luncheon hour they were [illegible] by several spirituals [illegible] sung by the group.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
June 11, 1939

Happenings Among Colored People

By W. H. SHACKLEFORD

The Ministers' Institute, an annual school sponsored by Fisk University for ministers from every section will be held in Fisk Memorial Chapel, June 26-30. The opening exercises will take place Monday, June 26, at 7:30 p. m., at which time a program of welcome will be given President Jones, the principal speaker. Class sessions will begin on Tuesday and continue throughout the week. Subjects to be taught will include "Old Testament Prophets," "Health, Food, Clothing, Shelter," "Church School Administration," "Worship and Preaching," "Youth and the Church." A faculty of able and experienced instructors has been selected and will be announced later. Recreation periods, open air activities and forum discussions will be a part of the program arranged. The Rev. W. J. Faulner, dean of men and college minister of Fisk University, is director.

MEHARRY NEWS ITEMS

The second annual session of the Meharry postgraduate school began Monday with thirteen physicians in attendance. Special emphasis is being placed upon tuberculosis this year. Regular members of the Meharry faculty are assisted by several guest speakers. Some of the speakers are Dr. W. S. Leathers, dean of the Medical School; Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, professor of medicine; Dr. William R. Cate, associate professor of medicine; Dr. John B. Youmans, director postgraduate instruction; Dr. S. L. Lowenstein, assistant in clinical pediatrics, all of Vanderbilt; Dr. W. B. McFall, vice-president Southern Dental Association. For the first time a postgraduate course is being offered by the dental school. Five dentists are enrolled. Dr. George F. Seeman, oral surgeon, and Dr. J. J. Vaughn, prosthetician, are guest speakers. Dr. J. T. O'Rourke, dean of the dental school of Louisville, Ky., is the out-of-town speaker. Dr. W. S. Quinland is chairman of the committee in charge of the medical course and Dr. J. B. Singleton is chairman in charge of the dental course.

A. B. T. SEMINARY

The American Baptist Seminary closed 15 years of work when on May 29 the commencement exercises were held. Six young men graduated with the degree of bachelor of theology, and one with the degree of bachelor of religious education. The address to the graduates was delivered by Judge A. G. Ewing, attorney for the commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. Music was furnished by the Seminary Chorus. Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the Alabama State Convention, was the baccalaureate speaker this year.

Y. W. C. A. ITEMS

Marching on toward the goal of 600 members, as a result of the present campaign, 505 members were reported at the closing report tea Thursday afternoon. Plans were made to continue the drive until the goal is reached. The campaign has been directed by Mrs. E. T. Brown, chairman, assisted by a group of workers for each section of the city. At the closing luncheon, Mrs. Ira T. Bryant conducted the devotions, and plans were discussed for the future activities of the organization. Dr. S. H. James, pastor of Pleasant Green Baptist Church, was the principal speaker. Gifts for meritorious service were presented to Mrs. Jerome Wright, captain; Mrs. Rachel McCullough, unit chairman. and Miss Lena T. Jackson, worker. Outdoor programs are planned for the summer, the Co-ops holding a delightful supper meeting at Hadley Park last Thursday evening.

CONFERENCE FOR WOMEN

At A. and I. State College June 19-24 a Christian Conference for Negro women will be held. The meeting is interracial and interdenominational. Some of the subjects to be considered and discussed are Nursery Schools, Tuberculosis, Vacation Bible Schools, Recreation, Missions and Evangelism. Some speakers are Mrs. Lewis Steele, Miss Louise Tarpley, Miss Zetta Comer, Mrs. W. J. Faulkner, Miss Margaret Wilson, the Rev. J. B. Bittinger, Dr. John D. Freeman, C. C. Menzler and R. E. Clay. Mrs. John McGavock is chairman of the directorate of the conference.

NEWS ITEMS

Announcement is made by the Rev. J. C. Caldwell, pastor St. Paul A. M. E. Church, that on Sunday, June 18, at 11 a. m. Men's Day will be celebrated with an address by H. David Whalum, president of the Union Protective Assurance Company of Memphis, Tenn. A male chorus will furnish music. At 3 o'clock, the Willing Workers Club will observe its 15th anniversary. The Rev. J. C. Johnson, pastor of Philips Chapel C. M. E. Church will deliver the sermon. The choir of that church will sing. On Monday night, the club will hold its annual banquet . . . The Sunday school of Spruce Street Baptist Church is sponsoring a "2,500 Mile Auto Race" Friday night, June 16 in the Sunday school auditorium. Eleven different models of cars are entered with drivers, and each mile costs a penny. The Sunday school hopes to travel a distance of 15,000 miles. E. J. Turner is superintendent and Miss Catherine Prather is secretary . . . Miss Gertruse Anderson presented her pupils in a piano recital at Howard Congregational Church Wednesday evening, May 31. Twenty-two pupils rendered selections. Bessie Mae Patton, recently returned from Tuskegee Institute, played a special solo number . . . The Davidson County Civic League sponsored a program last Friday evening. The Rev. Mrs. Lena Robertson delivered the sermon. Mrs. Robertson will preach at Bethel A. M. E. Church, the Rev. E. S. Rose, pastor, Sunday afternoon, June 25 . . . It is announced that the concert singers of the A. and I. College will sing on Tennessee Day at the New York World's Fair, July 23 . . . Plans are completed for the meeting of the Volunteer Medical Association of the state to take place at Meharry June 19.

Franklin, Tenn., News
January 5, 1939

News Among the Colored People

The various teachers of Franklin Training School entertained their class with parties and dinners last week before dismissing for the holidays. Some of the activities were as follows: Pattie T. Davis entertained the 6th grade with a Christmas dinner; Mrs. Julia Hudson, Christmas dinner for the 7th grade; Josephine M. Taylor, the 8th grade with a party and Christmas tree; Mrs. Leona A. Hampton, the 2nd year high school with a Christmas dinner; Lucille A. Williams, Prof. Wilbur Cartwright and Prof. Thomas J. Meyers, the high school students with a Christmas tree; Narcissus E. Moore, the 2nd grade a Christmas tree and party; Mrs. J. K. Hughes, the 3rd grade with a party; Mrs. J. D. Howse, the 1st grade with a Christmas tree; Mrs Geneva Fuller, the 4th grade a Christmas party, and Mrs. J. D. Lockridge entertained the 5th grade with a Christmas party at her home, 1120 Natchez Street, Monday, December 26.

Carrollton, Ala., Herald
January 5, 1939

What Pickens County Negroes Are Doing

Aliceville, Ala.—The Aliceville junior high school for negroes has had a very successful school term so far. The attendance is better than ever before.

The first financial effort was made on Nov. 3rd in the form of a United States rally for the purpose of buying two acres of land for a play griund. A new five-room school building is being erected and everybody is in fine spirit. $150 was raised in this effort. The white local trustee board gave a donation and Mr. Sam Wise gave a fine donation. Every business man in Aliceville gave no less than $1. The colored people are very grateful to the white people who are helping to put over the educational program among the colored people, knowing that the servant is not greater than his Lord, but he must be educated to do the biddings of his Lord.

The second effort was made Dec. 21st in the form of a car race for the purpose of buying a piano for the school. $50 was raised. They already have the piano and are hoping to finish paying for it before school closes. The teachers, Jesse B. Weir, principal, Katie B. Roach, Annie Winston Pool, Cassie Manning and Octavia Williams extend their high appreciation to the parents of the school and friends for their hearty cooperation in this effort. A Christmas pageant entitled "The Angel's message," was given and enjoyed by all who were present.

Mr. George Downer, owner of the Coca-Cola Bottling Works gave every child in the school a tablet and a pencil for a Christmas gift, which was needed and appreciated by every one.

Let us all be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

Birmingham, Ala News
February 5, 1939

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

According to a release by Corresponding Secretary S. G. Spottswood, Washington, D. C., the executive committee of the Ministers and Laymen's Association of the A. M. E. Zion Church will meet at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 10, to formulate objectives of the association as regards its policy for the General Conference in Washington, D. C., in 1940.

The association met in annual session at Warner A. M. E. Zion Church, Memphis, Jan. 12, in connection with the semi-annual meeting of the board of bishops. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Hilliard R. Jackson, New England Conference; vice president, W. F. Madison, Central Alabama Conference; W. F. Shaw, West Tennessee and Mississippi Conference; recording secretary, R. F. Collins Lee, Michigan Conference; corresponding secretary, S. G. Spottswood, Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference; treasurer, Frank W. Alstork, Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference.

* * *

The Negro Boys' Club is rapidly growing in the interest and support of the people of Birmingham.

By working hard to do a distinct service for the betterment of the boys of today, Supt. Porter is confident the Boys Club movement in Birmingham will become an essential program.

The Christmas party, at which 200 underprivileged boys were served a turkey dinner, gave many friends a realization of what the work is.

* * *

The urgent need for an intensive campaign to secure jobs for qualified Negroes, is clearly shown in a study on "Vocational Education and Guidance for Negroes," issued last week by the Department of the Interior.

The study, prepared by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the education of Negroes, reveals guidance programs for Negro youth are at present inadequate.

* * *

News of the death of Bishop R. A. Grant, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, has just been received by the writer.

It is reported that he was injured Saturday, Jan. 28, in an automobile wreck near Jacksonville, Fla., and died Jan. 31. Services will be held at Jacksonville Feb. 7.

Bishop Grant presided over the Alabama Conferences of the A. M. E. Church several years ago.

* * *

In keeping with its program of promoting the cultural life of the Negro people by presenting annually some outstanding person of the race to the Birmingham public, the Periclean Club, a study group, will present Dr. Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, at its Midwinter forum Friday night at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Yergan is well known for his outstanding work with the Y. M. C. A. in South Africa, and at present is lecturer in Negro history and culture at the College of the City of New York.

The public is invited.

* * *

President Rufus E. Clements, of Atlanta University, has announced the appointment of Dr. Rushton Coulborn, a native of England, and formerly an assistant in history at University College in London, to the history faculty of Atlanta University.

Dr. Coulborn in 1934 was elected a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London, and in 1936 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London.

* * *

At a meeting of the chancellor commanders and the special committee on membership campaign for the Order of Knights of Pythias, held in the Pythian Temple last Saturday, it was decided to revamp one of the floors in the Pythian building and turn it into a recreation center for members of the order and their friends, and the campaign for increased membership would continue to April 15, and a special program will be arranged for the anniversary services for Sunday, March 26.

* * *

To William F. Wood, 25, of Plainfield, N. J., belongs the outstanding honor of being the first Negro student to be elected a member of the Columbia law school's "Law Review," one of the more important legal periodicals in the English language.

* * *

According to announcement by the White House last Monday, Judge William H. Hastie, of the Federal Court in the Virgin Islands, and the first Negro to occupy a seat on the federal bench, has resigned to become dean of the Howard University law school.

Judge Hastie, 34, is a native of Knoxville, Tenn.

Gastonia N C Gazette
February 11, 1939

NEGRO NEWS

RACE RELATION SUNDAY

There will be a "Race Relation" program Sunday, February 12, at St. Stephen's A. M. E. Zion church, Gastonia, at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of the Inter-Racial and Inter-Denominational, Alliances of Gastonia. The opening number will be greetings to the Boy Scouts of America in celebration of their twenty-ninth anniversary by Dr. E. W. Burke. The program is as follows: music, invocation, original poems, "What," and "Rise Race of Mine," by Rev. M. A. J. Rhynes. Principal speakers: Dr. J. H. Henderlite, dean of ministers in Gastonia in point of service; Dr. H. C. McDowell, scholar and educator, principal of Lincoln Academy and former missionary to Africa.

Dr. E. W. Burke, president; Rev. T. C. McDougal, vice-president; Rev. E. E. Gregg, secretary; Rev. S. N. Davidson, chairman of program committee.

Dr. Shephard, president of North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, will be the guest speaker at Second Ward high school in Charlotte, Sunday, February 12, at 4 o'clock. Dr. Shephard will speak in the interest of "Negro History Week" which is being celebrated throughout the country.

VISITING MINISTER

Rev. S. N. Davidson, pastor of Friendship Baptist church, will preach at 3, o'clock Sunday afternoon at St. Stephen's A. M. E. Zion church. Special music will be furnished by the choir from Friendship church. The public is invited.

OBSERVE HISTORY WEEK

BESSEMER CITY—During the week of January 30 Stewart Junior High School began preparations to observe National Negro History Week February 5th through the 12th. The programs for the week were conducted by Mrs. Evelyn S. Braden 5th grade teacher. Mrs. Braden spoke of the part the Negro women have played and are playing in American history. Phyllis Wheatley, Sojourner Truth, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Lucy Laney and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown were among those mentioned by the speaker.

Tuesday morning, February 7th, Principal C. B. Stewart spoke on the "Origin of Negro History Week."

Tuesday evening the faculty of Stewart Junior High was honored to have Miss C. A. Holmes, professor of elementary education at J. C. Smith University, Charlotte, address them.

South Boston, Va. News
February 21, 1939

Of Interest To Colored Readers

M. H. Coleman, Editor

MRS. HARDY PLEASED WITH SHOWING

Mrs. J. L. Hardy wishes to acknowledge her appreciation through this column to the Negroes of Halifax for their splendid co-operation in the Christmas seal sale drive through Dr. Mason, chairman; Mrs. Sykes, school chairman; Prof. Crocker, M. H. Coleman, the Business Men's Association, the First Baptist Church, the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Mizpah Presbyterian Church, Trinity Sunday School, the public schools, and all individuals who contributed. The amount raised in South Boston by our group was $46.00 and by the schools of the county $57.95, making a total of $103.95.

When the Negro realizes that he must first help himself before expecting help from others he will receive more consideration from the powers that be, and will not be looked upon as parasites. A great deal more than the amount raised will be spent this year for the relief of our people and every colored person in the county should feel it his duty to contribute something to aid those who really need assistance.

Summit Miss. Sun
Feb. 23. 1939

With Our Colored Friends

The Seventh District of County teachers, comprising Pike, Walthall, Lincoln, Franklin, Wilkerson, and Amite counties, will hold their 7th Educational Association of teachers in colored schools at Claiborne County Training School, Port Gibson, Miss., Friday and Saturday, Feb. 24-25, 1939, with Prof. L. W. Parker of Port Gibson, president; Naomi Leggett, Summit, secretary. Meeting to begin at 10 a. m. All ministers and friends of the profession are asked to be with us.

On the first Sunday, March 5, a "Youth's Meeting" will be held at the Summit (colored) Baptist church at 2:00 p. m. and through said meeting we are hoping to so interest members of our group, especially the boys and men, to the extent that our jails, our streets, our hospitals and our funeral homes will not be filled with prisoners, street convicts, patients and bodies every Sunday and Monday morning. It is a deplorable fact that not enough leaders of our group are interested in blotting out this community evil. If we would get together, contact our various officials, institute "a campaign against disorder" and ask the strictest law enforcement, I feel it would be a step toward breaking up these "Saturday night" evils. I agree with Booker T. Washington's expression "You can not have a race worthy of the name as long as you sit content and at your ease while others drag down the principles for which leaders should stand" and I am hoping we can be of some assistance in helping our young men be an asset to a community in other ways than paying fines on Monday morning.

At the youth's meeting we are hoping to have special talks that will interest all who attend and we are extending a cordial invitation to both white and colored. Edythe T. Monroe, sponsor; Freddie Golden, Marjorie Hood, Irene Day, Wilma Lewis, Mary Alice Isaacs and Mary B. Cochran, assistants of the Cradle Roll Department, Summit (colored) Baptist Church Sunday School. E. R. Golden, Sup't.

Funeral services were held for Josie Jackson, wife of Charlie Jackson, at Fernwood, Miss., on Sunday, Feb. 12, with the Rev. Stevens, presiding Elder of the A. M. E. church officiating, assisted by the Rev. S. L. Greene, Jr., and several other ministers. She was a well known character and liked by many. This fact was attested by the floral offering and large number attending her funeral.

On Feb. 6, we were called to Tylertown to be present at the funeral of Prof. A. N. Bullock, principal of Brandon Boy School, who died on Sunday at the Tylertown hospital. He had been ill of pneumonia only a short while and his death came as a distinct shock to his many friends and relatives. And many were the tributes paid him by folk from all walks of life. The Rev. F. J. Hendricks of Columbia, assisted by his pastor the Rev. W. M. Clark gave the funeral obsequies. Pall bearers were; Otha Lee, Earnest Lee, J. B. Raiford, W. E. Lewis, I. H. Hammond and T. H. Lowe. The Peoples Undertaking Co. of McComb sent a beautiful floral spray and condolences to the widow, Masie Magee Bullock, who was a former employee of that company. He leaves a wife, one sister, three brothers and many other relatives. The Washington Funera Home, Frances Washington, Directress, was in charge of funeral arrangements and rendered efficien service thoughout his illness and death. Flowers to Frances for her success in the undertaking business.

Prof. C. N. Johnson spent the week end at Jackson and reports an enjoyable trip on business and pleasure.

—Edythe T. Monroe.

Gastonia N C Gazette
May 10, 1939

Negro News

MAUDE M. JEFFERS, CORRESPONDENT

Telephone 141-J, Belmont

PERSONAL ITEMS

Mrs. Sam Cabiness has returned from New York where she visited.—Mrs. Floyd Massey is visiting her parents in Philadelphia.—Mrs. Grie Duff spent the week-end with Mr and Mrs. Auten Duff.—Mrs. Erwin Friday and daughter, Gwyndell spent the week-end in the South Point section.—Mrs. Allen Bladen of Bessemer City has returned to her home in Washington after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Grady Thompson in Gastonia.—Chas. Broomfield of Johnson C. Smith University spent the week-end in Gastonia.—Prof. and Mrs. J. J. Adam of Johnson C. Smith University were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Jeffers Sunday afternoon.—Rev. B. K. Mason, pastor of St. Paul Baptist church motored to Newton, Sunday and preached the annual sermon at the Newton high school.—Mrs. T. Jeffers was the overnight guest of Mrs. Stella Gladden and Parks Cox.

MISSIONARY PROGRAM

The missionary society of St. Stephen's church, headed by Mrs. Elsie Robinson and Mrs. Ruby Edwards, met at the home of Mrs. Frank Barber Sunday afternoon and presented a program for the benefit of the annual conference to be held at Mooresville. The program opened with group singing. Other selections were a reading by Mrs. Mary Boyd, solo by Mrs. Florence Cunningham, duet, by Mesdames Mary Holland and Annie Stevenson. Money raised amounted to $10.11.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

Presiding Elder I. L. Houston and Rev. T. C. McDougal, motored to Links Chapel A. M. E. Zion church Sunday and conducted a quarterly conference. Reports showed the church had made splendid progress. Rev. Mr. Houston preached a sermon.

Rev. Mr. McDougal announced the annual convention of the Fraternal Council of Negro churches to be held in Charlotte at the Clinton Chapel A. M. E. Zion church.

"H" DAY AT HIGHLAND

Beginning at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning the Highland school under the direction of Mr. E. L. Dunn will present "H" day. Everybody who has done any outstanding work in athletics in any department the school will be honored at that time. The program will consist of stunts, games, races, and a bicycle parade. The general public is invited to attend.

Schedule of events:

11 a. m.—high school drills—H. S. pupils.

11:15—Boxing.

11:30—Elementary drills.

11:45—Potato race.

12:00—Elementary field and track events: Hurdles, 80 yard dash, high jump, broad jump.

12:30—High school field and track events: running broad jump, high jump, 100 yard dash, relay standing broad jump.

1:00—Recess.

1:30—Peanut race, sack race, 3 leg race, tug of war.

2:00—Parade.

2:30—Crowning of Miss Highland. Balloon dance—Colonial Minuet, Pageant, "Children of Many Lands."

3:15—Soft ball game.

WINS BICYCLE CONTEST

Monday night, May 8th, marked the closing of the bicycle contest, sponsored by Troop 17, Boy Scouts.

Helen Marshall, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall, won with the sum of $15.80.

Other contestants reported as follows: Wilma Elder, $1.90; Esther Barber, $1.80; Dorothy Roach, $11.20; Gwendolyn Saunders, $6.58; Helen Mutz, $5.90; Garnell Williams, $5.30; Mildred Parks, $1.20.

The grand total was $49.68.

The troop with their leader, Jas A. Adams, wishes to thank all who helped to make this effort a success.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES - 1939

"WOMAN'S VOICE"

EDITS WOMAN'S MAG

Afro-American 6-3-39

MRS. JEANETTE CARTER,
Washington and Chicago journalist, who is editor of the Woman's Voice, a new magazine published in the interest of the Republican party, which appeared on the newsstands last week as the first blast of the 1940 campaign.

Washington, D. C. Post
May 15, 1939

Colored Women's Magazine Appears

A new national magazine for colored women dedicated to the "interest of Republican policies" reached the stands yesterday. Published in Washington, it is called "The Women's Voice."

In an editorial the 24-page magazine announces as its policy "to advance the interests of the colored women who can vote, and ameliorate the condition of those who cannot."

"Deliberately we choose to espouse the Republican policies," the article says. "They brought to us succor in the past; they inspire in us hope for the future." The monthly has as its editor and manager Miss Jeannette Carter.